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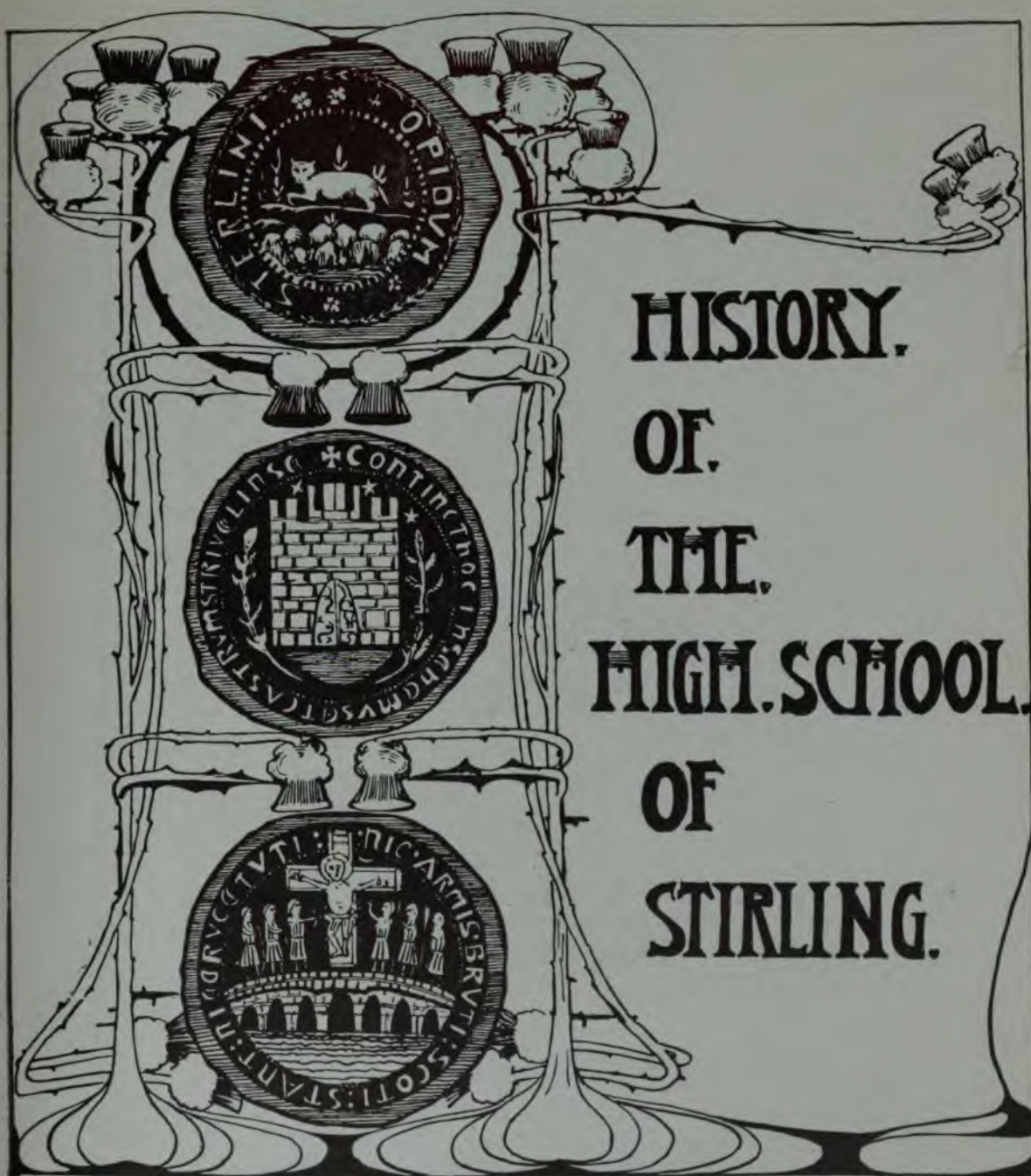
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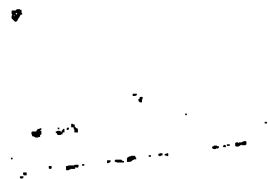
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Yours sincerely
A. F. Hutchison



1



HISTORY OF THE HIGH SCHOOL OF STIRLING

WITH NOTICES OF SCHOOLS AND EDUCATION IN THE BURGH
GENERALLY

1

EIGHT CENTURIES OF SCOTTISH
EDUCATION

BY

A. F. HUTCHISON, M.A.

Rector of the High School, 1866-1896

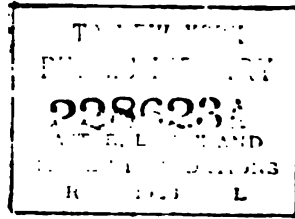
WITH A MEMOIR OF THE AUTHOR BY THE REV. J. M. ROBERTSON, D.D.
F.S.A. (SCOT.).

STIRLING
ENEAS MACKAY, 43 MURRAY PLACE
1904

Printed in Great Britain.



W. G.



The Sentinel Press, Stirling

228623A

PREFACE.

TO my great and inexpressible sorrow, it has fallen to my lot to write a few words of preface to my husband's History of the High School of Stirling.

The collecting and arranging of the many facts which find their place in this Story of Education in a Scottish Burgh occupied many spare hours of his busy life; the leisure which he latterly enjoyed gave him the opportunity of putting it in its present form and seeing it through the press. I am, however, much indebted to Mr. W. B. Cook for the careful revision of the last sheets, and to the Rev. Walter Scott for verifying many important facts and dates, and for preparing the Index which completes the volume.

My husband often spoke of the kindness received from the late and the present Town Clerks of Stirling and their Deputes, from the Clerk to the School Board, from the Session Clerks of Stirling and St. Ninians, and from the Librarians of the Universities of Edinburgh, Glasgow, and St. Andrews, who all gave him access to the Records under their charge. To these and to all others who, though unknown to me, aided him in any way in his numerous investigations, I am very grateful.

I have also to express my personal obligations to the Rev. Dr. Robertson of St. Ninians for the appreciative and kindly memorial notice which occupies the next few pages.

I venture to hope that many "Sons of the Rock" in this and other lands will find this History not unworthy of the School where my dear husband passed his life, and which he loved unto the end.

In the near future, I trust it may be possible to issue in collected form the "Historic Scenes in Stirlingshire and Linlithgowshire" which he contributed many years ago to the columns of *The Weekly News*.

ANNIE F. HUTCHISON.

134 CAMBRIDGE DRIVE,
GLASGOW, May, 1904.

mskay - Dec. 9, 1925.

MEMOIR.

THE quiet and honourable career of usefulness led by the Author of this volume offers no materials for a lengthy Memoir; nevertheless, the esteem in which his memory, as a distinguished teacher of youth, is justly held, and the high excellence of his literary performances, warrant a few prefatory biographical notes. He was born at Kennoway, Fifeshire, in 1838, and received his early education at Kirkcaldy Grammar School, attaining distinction subsequently at the University of Edinburgh, where he graduated in Arts. He was appointed Rector of the High School of Stirling in 1866, and discharged the duties of his office with remarkable ability and assiduity until his retirement after thirty years' faithful service. He devoted the later portion of his life to the preparation of the historical work herewith published, and had almost completed his task when his sudden death occurred at Glasgow on 18th September, 1903, to the deep sorrow and regret of all who had ever known him, and not least of the community of Stirling who testified by the large and representative attendance at his funeral, their appreciation of his worth.

Mr. Hutchison's experience as Rector of Stirling High School extended over a period marked by most important educational changes and reforms, embracing the Education Act of 1872 and the results of various Royal Commissions on Secondary Schools. They intimately affected the welfare of the institution over which he presided, and he lent his hearty co-operation to the successful application of the scheme under which the Educational Trust was formed, and the High School re-organised on its present basis. Nothing afforded him greater pleasure than its steady elevation from the

comparatively humble condition in which he found it into the rank of a secondary school of the highest order, fully equipped for its noble purpose, and enjoying prosperity in all its departments. He was a teacher born, not made, and in 1882 his reputation as such was signalised by his election to the office of President of the Educational Institute. Throughout the whole course of his professional labours in Stirling he amply vindicated the foresight manifested in his appointment. His zeal on behalf of the High School invests his History of it with the rare charm of that personal, unselfish attachment of which it is the outcome, and in which every "Son of the Rock" will share.

A similar affection for places endeared to him by close association affords the key to the nature of Mr. Hutchison's literary pursuits. To classical scholars it may be a matter for regret that he did not employ his clear and vigorous intellect, impatient of inaccuracies, his painstaking diligence, and his fertile and felicitous pen on subjects of wider scope than such as lay within the range of his daily vision. Had he utilised for this end the solid basis of Greek and Latin scholarship which undoubtedly was his, he might easily have aspired to the name and fame which his predecessor, Principal Donaldson, has achieved. But he chose otherwise, and what was lost to general classical research was gained by local archæology. And a very precious acquisition it has been. The opening chapters of this book, along with their appendices, not only bring to light special facts of the most important kind bearing on the Stirling Grammar School as it was carried on during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, but so interweave the narrative with the whole history of Scottish education as to render the work one of immense and universal value. Mr. Hutchison has manifested, in the fulfilment of the particular task to which he set himself, qualities too often distinguishing the local antiquary by their absence—the breadth of a liberal culture, the acumen of a disciplined critical judgment, and the refinement of an accomplished and sympathetic personality, whose motto might be that of old Chremes—

"Homo sum : humani nihil a me alienum puto."

The industry and patient power of research exhibited in the treatment of

his subject are simply marvellous, and their recognition deepens our sense of the loss sustained by literature in his death. In producing what is specifically a monograph on a local institution, he has enriched the general history of Scotland with a wealthy contribution, gathered from all available sources. His work sheds a rare flood of light on the eventful period which determined the national character and religion for centuries to come, and one can much more readily understand than before why our country so long held the foremost place in Europe in respect of its educated democracy, after reading Mr. Hutchison's carefully-compiled and verified account of the Reformation and sub-Reformation schools. The high estimation in which learning was then held, and the earnest efforts made by the public bodies of the day for its diffusion, as far as possible, among all ranks of the people, are nowhere else so clearly brought into view. While the details in the latter portion of the book offer many features of remarkable interest, and will be warmly welcomed on account of local and personal connections, there can be little hesitation in assigning to its first half, into which the Author has evidently thrown his full strength and—doubtless at the sacrifice of many a restful hour—his intensest labour, the worth of a treatise on the early state and development of Scottish education.

Notwithstanding the demands on his time and attention which Mr. Hutchison's incessant devotion to his self-chosen subject and the faithful performance of his daily duties imposed upon him, he always found opportunities of outdoor enjoyment. He was an ardent lover of "the gentle sport," and his tackle left few runs in the Stirlingshire streams as lively as it found them. Nothing delighted him more than a long ramble with some congenial companion amidst the beautiful scenery surrounding his place of labour. His peregrinations, however, had usually an instructive end in view: the discovery of a "Druidical" stone, it might be; the examination of an ancient tumulus, or the survey of a historic locality. To the pursuit of such innocent and elevating pleasures as these we are indirectly indebted for his charming work on the Lake of Menteith and for the papers on Standing Stones and other similar subjects which grace the Annals of the Stirling Archæological Society; they could never have been composed had he not united to his literary accomplishments and proficiency in local lore an inborn love of the beautiful

and picturesque, alike in Nature and in the former handiworks of Man. He was fortunate in the possession of mental gifts which enabled him to place on permanent record the results of his excursions in the archæological field, whether pursued among dusty registers or on the sunny banks of lake and river. He was doubly happy in the satisfaction of his domestic affections in a home adorned by every household virtue, and in the refuge he never failed to find there from the toil and worry of scholastic work. Those who had the privilege of coming under his tuition can best recall his sympathy with the pleasures of youth and the tender yet manly anxiety he habitually felt in their welfare. He was a worthy successor of the most eminent of those forerunners whose biographer he has become, and to him, no less than to one of these, on his lamentable death, might be applied the encomium : "No man ever belonged to the School better qualified to fulfil the important duties of a Rector, or better calculated in every way to uphold its character and dignity. He was beloved and respected by all who enjoyed the benefit of his instruction ; his bland and kindly manner and his benignity of disposition secured to him their love and affection ; and no one ever became a pupil who did not remain ever after a friend." His own surviving fellow-students—of whom the present writer is one—his professional colleagues, and all who ever had amicable relations with him, know well how deep and constant were the sympathies which dictated both his intellectual and social preferences. Their loss is irreparable. They cannot conceive a more genial associate or a more steadfast friend. His response to every appeal for timely counsel or needed help was always ready ; he was as quick to give benefit as he was slow to take offence. His grateful pupils are now spread over the world. They will surely welcome in this posthumous work a lasting and dignified memorial of their gentle instructor, so dearly beloved in life, and in his departure so deeply lamented.

J. M. R.

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NUMEROUS FAC-SIMILES OF SIGNATURES OF OLD MASTERS.

I.—THE PRE-REFORMATION SCHOOL,
CIRCA 1120-1560.

THE introduction of Christianity may be regarded as the starting-point of Scottish education. The earliest missionaries of the Church, that they might secure the permanence of their labours, founded settlements, which were intended to be not only places of Christian communion and devotion, but also schools for the training of their successors. An education that would at the least enable the future native ecclesiastics to read the books of ritual and devotion was a necessity. But even in the earliest times it would appear that others than clerics also received instruction in these religious establishments. St. Ninian, the first Apostle of Scottish Christianity, founded his great monastery at Candida Casa in 397 A.D.: and we are informed by his biographer that, in less than a century after the death of the Saint, the place had become "a great seminary of *secular* and religious instruction, where many princes from Ireland and elsewhere received education."¹ About two centuries later the Columban monasteries had spread over the north and west of Scotland, and Kentigern had Christianized Strathclyde. The Northumbrian Church, a daughter of the Columban, which carried its work into the south-east of Scotland, established schools in its monasteries. In what has been called the Culdee Church the monastic institutions seem to have been largely schools in which those who were destined for the service of the Church, and possibly others, were trained in literature and theology, and perhaps also the practical arts of life.

Very little, however, is known regarding these schools of the early monasteries. The names of three scholastic functionaries in the Culdee establishments

¹ Ailred's *Life of St. Ninian* (*Historians of Scotland*, v., xliii.).

survive—the scolog, or scholar, probably the lowest order of cleric; the master, or rector, of the schools; and the ferleighbinn (*i.e.*, man of learning), or ferleyn, or, in Latin, *lector*, who seems to have been the highest official, having the appointment of teachers and direction of the schools. But the exact nature of the functions of each, and the subjects and manner of instruction in the schools, have not been definitely ascertained.¹ A ferleyn—as well as a master—is found at St. Andrews, where the Culdees long survived side by side with the Catholic clergy, as late as the beginning of the thirteenth century.²

The Romanising of the Scottish Church, begun by the sainted Queen Margaret, and carried out more fully by her sons, Edgar, Alexander, and David, brings us to a time when we may expect more distinct information: for that re-organisation of the Church introduced—or, at anyrate, was coincident with the beginning of—the period of Records. For the earlier portion of this period, we have to gather our information regarding schools from the Chartularies and Registers of the Religious Houses, as there are no Municipal Records left that go further back than the fifteenth, or, at the very earliest, the close of the fourteenth century. Unfortunately, the references to schools in these ecclesiastical documents are not so numerous or so definite as could be wished. The minute details of the possessions and revenues of the monasteries could well have been spared in exchange for some items regarding the management of their schools. Still, a good deal may be gleaned from these sources to throw light on the early history of education in Scotland.³ It is not the purpose of this work, however, to discuss that history in general, but to confine the examination of ancient records to matters that affect more particularly the history of the Burgh Schools of Stirling.

Among the very earliest notices of schools in Scotland are those that relate to the School at Stirling. In fact, there are only two references to schools which can be definitely pronounced earlier, and that only by

¹ The most learned and best account of these Culdee officials is that of Dr. Joseph Robertson, in an Appendix to the Preface of Volume V. of the Spalding Club Miscellany, pp. 56 *et seqq.*

² In a dispute which arose about the schools of St. Andrews between 1211 and 1216 A.D., and was referred to the Pope, Master Patrick was "Master of the Schools," and Master Laurence Archdeacon and *Ferleyn*.—*Registrum Prioratus Sancti Andree*, pp. 317, 318.

³ Most of the Registers and Chartularies of the Religious Houses, in which the materials for the

history of early Scottish education are to be found, have been published by the Maitland, Bannatyne, Spalding, and other antiquarian and learned clubs and societies. Convenient guides to the educational information contained in these collections will be found in the Introductions to the various volumes, and in such works as Innes' *Early Scottish History*, Grant's *History of the Burgh Schools of Scotland*, and others. The Records of the Town Councils—several of which also have been published—and of the Convention of Royal Burghs, are most useful for the later pre-Reformation period and onwards.

a very few years.¹ The Church of the Holy Trinity of Dunfermline was founded by Malcolm Canmore and Margaret, his queen, in 1072. It was remodelled as a Benedictine Abbey by their son, David I., in 1124. A charter of David,² which is inferred (from the names of the witnesses appended) to be of date 1129 or 1130, confirms to that Abbey two churches of Stirling—apparently the Parish Church and the Chapel of the Castle.³ In this grant, as in some subsequent confirmations,⁴ no mention is made of schools; but, as the rule of the Benedictines bound them to devote special attention to the education of the young, it may be presumed that a school was now established in connection with the Church at Stirling, if one did not exist previously. Certainly the school is distinctly mentioned in a charter by Robert, Bishop of St. Andrews, in which he confirms to the Church of Dunfermline its right of property in the Churches of Perth and Stirling and their *schools* (“*Ecclesiam de Perth et illam de Striuelin et scolae et cetera omnia ad eas pertinentia.*”)⁵ Robert was bishop from 1124 to 1159. The confirmation must, therefore, be earlier than the latter date. We are probably justified in putting it a good deal earlier, as the Benedictines of Dunfermline would be careful to obtain the confirmation of the Bishop as soon as possible after his accession and the date of the royal grant. We may therefore assert with some confidence that there was a school in Stirling before the middle of the twelfth century.

Bishop Robert's successor Aernald (Arnold) added his confirmation in almost the same words.⁶ As Arnold was bishop from 1159 to 1162, this

¹ The earliest of all takes us back to the time of the Culdees, and, for that and other reasons, is so interesting that it may be set down here at greater length. It occurs in the Register of the Priory of St. Andrews, in a charter which may be dated about 1100 A.D. This charter confirms a gift of the lands of Admore to the Culdees of St. Serf's Isle in Lochleven by Edelradus (Ethelred), son of Malcolm Canmore and Earl of Fife as well as Abbot of Dunkeld. The confirmation is by Ethelred's brothers, Alexander (afterwards Alexander I.) and David (afterwards David I.), and it is witnessed by, among others, Berbeadh, rector of the schools of Abernethy—*rector scholarum de Abyrnethyn* (Liber Cartarum Prioratus S. Andree, p. 116). We have here confirmation of the existence of schools in connection with the Culdee establishments, and an indication that the master of the Abernethy schools at any rate was a personage of considerable importance—if we are to judge from the royal and aristocratic company in which he is found on this occasion.

The second allusion brings us to 1120 A.D.,

when Eadmer, the monk sent from Canterbury to become “Bishop of the Scots,” arrived at St. Andrews, and was met by the *scholastici* (which may mean scologs, or may be scholars) of that city.—Eadmeri Historia, ed. Rule, p. 283.

If the School of Stirling is not the next in point of time to receive mention, it must share the honour with that of Roxburgh, which was granted to the Abbot and monks of Kelso by King David I. between 1147 and 1152.—Liber S. Marie de Calchou, i., p. 5, No. 2.

² Registrum de Dunfermelyn, No. 2, p. 5.

³ This indeed is made quite clear by a later confirmation of Bishop Richard, which particularises the two churches as “*ecclesiam de Strirelin et capellam de castello.*”

⁴ *Ibid.*, No. 4, p. 8; No. 35, p. 19; No. 50, p. 28; No. 74, p. 40; No. 81, p. 40.

⁵ Reg. de Dunf., No. 92, p. 56.

⁶ *Ibid.*, No. 93, p. 56.

document may be dated at or about 1160. The next confirmations are by Bishop Richard, who held office from 1163 to 1173.¹ In these there is a slight change of phraseology—which may or may not be significant. The first makes mention of the Church of Stirling and the School of the same town (*"ecclesiam de Striuelin et scolam ejusdem ville et capellam de castello"*); while the second confirms a grant of the School by itself, *"scolam de Striuelin,"* without any reference to the Church. It may be straining these expressions too far to suggest that the school thus referred to was a town school and quite distinct from the local church, but it seems a safe enough inference that this "School of Stirling," this "School of that town," was the germ which developed into and afterwards was known as the Grammar School of the Burgh. Later confirmations follow, by Bishop Hugo (1177 to 1187)² and Bishop William (1202 to 1233),³ and to these the Chapter of St. Andrews records its assent, in the form of words previously used—*"scolam ejusdem ville."*⁴

The purely "Cloister Schools" of the Church educated ecclesiastics only; but in those which have been called, by way of distinction, "Outer Schools," while no doubt the majority of the scholars were youths destined for the service of the Church in some of its many forms, others not so destined were also educated.⁵ From the use of the phrase, "School of the town," it may be conjectured that the Stirling School belonged to the latter class. At first, in accordance with the earliest usage in other places, it may have been held within the precincts of the Church. When it migrated elsewhere we do not know; but there is some evidence (to be afterwards alluded to) to show that there was at any rate one schoolhouse in the town previous to the ante-Reformation Grammar School on the Castle Hill.

At an early period, no doubt, the town contributed to the maintenance of the School; but the patronage and direction of it belonged to the Abbot of

¹ Reg. de Dunf., No. 91, p. 57; No. 96, p. 58; and (confirmation by Chapter) No. 506, p. 418.

² *Ibid.*, No. 98, p. 59.

³ *Ibid.*, No. 110, p. 65.

⁴ *Ibid.*, No. 106, p. 63; No. 142, p. 81.

⁵ The laymen of Scotland, at a comparatively early period, were not so universally ignorant of letters as has often been supposed. Long before the time of that Earl of Douglas whom Sir Walter Scott represents as thanking St. Bothan that no son of his "save Gawain e'er could pen a line" (*Marmion*, Canto vi., st. xv.), there was a Douglas who could boast a considerable library. Sir James Douglas of Dalkeith instructed, by his wills dated 1390 and 1392, that his books—"both

those of the Statutes of the Kingdom and those of Romance"—should be inherited by his eldest son, while another son, John Douglas of Aberdour, should receive his "books of Grammar and Logic." At the same time, he directed that the books he had borrowed should be restored to their owners: thus showing that there were others besides himself who owned collections at that early period, and that, in the difficulty of procuring copies, they were in the habit of interchanging their books for the purpose of study.—See *Bannatyne Club Miscellany*, vol. ii., pp. 107, 115.

The earlier instance of Robert the Bruce cheering his followers with his recitals from the writers of romance is well known.

Dunfermline. That dignitary had the right of appointing the master, and continued to exercise that right down probably to the eve of the Reformation.¹ This may be inferred from the fact that in the beginning of the sixteenth century, when the name of a master of the School first becomes known, he is still a Churchman, as doubtless all his predecessors were. When to that is added the further fact that the patronage of the Perth School, which was granted to the Abbey of Dunfermline at the same time with that of Stirling, was exercised by the Abbot, without protest, so late as 1544,² the inference is greatly strengthened. It is not likely that the monastery had let go its hold on Stirling while it still retained it on Perth. It is true that in the first notice of the Grammar School of Stirling in the Municipal Records, the Council speak of it as "their Grammar School," and they had reason enough to do so, as they had the burden of erecting and maintaining the fabric of the school and supporting the teachers, although the legal right to the patronage had not been abrogated and was still in possession of the Abbey of Dunfermline. The separation between Church and School in Scotland had certainly begun before the Reformation. If not due to, it had, at any rate, been accelerated by the secularisation of education indicated by the foundation of Universities in the fifteenth century. The burghs then began here and there to claim a right of patronage in the schools which they maintained. But the Church was generally too strong for them.³ There is no evidence that Stirling ever claimed such a right previous to the Reformation.

¹ Schools that were established in connection with a Cathedral were under the control of the Chancellor of the Cathedral, and those connected with an Abbey were directed by the Abbot as representing the Bishop of the diocese. These functionaries, in their respective schools, had the right of appointing and deposing the masters—a right of which they were very tenacious, as many instances recorded in the Registers show.

² On the 4th March, 1544, Abbot George granted the principal Grammar School of Perth, for life, to Sir Thomas Burrell—vacant by resignation of Symon Young, official of Dunkeld, last preceptor.—*Registrum de Dunf.*, No. 558, p. 394.

In the Grammar School of Dunfermline, the Abbot exercised his right of patronage even after the Reformation. John Henryson, master of that school in 1573, on being ordered by the minister, on the authority of the Archbishop, to abstain from teaching, appealed successfully to the Privy Council on the ground that he had held his office legally for

the last seven years, having been appointed by the Abbot, who had the undoubted right to the presentation in virtue of the foundation of the Abbey.—*Register of the Privy Council*, vol. ii., p. 288.

³ In 1508, the Provost and burgesses of Glasgow objected to the presentee of the Chancellor of the diocese, and claimed that the right of presentation to the Grammar School of the burgh belonged to themselves. They did not succeed in their claim.—*Diocesan Register of Glasgow*, vol. i., p. 17.

In 1509, the Magistrates of Aberdeen ventured to present a master to their Grammar School without obtaining the consent of the Chancellor. The result was a long dispute, which was not settled finally in favour of the town till about the middle of the century.—*Burgh Records of Aberdeen: Spalding Club*, pp. 50, 151, 277, &c.

The Burgh Records of Peebles, however, mention the appointment of a schoolmaster by the "bailies and neighbours" so early as 1464. That seems to be quite an exceptional case.

As there is no record to indicate at what time the School of Stirling was first housed in a building distinct from the Church, neither is it possible to say definitely in what part of the town the earliest schoolhouse stood. There is, however, in the Chartulary of Cambuskenneth Abbey an allusion to an ancient school in the town of Stirling, which may possibly have been the early burgh School. In 1480 and 1481, the Abbot (Henry Arnott) and Convent of Cambuskenneth, by their procurator, James Reidheuch, burgess of Stirling, appeared in four head courts of the burgh and made process regarding a tenement, with its pertinents, known as the Old School (*antiqua scola*). Apparently this Old School had not been occupied for educational purposes for a considerable time, as at the time of the action it was in a ruinous condition, and had previously been in the possession of a Laurence Dridane. It is described as situated in St. Mary's Wynd—"in vinella Sancte Marie virginis"—on the east side of the same, on the north side of the tenement of quondam Walter Galbraith, and on the south side of the King's highway.¹ From that description it is not easy to locate the exact site of the School, but it is certain that it was in the Mary Wynd, on the left hand side as one goes up, and apparently about the top of it. As we can hardly believe that there was more than one school in Stirling at that early period, it is allowable to suppose that this "Old School" of the Mary Wynd was the "School of the town," abandoned when the Council built their first Grammar School on the site which its successors continued to occupy down to 1856.

The name Grammar School is not used in the Records which make reference to the early School at Stirling. The appellation does not seem to have come into use in Scotland before the fifteenth century and the beginning of the Universities. In the notices of schools and schoolmasters in the Public Records that occur between the latest of the Dunfermline confirmations and that period, the word is never used: the reference always is simply to "the school," or schoolmaster. For example, there are references to the school and schoolmaster of Cupar-Fife in 1327;² of Haddington in

¹ Registrum S. Marie de Cambuskenneth (Grapian Club), pp. 300-302.

Abbot Henry and his convent laid claim to this old building on the ground that an annual rent of 5s. was due to them from the property, of which sum they had not received payment for several years. Apparently Laurence Dridane, the last proprietor, was dead. When their procurator with a serjeant and witnesses went to the tenement, it was found there was nothing on which distraint

could be made—"they found nothing therein except earth and stones." The Abbot and convent therefore asked the Magistrates to adjudge possession of the tenement to them, and as no appearance was made in opposition, that was accordingly done.

² "Nicolas, master of the schools of Cupar," was one of the burgesses who received powers to treat on behalf of the burghs for the ransom of David II., in 1327.—Acts of Parl. of Scot., i., 517. This, by the way, gives one the impression that the

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THE CASTLE HILL. (*From Slezer's View.*)

1379;¹ of St. Andrews in 1384.² What appears to be the very first recorded instance of the use of the name "Grammar School" is found at Aberdeen in 1418, and the next at Brechin in 1429. That the appellation was, however, in common use to designate the schools of the principal burghs before the fifteenth century had closed, is shown by the wording of the famous Education Act of James IV., of date 1496.³ The suggestion may be hazarded that "the School of Stirling" changed its name to "the Grammar School of Stirling" when the Town Council built the first schoolhouse on the Castle Hill, and that the building was erected sometime—probably early—in the fifteenth century.

As to what was going on in the School during the long interval that had elapsed from its foundation till that time we are quite in the dark. There are no local Records for the period, and such public documents as are extant are silent regarding it. There are numerous allusions to Stirling in the National Records of that time, but only one of these relates to education—and that cannot be shown to have had any connection with the School. In the Exchequer Rolls for 12th June, 1387, to 20th February, 1388, is noted a sum of £4 paid by command of the King (Robert II.) to Sir John de Corntoun, chaplain, *eunti ad studium*.⁴ It was the case that ecclesiastics and scholars, desiring to go abroad for a higher education than their own country afforded,⁵ were occasionally assisted with sums from the Royal Exchequer, with the view that, on their return, their services might be utilised in the schools at home. But there is no evidence to connect this John of Corntoun, either before he left or after his return, with the School of Stirling.⁶

"master of the schools" was still, as in the Culdee times, a personage of dignity and consequence. The same schoolmaster was one of the customars of the burgh in 1359.—Exchequer Rolls, i., 601.

¹ The "master of the schools at Haddington," in 1379, received a payment of £3 15s. 2d. from the Exchequer.—Exchequer Rolls, ii., 602. In 1384, and afterwards, Master William of Tranent was "rector" of the schools of Haddington, and clerk to the coquet of Haddington and North Berwick.—Exch. Rolls, iii., 120, 171, 211.

² Exch. Rolls, iii., 121.—The ecclesiastical show the same designation as the civil Records, e.g., in the Registrum de Aberbrothock Master Thomas of Bennum calls himself "rector scolarum de Aberdeen" in 1262. In the Reg. Mon. de Passelet there are references (pp. 154, 173, 174) to the "master of the schools of Ayr" in 1234.

The Liber S. Marie de Calchou has a notice

(p. 194) of "Master Thomas, rector of the schools of Roxburgh" in 1241; and (p. 278) of the "Rector of the Schools of Berwick" in 1279.

³ "It is statute and ordained throw all the Realme that all Barrounes and Free-holders that ar of substance put thair eldest Sounes and aires to the schules, fra they be sex or nine zeires of age, and till remaine at the *Grammer Schules*, quhill they be competentlie founded and have perfite Latine; and thereafter to remaine three zeirs at the schules of art and jure, swa that they may have knowledge and understanding of the Lawes."—Acts of Par. of Scot., vol. ii., p. 328.

⁴ Exchequer Rolls, vol. iii., p. 189.

⁵ There was no University in Scotland until St. Andrews was founded by Bishop Wardlaw in 1411.

⁶ He was chaplain of the Altar of St. Laurence in the Parish Church of Stirling. He reappears in

We find ourselves again on the firm ground of fact when we reach the period of the Burgh Records. These, so far as at present known to be extant, consist of Burgh Court Books—containing also proceedings of the Town Council—covering the period from December, 1519, to the end of January, 1565-6, with, however, three unfortunate gaps, and the Council Records, beginning in October, 1597, and proceeding continuously to the present time.¹ They afford the main authority for the statements in the narrative that is to follow, although it has been found necessary to have recourse to many other sources of information, which will be indicated in foot-notes as they occur.²

The first master of the Grammar School mentioned in these Burgh Records is Sir ROBERT CHRISTISON. His name appears in the following entry, dated 23rd February, 1522-3:³—"The provest, ballies, counssal, and communite, beand present for the tyme, hais grantit to suple and suport Sir Robart Cristisoun, chaplan of Sanc James Chapel, Master of thar Grammar Scholl, in the plei in defens of the said chapel and the rychtis tharof." From this it appears that the chaplaincy of St. James, which was in the patronage of the Town Council, had been assigned by that body to the support of the master of the Grammar School. The Altar of St. Laurence in the Parish Church of Stirling, which had property lying contiguous to the lands of the

1391, and continued to enjoy the emoluments of his cure down to 1415. The chaplaincy of St. Laurence is found among the emoluments of the master of the Grammar School at the time of the Reformation, but it did not come into possession of the town till the beginning of the sixteenth century; and it does not appear to have been appropriated for the support of the Grammar School till almost half-a-century later.

Down to the Reformation, or near it, there were ten successors of Corntoun in the chaplaincy, whose names appear in the Exchequer Rolls. None of them seems to have anything to do with the Grammar School, unless it may have been the last of them, Mr. John Somerville, who was instituted in 1542.

¹ In addition to these, there are Protocol Books of a still earlier date.

² Extracts from the Burgh Records in two volumes have been published under the editorial care of Dr. R. Renwick. To these the author of the present History has been much indebted. But he has himself gone through the whole of the MSS. Records in the custody of the Town Clerk, with the result that there are many notices of the School in this volume which are not to be found in the printed Extracts.

³ Cristisoun was thus the master of the School at the time the young King James V. was receiving his education in Stirling. If we could venture to interpret literally some lines in Sir David Lindsay's "Complaynt," we might imagine that he had the Prince among his scholars—

The King was bot twelf yeris of aige,
 Quhen new rewaris come, in thair rage,
 For Cumsounweill makand no cair
 Bot for thair proffett singular,
 Imprudentlie, lyk wyllis faillie,
 Thay take that young Prince from the scullis,
 Quhare he, under obedience,
 Was lernand vertew and sciences,
 And haistellie platt in his hand
 The governance of all Scotland.

The Complaynt to the King, 127-128.

But Lindsay can mean no more than that the young King was receiving *private* instruction, while residing in Stirling Castle (1522-1524), from his "Masters," Gavin Dunbar (afterwards Archbishop of Glasgow) and Bellenden (the translator of Boece), just as his grandson, James VI., was afterwards taught in the same place by Maisteris George Buchanan and Peter Young.

Altar of St. James, near the bridge, on the south side of the river, was also in the gift of the town. The "plea" was a dispute between the two chaplains regarding the properties belonging to their respective benefices.¹ Notwithstanding the promise of the Town Council to supply and support the Master of their Grammar School, he appears to have had the worst of this plea. On the 4th of April, 1524, the Council ordered their common seal to be affixed to a new charter of all the annuals pertaining to St. Laurence Altar, the charter to be put in the "commoun kist," and a copy of the same to be given to the chaplain, Sir William Thomson.² This charter apparently gave Thomson the claim he had made against Christison. The particular matter in dispute is made clear in a minute of 7th August, 1528, in which James Lam, the serjeant, is commanded by the Provost and Bailies "to pas to twa rigis lyand on the north est part of the croft of Sant Lawrance callit Sant James rigis, and arrest all the cornes now growand on them to the instance of Sir William Symson, chaplane of Sant Lawrance Altar, becaus the said Sir William allegit that the saidis twa rigis pertenis to Sant Lawrance Altar, eftir the forme and tenor of his fundacioun."

The victory of the fortunate Simson did not end here. On the 21st November, 1529, the Council confirmed to him a gift of St. James' Chapel and the Spittal. The poor schoolmaster was thus ousted from his chaplaincy. The Council, however—to their credit be it said—if they had not "supported" their master in his plea, proceeded to "supply" him. On the same day on which they confirmed the gift of the Chapel to Simson, they bestowed on Christison, as in compensation for the loss, "four merkis of yeirly pensioun for all the dayis of the said Schir Robertis lifyme." An eighth of that sum seems to have been the stipend of a place in the choir of the Parish Church, as appears from the circumstance that bailie John Aiken "of his awin fre motive will, for the uphalding of Goddis service in the choir of the said burght," bound himself and his heirs to

¹ Both the Hospital of St. James and the Altar of St. James had property contiguous to that of St. Laurence Altar. The Hospital, with its lands and revenues, was given to the community by James II., in 1456, to compensate it for losses sustained at the hands of the Douglas faction.—*Charters and Documents relating to Stirling*, pp. 36-38. The Altar of St. James was gifted to the town by Richard Crystysone, Canon of the Collegiate Church of Abernethy, in 1492 (*Ibid.*, pp. 49-53); and Sir James Crage was instituted chaplain in 1496.—*Ibid.*, pp. 55, 56. The Altar of St. Lawrence was made over to the town

by charter of James IV., 7th March, 1501-2.—*Ibid.*, pp. 64-66.

² The surname of the chaplain of St. Lawrence is not given in the Council Records; but in the Exchequer Rolls, the chaplain, who was wont to receive a payment of 20s. annually from the Exchequer, is Sir W. Thomson down to 1527. In 1528 Sir William Simson appears for the first time. There may, however, have been for some time two chaplains, just as in the last year of Simson's tenure of the chaplaincy (1541), we find Sir Robert Arnot associated with him in the office.—*Exchequer Rolls*, xvii., p. 288.

relieve the town of six shillings and eightpence of Sir Robert's pension so long as it endured.

The master of the School—though it is now claimed by the Town Council as *their* Grammar School—is still, it will be observed, an ecclesiastic.¹ Whether he was the last to be appointed with the approval of the Abbot of Dunfermline, and how long he held his post, it is impossible, because of the fragmentary nature of the Records for some time to come, to say. From the time he first comes before us until we know distinctly that another master was appointed to the School, is a space of only about five and twenty years, and it is therefore not at all impossible that he may have continued at his post till then—more especially if the law plea took place, as is natural to suppose, soon after he entered on the mastership.

Just after the latest of the entries that have been referred to above there is a blank of fourteen years in the record—from 4th April, 1530, to 6th December, 1544. Two further blanks occur—26th February, 1549-50, to 24th July 1554, and 18th June, 1557, to 1st April, 1560. In one of the surviving portions we come upon the next notice of the Grammar School. It is dated 9th April, 1557, and is of great interest for more than one reason. This minute records an agreement “betuix Master *William Gullein*, master of the Grammer Scule on that ane part, and David Elles on that uthir part, in presens of the Counsall, that it sall nocht be lesum to the said David Elles to teche and lair ony barnis abon sax yeiris without licens of the said master, except tham that leris to reid and wryt and lay compt.”

This agreement shows the existence of private or adventure schools at that early period. It is interesting also as the first instance in the records of Stirling of a method frequently afterwards used by the Town Council to protect the interests of their Grammar School and its master. It differs, however, from later instances in two particulars. In the first place, it is not, strictly speaking, an enactment of the Town Council, but an agreement between the two teachers, countenanced and authorised by the Council. In the second place, it is not nearly so stringent in its provisions as later enactments. While it forbids Elles to teach children above six without Gullein's permission, the prohibition is evidently limited to boys who were

¹ The “Schir” is, of course, not to be confounded with the knightly rank so called. Christison and the other chaplains thus designated were “Pope's knights,” that is to say, members of the inferior clergy to whose names courtesy prefixed the

Latin title *dominus*—Englished by Sir. The Latin form of the word long survived in Scotland, slightly corrupted into “dominie”—the popular appellation of a schoolmaster.



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afterwards to attend the Grammar School, and he is left at liberty to teach reading, writing and arithmetic to those boys whose education was not to go beyond these subjects, and to girls up to any age.

Gullein appears to have been appointed in 1550.¹ Whether he was an ecclesiastic at the date of his appointment does not appear. The fact that he held the chaplaincy of the Altar of St. Laurence does not necessarily indicate that he was so. The Protestant doctrine was then rapidly becoming the faith of the people, although the formal abolition of the Catholic Church as the Church of the nation did not take place till 1560. Gullein was probably a Protestant, or inclined thereto, when he was appointed. If not, he certainly conformed, as he remained in office after the dates of the Edict of General Assembly and the Acts of Privy Council and Parliament, which ordained that teachers who refused to conform to the Protestant Church should be expelled from their charges.²

¹ See II., chap. ii.

² The Protestant Church was formally established 24th August, 1560. The Edict of Assembly is dated 28th June, 1563.—Book of the Universall Kirk of Scotland: Maitland Club: pt. i., p. 33. Even before that date the feeling against the Catholic Church was so strong in the towns that teachers who belonged to it had mostly to retire from their work. Ninian Winzet, the master of the Grammar School of Linlithgow, and one of the most acute and learned champions of the old faith, was very popular, both as a man and a teacher, in his "kyndly toun;" yet, even he was "expellit and schott out" in July, 1561. The Act of Privy Council, dated 20th July, 1567, ordained that none should be allowed to teach

in universities, colleges, or schools, publicly or privately, except those who had been tried by the Superintendents and Visitors of the Kirk, and found sound and able in doctrine: and the nobility, barons and others bound themselves to reform schools and colleges, to expel and remove idolaters in charge and all who have not joined the true Kirk of Christ, and to plant faithful instructors of the same "to the end that the youthheid be nocht infectit be poysonit doctrine at the beginning, quhilk eftirwart can nocht be weill removit away."—Reg. of Privy Council, i., pp. 535, 537. An Act of Parliament, to the same effect, was passed 3rd December, 1567. —Acts of Parl. of Scot., iii., 37, 38.

II.—THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL FROM THE
REFORMATION TO THE DIVISION
OF THE SCHOOL, 1560-1753.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL SKETCH OF A SCOTTISH GRAMMAR SCHOOL ABOUT THE TIME OF THE REFORMATION.

IT may not be out of place, as an introduction to a detailed History of the Grammar School of Stirling, to give something of the nature of a general description of the old Scottish Grammar School at and subsequent to the time of the Reformation—a description which, while drawn mainly from the material presented in the early records of the Stirling School, may be filled in, where necessary, with details derived from other authoritative sources. Such a picture may help to a better understanding of the bearing of some of the items referred to in the following chapters.

It has already been shown that Grammar Schools existed in Stirling and many other burghs long before the Reformation, and that while the Church in most cases claimed the patronage and management of these schools, the Burghs were responsible for their building and maintenance, and for the payment of the masters.

After the Reformation, however, the power of the Town Councils was increased, and that of the Church diminished. The Magistrates were jealous of the interference of the ministers, although they welcomed their assistance in trying the qualifications of candidates and in examining the schools and scholars. The Church, on the other hand, maintained the right—conferred on it by Act of Parliament—of seeing that the Grammar School master was sound in the faith, and that he and his scholars attended the Parish Church on Sundays and duly took part in the “exercises” there required of them. The right of the Presbyteries to examine when they chose the Burgh Schools is seldom heard of in those early times, because of the friendly relations of

the churches and the towns arising from the fact that dissent was unknown. But in Stirling, at any rate, the Magistrates always affirmed their independence of clerical control in the management of their Grammar School, and on one occasion (1612) the minister who had been called in to assist the Council in the selection of a master, subscribes a declaration in the Council book to the effect that he has used no personal influence in the election, and that he has acted solely at the request of the Provost, Magistrates, and Council. For the building, repair, and maintenance of the School, the Town Council was entirely responsible. The School buildings were certainly not palatial. The Stirling one was a one-storey building on the Castle Hill, covered with thatch till 1633, when it was rebuilt, enlarged, and "theikit with sclaitt." At first there was no house accommodation either for master or doctors; but in the course of time a master's house was added, with a byre, a "coil-house," and a brew-house—and it must be added that for a long time the master had the privilege of brewing his ale free of the local impost on malt—and afterwards he was "possessed in a yaird." The school staff consisted—except in very small schools—of a magister or "maister," and an assistant called the doctor. In the more important Grammar Schools, like that of Stirling, there were always at least two doctors—a Latin doctor and a Scots, or, as he was afterwards called, an Inglis doctor. The rule was that both doctor and maister were appointed by the Town Council and subject to the authority of that body, although occasionally the Council instructed the master to find his own doctor, and be answerable for him. The Council, besides appointing the master and fixing his salary and fees, were careful to protect his interests in the best way known to them, by ordering all male children over six or eight years of age to be sent to the Grammar School. Private schoolmasters who dared to contravene this order had their "scule doors stickit up," and if they still proved contumacious, were visited with fine, and eventually banishment from the town.

The usual salary of the "maister" of a Grammar School was from 100 to 300 merks (*i.e.*, roughly speaking, from rather more than £5 to over £15 sterling), and the fees. The Stirling master in the earlier part of the seventeenth century had 400 merks, a sum which had been sufficient to tempt him from the Grammar School of Glasgow, where the master was not so highly paid; but this arose from the added interest of two legacies that had been specially destined for the increase of the salary of the master of the Grammar School. The fees were always in part fixed by the Town Council: that is to say, they were careful always to fix the fees for "tounis bairnes," and these could not be altered; while the fees for "outten tounis bairnis"

were left to the discretion of the master, or to agreement between him and the parents, it being understood, however, that these should always be charged at a much higher figure than the "tounis bairnis," so that the burgesses might have the advantage of their contributions from the Common Good to the master's salary. The usual fee may be put down at 20s. per quarter for the master, and 10s. for each of the doctors, for sons of burgesses. This is Scots money, however, and altogether amounts to 3s. 4d. sterling per quarter. The doctors had salaries of £20 (£1 8s. sterling), and 20 merks (£1 2s. 2d.) respectively, with their scolages, but they were also entitled to receive board from the parents of pupils in their order. Somewhat elaborate arrangements were made for this purpose. A roll was made up of all the parents of pupils in the town, and one of the Bailies was ordained to see that they should be duly advertised of the date and length of the doctor's visit, and to warn them that if they failed to entertain him, they would have to pay at the rate of 6s. 8d. a day—the charge to be exacted by summary process of law. That seems to indicate some reluctance on the part of the "honest men" to entertain the doctors. And so by-and-bye parents were allowed to commute this obligation to board the doctor by a payment of six shillings for each boy of the family in attendance—three, it is carefully explained, to count as two, and four as three.

Masters and boys had to be in their places in the School at 6 o'clock, and in some burghs at 5 o'clock in the morning. These early hours continued for more than a century after the Reformation. Stirling was the first school to make a change by altering the hour to 7 o'clock, and this example was followed and improved on by the High School of Edinburgh, which was the first to fix 9 o'clock as the time of morning meeting. Suppose, then, we enter the School with the boys at 6 a.m., we find ourselves in a long, low room, dimly lit by small windows. The boys, none of them under six years of age, and many of them well-grown lads, are ranged on "firms" or "binks," while the pulpit of the maister is at one end and the stools of the doctors at the other. The floor is earthen and strewn with bent or rushes (or of stone well sanded). The *leges scholæ*, or school regulations, setting forth the duties of masters and pupils alike, are written in "gryt letteris on a bord," and hung up where all can see them. The work of the day is begun with prayer offered by the master, and as it was begun, so it is closed. After morning prayer the usual work of the day begins, and goes on till 6 o'clock p.m. There were, however, two breaks in the day's work. The actual teaching hours being from 6 o'clock till 9; then from 10 to 12, when there was an interval of an hour for dinner, and then came a long spell

from 1 to 6 o'clock at night. A day of twelve hours, with actual teaching and learning work for ten hours, looks to us appalling. But it may be doubted whether some of the pupils—and masters, too—in our Higher Schools are not worked quite as hard at the present day. It must be remembered that the whole work of learning as well as of reciting lessons seems to have been done in school, and the scholar had no burdensome home lessons to keep him working till far on in the night, nor the teacher piles of exercises to consume his leisure. And what were the teachers and masters doing during these long hours of the day? The Scots doctor was, of course, trying to teach his pupils to read the mother tongue, to write and do accounts. These did not necessarily begin at the beginning, for as pupils were not admitted to the Grammar School until they were six or more, usually eight, years of age, they had already received the rudiments of education in the Scots Schools of the burgh. The master and the Latin doctor were busy with their classes in what was then called grammar, that is to say, instruction in Latin, and in some cases Greek. The instruction was given generally in the Latin language itself, and the scholars were forbidden even to speak to each other in the vernacular. A list of penalties was laid down for the benefit of transgressors of this law—for the first transgression, punishment with the *ferula*, and for further faults a public whipping by the master. One Town Council even ordered the master of its Grammar School to appoint "private clandestine captors," a sort of licensed cavesdroppers, who were expected to watch for their schoolfellows dropping into Scots, and report them to the master. But how, it may be asked, could the scholars be required to speak Latin before they had learned the language? Two ancient school directories throw some light on this matter. One is that of the Grammar School of Aberdeen, dated just a little before the Reformation. This enjoins a Pythagorean silence of one year on scholars in the rudiments. When the choice lay between being whipped for making mistakes in his attempts at Latin speaking, being caught by the master or a clandestine captor speaking Scots, and holding his tongue altogether, we may well enough suppose that elsewhere than at Aberdeen the schoolboy was quite willing to preserve a Pythagorean silence. During that year the scholar was taught the rules of Latin grammar *in vernaculo sermone*, and was compelled to note and compare in Latin and English the names of the common objects around him. The *Ordo scholæ grammaticæ Edinensis*, which regulated the work of the Grammar School of Edinburgh in the early part of the 17th century, is still more emphatic. During the first six months of the first year, the scholar, besides imbibing the principles

of grammar, was to learn at the same time, we are told, the Latin names of everything on earth and in heaven. Rather a large order, surely, even for an Edinburgh schoolmaster! Several of these ancient Grammar School programmes yet survive, and from them we can form a fair idea of what the course of instruction was, from the lowest class to the highest, and can learn what were the most popular school books of the time.

But, to return to the *leges scholæ*, besides speaking in the vernacular, sundry other things were forbidden. Lateness, truancy, idleness, and insubordination, are still within the limits of school offences, but it is characteristic of the times that it was necessary specially to prohibit gambling and games which might be supposed to lead to gambling—such as bowls, French kyles, and glakis. Dice was entirely forbidden. Pupils were not allowed to play by staking a book or money or clothes or their dinner; nor were they allowed to barter or buy anything from another, or to sell what was their own, without consulting the headmaster. Regulations such as these, and the others against violence and carrying of weapons, plainly point to the presence of well-grown lads or young men in the schools. They could be very riotous on occasions. In Stirling early in the seventeenth century there was a regular “town and gown” war, which called for the strenuous interference of the Magistrates to keep the peace between the young tradesmen of the town and the “noblemen and gentlemen’s sons and honest men’s bairnis” who at that time attended the Grammar School. Over the question of the Yule holidays, which the strict reformers attempted to abolish as savouring of superstition, the boys of the Grammar Schools waged a determined war with the authorities. They were no theologians, but they resolutely maintained their right to the accustomed holidays. They took possession of the schools, laid in supplies of provisions and weapons, and set the masters and the authorities at defiance. The consequences were serious in some places. Some of the Aberdeen scholars at New Year of 1604 took possession of the school, armed themselves with swords, guns, pistols, and other weapons, spulzied poor folk of their gear—geese, fowls, peats, and other *vivaris*—and defied masters and Magistrates alike. Again and again these riotous proceedings were repeated in spite of every effort to put them down. In Edinburgh the same thing occurred for years, until one of the bailies was shot by a scholar when attempting to break down the barricaded door. These riots, it will be observed, were in defence of what the boys deemed their privileges—generally speaking, they seem to have been tractable enough.

They were pretty well cooped up in the school the whole day long. No one was allowed to go out even for a little without taking with him a baton, and until that baton was brought back, no other was permitted to obtain leave. There was a good deal of punishment for faults, major and minor, the instruments of discipline being birch rods and the tawse. The latter were of two kinds—one, as we have it still, a leather strap with split ends often hardened in the fire; the other, a broad thong, also with divided ends, attached to a handle of wood. The master was expected to punish not merely for faults committed in the school, but for delinquencies outside. It was a standing order in some towns that parents whose boys had misbehaved at home should report their misconduct to the master next day, and he was taken bound to inflict the necessary punishment.

There were usually five classes in the school, but the pupils were not promoted by simple seniority but by examination and regard to the work done by each, so that it might take a scholar more than five years to reach the head of the school. The order and the arrangement of the day's work was, of course, in the hands of the headmaster, and differed in different schools according to the number of the staff, the scholars, and other circumstances. But the methods of teaching were pretty much the same in all. The younger classes learned largely by rote, getting up their tasks in the forenoon and repeating them in the afternoon. At the end of six months, while continuing to advance in the rudiments, they began the process of repeating daily a portion of what they had learned during the previous period. For three years this constant repetition of the accidence and syntax was kept up, and the fourth year's memory work was to get up the rules of prosody. During the fifth year the whole of this committed work was kept fresh by repetition. But besides learning by heart the whole grammar, they had a good deal of other memory work to do, beginning the first year with short sentences inculcating piety, good morals and conduct, and so onwards to the Latin psalms of George Buchanan. In reading authors a good deal of use was made of the method of prelection, that is to say, the master one day read and commented on the author in hand, and a day or two later, the pupil was expected to read this over himself, and submit to the master's criticism and correction. In regard to composition, after much practice in separate sentences and easy anecdotes during the first two years, the method of retranslation or something like it was adopted in the third year. The master selected a passage—generally from Cicero—read it in English; the boys then turned it into Latin, and each read his version aloud, while the master pointed out mistakes and suggested emendations; finally he read out

the words of the author himself, and these the boys had to take down and commit to memory or at least carefully study. The fourth year was given up to verse. After Buchanan's prosody had been learned, sentences were given out, "having some wit or point," and these were to be turned into verse, heroic, elegiac or lyric. But the Scottish schoolmaster, even at that early period, was wise enough to know that the poet is born, not made, and so those who had no aptitude for poetical composition were to be employed in translating idiomatic English sentences, or what is called "terse English," into Latin. The fifth year was occupied with translations from native authors, original themes, and disputations. In these the writers were to have special regard to imitation of the styles of Cicero, Cæsar, and Terence. The order in which the classical authors were read was very different from what it is now. After minor reading, such as the colloquies of Erasmus and the dialogues of Corderius and Castalio, the first classical writings to be read were Terence's comedies and Cicero's epistles. Then came Ovid's elegiac works and George Buchanan. Then Virgil and Horace. After that Cicero's orations, Sallust, and last of all Cæsar. The reasons for this arrangement are not hard to find. Taught, as Latin was, to a large extent colloquially, it was quite natural to take Terence's comedies and the familiar epistles of Cicero first, while highly artificial writers like Sallust and Cæsar were kept to the last. As all our methods of teaching Latin are now artificial and not natural, we have come to put Cæsar first among the authors that schoolboys read—perhaps not very wisely, as Cæsar is neither easy nor interesting to the average schoolboy.

On Sunday, the Grammar School masters and boys had as hard work—the boys probably would consider it harder—as on any other day of the week. At eight o'clock they met in the School, where they had to submit to doctrinal teaching and examination till the bell rang for church, whither they marched in procession headed by the master, and took up their places in the "Scholars' Loft"—a part of the church specially reserved for them where they could well see and hear the minister. Again they had to assemble in the church half-an-hour before afternoon service, when a diet of catechism was held in the presence of the congregation. This was done not so much to test the scholars as to form an indirect method of instructing the ignorant among the people, who could listen to the lads repeating their carritch, and so pick it up for themselves. But the work of the day did not end with the afternoon service, for the poor boys had to return to the School, and submit to cross-examination on the substance of the sermon "for a large hour."

Was it all work and no play, then, with pupils of the Grammar School? Well, there were holidays, and part holidays not infrequently. These were granted by the master on such occasions as a visit by a stranger to the School, the marriage of a well-known citizen, or the entry of a new scholar. Then there were the annual holidays in all schools when the Candlemas offerings were made; the bent holidays twice or thrice in the year when the boys went to gather rushes for the School; the holiday at the cockfighting on Fastern's e'en; and the annual Yule and midsummer vacancies. The ecclesiastical and civil authorities finally succeeded, after a long tussle with the boys, in abolishing, for a time, the Yule vacance; but the summer vacance continued. About the middle of the seventeenth century it is spoken of in the Stirling records as an "ancient custome." The time of it varied in different parts of the country—from May to August. In Stirling it was usually in the month of June, and extended from a fortnight to three weeks. It was usual for the boys to go to the Town Council and present a written supplication for this vacance—sometimes written in prose, sometimes in verse, but always in Latin—and the prayer was invariably granted by the kindly Magistrates. The other holidays mentioned deserve a word of description from the curious ceremonies connected with them, and because they contributed very considerably to the income of the masters. The "bent play," took place several times in the course of the year, when the boys went out to cut rushes and bring them home for the school floor. In course of time, however, it was found necessary to protect the boys from themselves. Armed as they were with hooks for cutting the bent, accidents were of so frequent occurrence that the practice had to be stopped. This was about the end of the seventeenth century. Not to deprive the pupils of their holiday, however, it was enacted that on the first Mondays of May, June, and July, each scholar should bring not less than one shilling to the master—called the bent silver—with which he could buy his supply of bent for himself, and that these three days should be holidays. The Candlemas play was made the occasion of presenting offerings to the master by the scholars. On the morning of that day, the master sat in his desk with the school roll before him, and slowly called over the names. As each boy was called, he advanced to the desk and presented his offering. There was great emulation as to who would present the largest gift. When the sum amounted to as much as a quarter's fee, the master shouted "*vivat*;" if it amounted to twice the fee, he exclaimed "*floreat bis*;" for three times the fee, "*floreat ter*;" for a guinea or more, "*gloriat*,"—(the Latinity is more than doubtful, but the use of the word is certain). Each sum was noted in

the roll against the giver's name, and when all was over, he who had given most was formally declared "king." The school was then dismissed, and the "king" was carried in procession through the streets on the king's chair, *i.e.*, the crossed hands of his supporters, amid the tumultuous cheering of his fellows. An Aberdeen diarist gives a quaint glimpse of such a procession:—"Upon the second of Februar'," he says, "being Candlemas day, the bairns of the Auld Town Grammar School, at six hours, cam up the gate, with candles lichtit in their hands, crying, rejoicing, and blythe eneuch; and being six hours at night cam thus up to the Cross, and round about goes diverse tymes, climbs to the head thereof, and sets on ane burning torch thereupon. Atour they went down from the Cross, convoying John Keith, brother to the Earl Marischal, who was their king, to his lodgings in the Chanonrie, with lichtit candles." The lighted candles may account for the name "Candlemas bleize, or blaze," which was given to this ceremony. At a later period it is said to have been customary for the master, after the offerings had been collected, to brew a bowl of punch, from which each scholar had a glass wherein to drink the health of the "king." A custom which contributed so much to the meagre salaries of schoolmasters was sure to die hard. The "blaze silver," as it was called, was not finally abolished in Stirling till almost the middle of the nineteenth century. Shrove Tuesday was dedicated in the schools to the ancient pastime of cock fighting. The master presided over the battles and claimed as a perquisite all the runaway cocks or *fugies* as they were called. Each boy who brought a cock paid 1s. for admission to the school, and those who brought none were charged 2s. This money became the perquisite of the doctors, and was regularly considered among their emoluments. Two days' holidays were usually given to celebrate this performance. It is wonderful how long this—as we now deem it—barbarous custom survived. Regulations for the conduct of it were made by the Town Council of Dumfries as late as 1724. Even at the period of the first Statistical Account, we find a reporter estimating the cock fight dues as equal to a quarter's payment for each scholar. Another holiday which was made statutory shortly after the Reformation, was the afternoon of Monday. This was ordered to wean the people, and especially the young, from the practice previously prevalent of playing games on Sunday. It will thus be seen that the boy of the Grammar School, if he had long hours and hard work, had also a fair amount of play-time.

The school-books, generally speaking, were not of an attractive character. They were written in Latin, crabbed in style, and hard to be understood, and so various that at a very early period the national authorities pledged

themselves to produce a Latin Grammar of an easier and more teachable kind, which should supersede the others, and take its place in all the schools of the kingdom. A full account of the school grammars in use, and of the long-continued but vain endeavours to achieve a "Universal Grammar," is given in Appendices to Chapter II

CHAPTER II.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL—1560-1624.

THE master of the Grammar School at the time of the Reformation was—as has been mentioned in the preceding chapter—

MASTER WILLIAM GULANE—1550-1571.

In addition to the gaps in the Burgh Records previously referred to, another and much longer one occurs, extending from 17th December, 1565, to 16th September, 1597. That source of information, therefore, is closed to us for the greater part of Gulane's time, and for the whole of that of his successor. It is fortunately possible, however, to obtain some trustworthy material for the History of the School during the period from other authoritative documents.

Master William Gulane¹ held the chaplaincy of the Altar of St. Lawrence in the Parish Kirk, and on the 30th August, 1569, he obtained a decree of the "Lords Interpreters of the Law of Oblivion" as to an annual-rent claimed by him from the tacksman of St. Lawrence Croft. In his petition to the Lords he stated that he had been in peaceable possession of the uptaking of the mails, annuals, fruits and rents pertaining to the said chaplainry for "thir nyntene yeirs bigane"—which seems to indicate the date of his appointment as 1550, ten years before the Reformation.²

¹ The title "maister," or "master," prefixed to a name, was not at that time, like our abbreviation of the same, a mere courtesy title, but an academic prefix. It implied that the person so designated had "laureated" (or, as we should say, "graduated") at a university, and was therefore equivalent to the modern use of the letters M.A.

The name of the master is spelled *Gulane* in the

decree above referred to in the earlier Burgh Records it is written *Gullein*.

² We may suppose that he received the chaplaincy of the Altar of St. Lawrence at the time of his appointment as master of the Grammar School, although the loss of the records of that time prevents us from stating it as an ascertained fact.

Gulane had let St. Lawrence Croft, which belonged to the chaplainry, to a burgess named David Ker, for an annual-rent of £4. This rent at the time was in arrears—that is to say, a portion of it had been withheld—and when Ker was pursued for these arrears he “proponed the act and law of oblivion.”¹ The Provost and Bailies accordingly refused to proceed with the case until the Lords Interpretaters should give their decision as to whether it came under the law or not. The sentence of these Lords was to the effect that the rent of the croft for the year 1559 did come under the Act, but that the tenant must be held responsible for all arrears since then: and it was remitted to the Provost and Bailies to determine the case according to ordinary law.²

The agreement with David Elles already mentioned, and this lawsuit with David Ker, are the only incidents on record in connection with Gulane's tenure of the Grammar School. He did not hold his situation much longer after his lawsuit. He had either died or retired³ by the summer of 1571, when we find the post occupied by

MASTER THOMAS BUCHANAN—1571-1578.

This Thomas Buchanan, a nephew of the celebrated George, was himself a scholar of the highest accomplishment. It is not impossible that he may have received his own early education at the School. At any rate he was a native of the district, being of the family of Drummikill, in the parish of Drymen. He was a graduate of St. Andrews,⁴ and at an early age had been appointed one of the regents in St. Salvator's College of that University. In 1568, he was invited by the Town Council of Edinburgh to take the charge of their High School, which was then, through the inefficiency and unpopularity of the headmaster, in a somewhat disorderly state. In this post he was unusually successful, until

¹ The *Act of Oblivion* was passed on the 4th of June, 1563, and covered the period from 6th March, 1558, to 5th September, 1561, that is to say, from the formation of the body called “The Congregation” to the arrival of Queen Mary in Scotland. Its chief object evidently was to render and keep valid the transactions in Church lands that had taken place during that period. It referred to “the late troubles in her Majesty's absence,” and declared that the proceedings of that unhappy time were “expired, buried, and extinct for ever, as if they had never been.” Hence the name, Law of Oblivion. It enacted that, when a person on trial pled this law in bar of proceedings, the process should cease until a committee of nobles and others, named in

the Act, should determine whether the particular case did or did not come under the provisions of the Act. This was the body which was known as the *Lords Interpretaters of the Law of Oblivion*.—*Acts of the Parliaments of Scotland*, vol. li., pp. 535-6.

² *Charters and other Documents relating to the Burgh of Stirling*, pp. 99, 100.

³ Probably he was dead. It is most likely that he held his appointment for life, and schoolmasters and holders of public posts generally were not in the habit of retiring in those days.

⁴ On the Register of the University of St. Andrews (MS.), in the year 1555, appear two students of the *Collegium Marianum* of the name of Thomas Buchanane (*senior et junior*).

a quarrel with the Magistrates—he defeated them in a lawsuit, and he thought that thereafter they did not treat him with sufficient kindness and deference—led to his throwing up the situation. Almost immediately afterwards he was “called to a similar office in the town of Stirling, where many sons of the nobility and gentry were placed under his care.”¹

At this time George Buchanan was residing in Stirling, superintending the education of the young King James the Sixth, and we may fairly enough suspect that his influence may have had some effect in bringing his nephew to the Grammar School of the Burgh, just as at an earlier period he had doubtless procured his appointment as a regent at St. Andrews. On what ground the statement is made that the Grammar School had then many sons of the nobility and gentry among its pupils, does not appear. But it is not at all unlikely. Stirling was then the place of education of the King, it was the seat of whatever of Royal Court there was, and the frequent meeting-place of Parliaments and Privy Councils. It is likely, therefore, to have been much resorted to by the nobility of the time.

Buchanan has been represented by writers belonging to the extreme party in the Church as of a masterful and even tyrannical temper;² but his relations with at least one of his pupils show that he could be warm-hearted and tender enough. Robert Rollok, afterwards the first Principal of the University, a man well known in his day for his learning, ability, and high character, was taught his Humanities by Buchanan in the Grammar School of Stirling. For this ingenuous pupil the master cherished the greatest affection, and was greatly loved by him in return. In after life, when Buchanan had occasion to visit Edinburgh on business, the Principal would never suffer him to stay elsewhere than at his own house; and in testimony of his gratitude to his old teacher he dedicated to him his famous Commentary on the First Epistle to the Thessalonians.³

¹ Steven's History of the High School of Edinburgh, Edin. 1849, chap. i., p. 12.

² It must be remembered that, afterwards, when he held high position in the Church, he did not unreservedly side with Andrew Melville and others in their violent opposition to the wishes of the King; and, in fact, he is accused by them of having been the means of withdrawing from their party his former pupil, Rollok, who, they alleged, was too pliable and susceptible to the influence of his old master.

³ *Hic (i.e., Rollok) præceptorem habuit Thomam Buchananum (magni illius Buchanani poetarum sui seculi facile principis ex fratre nepotem), spectata*

tum probitatis tum eruditionis virum, et egregium juventutis erudiendæ magistrum, sub cujus ferula ita in humanioribus literis profecit ut Buchananus cum impense dilexerit, et Rollocus vicissim præceptoris amorem ita compensavit, ut multis post annis cum Academiæ Edinburgensæ præfectura fungeretur, nunquam eum Edinburgum pro re nata venientem passus sit extra domum suam hospitari, eique insignem illum Commentarium in priorem ad Thessalonenses Epistolam in testimonium gratitudinis dicarit.—Charteris, de Vita Roberti Rollok.

For an account of Rollok, and other distinguished pupils of Buchanan at Stirling, see VI.

A curious, but not unprecedented,¹ incident—the abduction of a pupil from the School—occurred during his mastership. The story is told in a complaint that was adjudicated on by the Privy Council in a session held in Stirling Castle on 30th January, 1578-9. Margaret Colville, relict of William Menteith of Randifurde, and her husband, James Cuningham, complained to the Council that her son, James Menteith, had been abducted from the School at Stirling, where he had been receiving his education for the last seven years, and at which she had purposed to continue him for some time longer. The instigators of this abduction were John Menteith, uncle of the boy, William Menteith of West Kerse, who had the succession to Randifurde, and others. The agent in the abduction was one Alexander Menteith, who got permission from the master of the Grammar School to take the boy for a two days' holiday, and carried him off to West Kerse. From West Kerse he had been conveyed to Edinburgh, where he was kept concealed. The object of the Menteiths, the mother alleged, was to get the boy to choose these relatives as curators, so that they might manipulate him and his estate "to serve their turn." The Lords of Council had evidently little faith in the disinterested motives of the relatives, for they ordered that the boy should be returned to Stirling, "to remain at scule and buirding as afoir he was removed," and that curators should be appointed for him by the Lords of Ergile and Mar, to whose care he had been left by his father.²

The position Buchanan held in his profession is indicated by the fact that he was one of "the maist leirit scolemaisteris" ordained by "My Lord Regentis" Grace and Lordis of Secreit Counsale" to appear before them on the 10th January, 1575-6, and give advice regarding a proposed common form of Grammar to be taught thenceforth in all the schools in the kingdom. The select scholars nominated for this purpose were "maister George Buchannane or maister Peter Young, preceptouris to the Kingis Majestie, maister Thomas Buchannane, maister Williame Robertoun, maister Andro Symoun, maister James Carmichaell, maister Patrick Auchinleck, scolemaisteris of Striveling, Edinburgh, Dunbar, Hadingtoun, and Sanctandrois."³ It will be observed that the schoolmaster of Stirling heads this list of famous public teachers of that day.

¹ Several instances of such abductions of boys (and also of girls) from schools are recorded in the Register of the Privy Council, see, *e.g.*, vol. iv., p. 419; vol. x., p. 432, &c.; vol. v., pp. 198, 291, 407, 453.

The motive in every case was the same—the management of the inheritance in the interests of the abductors.

² Register of the Privy Council of Scotland, vol. iii., pp. 92, 93.

³ Regent Morton.

⁴ Reg. Priv. Coun. Scot., vol. ii., p. 478—14th Dec., 1575. Some account of these schoolmasters will be found in Appendix I. to this chapter.

Thus early emerged the question which, under the designation of "the uniformity of school-books," has so often exercised the School Boards of the present day. Even this was not quite the first of it. A promise to issue a general Grammar for use in all schools had been given by Parliament shortly after the Reformation. The matter was dealt with in succession by Parliament, Privy Council, and the Convention of Royal Burghs, and continued to exercise these and other bodies for a period of nearly seventy years, but all efforts to produce a Grammar that should meet with general acceptance failed, and the books of instruction remained at last as various as they had hitherto been.¹ The arguments for uniformity urged then were the same as those employed now—the expense of purchasing new books when pupils went from one school to another, and the difficulty of getting the scholars into the line of study in a school where the books and methods were different from those to which they had been accustomed. And it must be said that these reasons applied with greater force in these olden times than at the present day. In the first place, books cost more in proportion than they do now, and, in the second place, changes of residence were more frequent. The latter circumstance was owing, among other causes, to the frequent recurrence of "the pest," which every now and again drove households from infected places to others which were at the time free from the dreaded plague.²

We meet with other occasional references to Thomas Buchanan during his stay in the town. In November, 1574, he was visited by Andrew Melville, who "conferred at length" with him, his uncle George, and Peter Young, on the organisation of the work he was about to undertake as Principal of the University of Glasgow. He then accompanied Melville and his nephew James, who was with him, to Glasgow, to see the former installed in office.³ He was also present—though that was after he had left Stirling—with the two Melvilles at the scene in the death-chamber of George Buchanan, which has been so simply yet so strikingly described in the diary of James Melville.⁴ It would appear further that while in Stirling he either acted as assistant to his uncle in the tuition of the young King, or discharged some other function at the Court. For it is on record that on 30th August, 1578, a pension of £100 was paid to "Mr T. buchannane, maister of the Grammar Schole of Striueling, quha hes been in the nowmber of his hienes household and hes bruikd the pension thir divers yeirs bygane."⁵

¹ For a full account of the movement for a general Grammar see Appendix ii.

² Acts of the Parliaments of Scotland, 1607, vol. iv., p. 374.

³ James Melville's Diary, p. 48.

⁴ *Ibid*, p. 120.

⁵ Register of Presentations to Benefices, vol. ii.

Buchanan left the Grammar School in 1578, called to the ministry at Ceres in Fife. Along with this parochial charge he held the provostry of the collegiate church of Kirkheugh, St. Andrews.¹ In 1582, on the appointment of the General Assembly, he became Professor of Divinity in the University of St. Andrews. It is doubtful, however, whether this appointment was ever taken up by him. In all the ecclesiastical questions that exercised the Church during that troubled period of her history, he continued through life to take an important part.² He died at Ceres, 12th April, 1599.

His character is thus judicially summed up by James Melville :—"Thomas Bowchanan, first scholemaister in Stirling, and syne provest of Kirkhuich in St. Andrews, and minister of Syres; a man of notable gifts of learning, naturall wit, and uprightness in the cause of the Kirk against the Bischopes, bot haid his awin imperfections, namlie, of extream partialitie in the cause of his friends and dependars."³ The last mentioned trait in his character shows, at any rate, the strength of his attachments.

In Scott's *Fasti*,⁴ Buchanan is said to have been about 79 years of age at his death, and, in accordance with this statement, Mr. Guthrie-Smith puts the date of his birth as about 1520.⁵ That date, however, seems rather early. The St. Andrews Registers show that he was a student there in 1555, and we can scarcely suppose that at that time he was 35 years of age. Dr. Steven, speaking of his call to Edinburgh, says :—"The town-council having made choice of him on the 28th July, 1568, appointed one of their number forthwith to proceed to St. Andrews, where Buchanan, *yet a young man*, taught as a regent or professor in St. Salvator's College."⁶ The phrase, "yet a young man," could not be so obtrusively used if he had then attained the not immature age of forty-eight. He was the fifth son of Thomas Buchanan of Drummikill, an elder brother of the famous George. As has been already noted, there were two Thomas Buchanans who graduated, apparently in the same year, at St. Andrews. It is now ascertained that the one was the son of Thomas of Drummikill, while the other was the son of Alexander Buchanan of Ibert, a brother of Drummikill.⁷ They were therefore cousins, but which of the two was the *senior* of the University Rolls

¹ Reg. Pres. Ben., ii., 1st April, 1578. This collegiate church was called variously Kirkheuch, or Kirkhill, or St. Mary on the Rock. The Church of Ceres had been a prebend of this college.

² See M'Crie's *Life of Andrew Melville*, i., p. 228; ii., pp. 19 *et seqq.*

³ James Melville's *Diary*, p. 122.

⁴ *Fasti*, part iv., p. 476.

⁵ Guthrie-Smith's *Strathendrick*, p. 313, note.

⁶ Steven's *History of High School of Edin.*, p. 11.

⁷ Mr. Guthrie-Smith has made this clear in his *Buchanan Genealogies*. — *Strathendrick*, pp. 313 and 325.

is uncertain. The fact that both were graduates has been the cause of some confusion on the part of writers. Dr. Steven, for example, says that Thomas Buchanan, the Edinburgh and Stirling schoolmaster, was the eldest son of Alexander of Ibert,¹ whereas that was the other Thomas. Further, he states that, "in addition to this (*i.e.*, the cure of Ceres), he had the honourable office of Keeper of the Privy Seal, which his uncle resigned in his favour."² George Buchanan did resign the Privy Seal in favour of his nephew, but that nephew was Master Thomas of Ibert. In all the Privy Seal writs in which his name appears—from the first dated 4th June, 1578, onwards—he styles himself Master Thomas Buchanan of Ibert. He had, by that time, succeeded his father. So also, Dr. Steven's further statement regarding the minister of Ceres, and, as he imagines, Keeper of the Privy Seal, that "his name appeared in this last capacity in 1582, when James VI. granted a second charter to the University of Edinburgh,"³ must again be referred to Thomas of Ibert. Master Thomas of Ibert, Keeper of the Privy Seal, died in 1582, but Master Thomas of Ceres and Kirkhill lived, as has been stated, till 1599.

Buchanan was twice married after he left Stirling. His first wife was Elspeth or Elizabeth Traill, daughter of John Traill, younger, of Magask (son of John Traill of Blebo), and relict of Robert Hamilton, a former provost of the New College, St. Andrews. It was Buchanan's support of his wife's claim against Andrew Melville for arrears due to her late husband that caused the first rift in the friendship of the two men—a rift afterwards widened by divergences of opinion on ecclesiastical polity. This first wife died in 1595. The second wife was Euphame Hay, who survived her husband. He left also a daughter, who married Thomas, son of Mr. Henry Philip, minister of Creich. The Master Robert Buchanan, who succeeded him in the ministry of Ceres, was not, as has been supposed, a son, but a nephew—the son of his elder brother, Walter, seventh of Drummikill. Thomas Buchanan's will shows that he had prospered fairly well in this world, for he left a considerable quantity of its goods behind him.⁴

¹ Steven's Hist. of High School of Edin., p. 7.

² *Ibid.*, p. 12. Stevens quotes as his authority for this statement Chalmers' Life of Ruddiman, p. 338. But what Chalmers does say is no more than this—"On the 30th of April, 1578, he (*i.e.*, George Buchanan) resigned the privy seal to his nephew, Thomas Buchanan, the eldest son of Alexander

Buchanan of Ibbert, who was appointed for life in his uncle's room"—which is strictly accurate. He does not identify him with the minister of Ceres.

³ Steven's Hist. of High School of Edin., p. 12.

⁴ Scott's Fasti, p. 476.

MASTER ALEXANDER YULE—1578-1612.

The successor of Buchanan in the mastership of the Grammar School was

Mr Alex^r Yule

In the records of the Presbytery of Stirling—which begin in 1581—Maister Alexander Yule, master of the Grammar School, attends as an elder from the first meeting onwards. He was chosen Moderator of the Provincial Assembly, 21st October, 1589. Yule was a graduate of St. Andrews, and appears to have come directly from that University to the charge of the Grammar School at Stirling.¹ The probability is that he was selected or recommended to the Magistrates by his predecessor, Thomas Buchanan.

In 1593, the Presbytery, in accordance with an Act of Synod, appointed a Commission of three of its members—including, of course, Mr. Patrick Simson, the minister of the town—to visit the Grammar School, and report regarding it to next weekly meeting. The report, duly presented, found no fault with the School, except that there were too few “doctors”—which fault, it was said, the Council had promised to amend.² It was not within the province of the Presbytery probably to examine the state of the School building; but it appears to have been by this time getting old and out of order. At any rate, by 1597 it had fallen into a state of disrepair which necessitated the Town Council (26th December) to ordain their Treasurer to “beit the Grammer Scule.”

But soon other matters than the school fabric required the attention of the Council. Neither did the satisfaction of the Presbytery last very long. On the 1st of May, 1601, the Council resolved to “take ordour with the estate of the grammer scole.” That estate was found to be defective, and apparently the blame was laid at the door of the doctors—Maister John Aisson and Maister Alexander Callander.³ For it was straightway (5th

¹ The name of Alexander Yuill is in the list of members of St. Salvator's College in 1577.—MS. Register of St. Andrews University. He was perhaps a native of Edinburgh. At any rate his brother, John Yule, is mentioned (Reg. Privy Council, vii. 267) as a “merchant burgesse” of that city.

² Records of the Presbytery of Stirling, 13th and 20th February, 1593.

³ “The Counsell ordanis George Norwall,

thesaurar, to pay and delyver to maister John Aisson twentie merkis, and also to maister Alexander Callander ten merkis, for thair fall, awand to them for thair service in the schoill of the said burcht as doctouris tharintill.”—Council Minute, 1st September, 1600. A John Aisson was laureated at St. Andrews in 1586, and one of the same name at Edinburgh, 12th August, 1592. It is scarcely possible to say which of these two the Stirling doctor was. But as the order in which

May) determined to appoint "tua sufficient, apt, and qualifiet doctouris": and as Aisson and Callander did not, in the estimation of the Council, answer to that description, their services were to be dispensed with.

The Presbytery next took up the matter—but whether of their own motion, or at the instance of the Town Council, or of Yule, does not appear. Their proceedings, however, are interesting as indicating the assertion of a right to control, to some extent, the School of the burgh. The Presbytery minute of 25th November, 1601, notes that the brethren, understanding that the Grammar School is decayed and that it appertains to them to cause the same to be amended, ordain the minister of Stirling to require the provost, bailies and council, on the one part, and the master of the School on the other part, to appear before the Presbytery and declare the state of the School, and they shall then see order taken thereanent *sa far as this Presbiterie may of thair office*. On the 9th of December, accordingly, Archibald Alexander and William Edmond, bailies, with James Short, Dean of Guild, and John Williamson, clerk, appeared for the town, and Mr. Alexander Yule for himself, and each party "declared verbally sundry and divers occasions of the decay of the said School." They were ordered to put these in writing, and to produce the documents, properly attested, at a meeting to be held on the 23rd instant. This was done, and the case was set to be disposed of on the 30th December. At the meeting on that day the Magistrates declared themselves ready to produce their answers to Mr. Yule's *grieves*, but Yule was not ready with his answers to theirs, and wished the matter continued to the 6th of January, 1601-2. On that date the Commissioners did not appear, and they were summoned for the 13th of the month. On the 13th it was Yule's turn to be absent, and he was summoned for the 20th. When he made his appearance on that day he took a new line, alleging that the Presbytery was not a competent judge in the matter in dispute, inasmuch as he had made a contract with the town for teaching the Grammar School, of which contract certain conditions remained unfulfilled by the town, and this therefore was matter for the decision of another tribunal than the Presbytery. To this it was answered by the brethren that he had already accepted their jurisdiction by producing his answers, and they affirmed that they were competent to judge of his doctrine,

the two doctors are mentioned favours the inference that he was the senior of them, and as Yule would be likely to choose his doctors from his own University, the probability is that he was the St. Andrews graduate. Further, he may have been that John Aisson, son of "umquhill Thomas

Aisson, merchand burgess," who entered to the freedom of the burgh, 11th January, 1600-1; although the absence of the prefix *Maister* seems to be against this supposition. Alexander Callander, laureated at St. Andrews in 1586.—University Registers.

his diligence in his office, his life and conversation, and if they found in any of these things the cause of the decay of the School, they would take order therewith, and remit the contract to the civil judge. The matter was then committed to certain brethren, and is not again heard of in the books of the Presbytery.

In these somewhat curious proceedings, one fancies it is possible to trace—towards the end of them at least—something like collusion between Master Yule and the Town Council. The latter body was always jealous of the interference of the clergy in the government of its School. It was willing enough to take their advice in the appointment of masters and to accept their aid in the examinations of the pupils, but it claimed the management of the School as its own prerogative. In this particular case the civic authorities probably thought that the interference of the Presbytery had gone far enough. They may have begun to be alarmed for the preservation of their own rights and did not object to, perhaps connived at, Yule's refusal of the jurisdiction of that body. They patched up a truce with him, and proceeded to improve the School without the assistance of the Presbytery. New, and presumably more competent, assistants were appointed; more liberal arrangements were made for their support; enactments for the benefit of the School were passed; and so Master Yule made a fresh start, with his patrons apparently at his back.

On the 20th of August, 1602, Maister James Weland¹ was "new presentit and admittit to be doctour in the Grammer Scole;" and Patrick Ramsay was also appointed, either at the same time or immediately thereafter, as he is found in office—"present doctour of the Grammer Scole"—on the 19th April, 1603. The former was probably the Latin doctor, while the latter—who wants the academic prefix to his name—was the Scots, or, as he is sometimes called, the Inglis doctor. The minute of 20th August is extremely interesting, as it fixes the emoluments of the doctors, and also sets forth in detail the arrangements made by the Council "for the better flourishing of the school."

The doctors were to receive each 20 merks of stipend annually, of which sum £10 was to be paid by the Town, and £3 6s. 8d.* by the master of the school, "furth of the excres of his scollage mair nor wes first conditionate to him be his contract."² That contract is not extant, but the expression here used seems to indicate that the fees had been raised in the interests of

¹ James Weland graduated at St. Andrews, 3rd August, 1597.—University Registers. The phrase, "new presentit," may imply that he had already been acting as doctor—perhaps since the dismissal of Aisson and Callander.

² The reckoning is invariably in Scots money till 1729. From 1729 to 1761 it is sometimes Scots

and sometimes sterling. After 1761 the sums mentioned are always to be understood as sterling.

³ At Martinmas of the same year, however, a new arrangement was made with Weland, by which the Council seems to agree to pay him 20 merks from that term till the Whitsunday "nextocum."—Minute of 15th November, 1602.

the master. Further, the doctors were to have "burde and intertenement" from the parents of pupils in the burgh, each parent to give a day's board in regular succession, "as it salhappin ordourlie to cum athorte." For this purpose a roll was to be made up "of all honest mennis bairnes within the scole of quhome thè said doctour (Weland) may gudlie tak his intertenement," and a bailie was appointed to give notice to each burgess of his turn. It looks as if this entertainment of the doctor was not regarded by the "honest men" as the privilege it ought to have been considered, for a provision was added that neglect of the duty was to be visited with a fine of 6s 8d. to be paid to the doctor for each offence, and the bailies were ordered "to poynd thairfor gif neid be" (15th November, 1602). Even the school fees do not seem to have been paid with the regularity desirable, for on 30th January, 1603, the bailies were ordained "to assist and concur with the maister of scole in obteneing payment of his scollage with sic summer proces as thay may of law."

In the absence of the Council's agreement with Yule, it is impossible to state with certainty the amount of the fee or scholage paid by the pupils at this time, and what proportion—if any—the doctors received. When Weland, in August, 1602, was "new presentit and admittit," the treasurer was ordered to pay him a sum of £5 for his "fie and stipend till the terme nextocum," but no mention is made of scholage. At Martinmas, however, a definite arrangement was made, whereby the Council granted him—in addition to a salary of 20 merks and board—"10s. of scollage for ilk tounes barne, deduceand in payment thairfor 6s. 8d. aff the maisteris scollage, sua that fra this furth the said maister sal haif of everie tounes barne twentie schillingis and the doctour ten schillingis and thir scollages to be payed quarterlie" (15th November, 1602). This was done—it is carefully noted—with the consent of Alexander Yule, the master of the School. The inference seems to be either that the fee was previously two merks (26s. 8d.), claimed wholly by the master, and that now it was raised to 30s., to be apportioned between the master and the doctor, so that the master had 20s. and the doctor 10s.; or, that up till this time the doctor had only 3s. 4d. of scholage from each pupil taught by him. But the doctors and their emoluments were frequently changed at this time. In June (27th), 1603, fifty merks were assigned by the Council for the payment of the doctors—£20 to the one, and 20 merks to the other. At the Martinmas term of the same year, Weland was succeeded by Maister Johnne Muschat.¹ Muschat and Ramsay were appointed doctors

¹ Minute of 18th November.—Weland seems to have gone to teach in the Sang School, where we find him at a later date (1628).

John Muschet graduated at St. Andrews in the

summer of 1603. He was afterwards ordained, by the Bishop of the diocese, minister of Callander, 16th December, 1612. He died there, 1623 or 1624.

for a year, with fixed stipends of £10 each, and scholages of 10s. a head from their respective pupils. Muschat seems to have served out his year, but no longer; for, on 3rd December, 1604, Mr. William Castellaw¹ was admitted Latin doctor, with a stipend of 20 merks per quarter and "sic uther casualties as Mr. James Welland had of before." Duncan Aisson—probably a native of the Burgh²—entered the School as English doctor, 22nd April, 1607, and, in addition to his "feall" (the amount of which is left blank in the record), was granted 10s. of scholage from each of his pupils, and 2s. in place of board from every scholar in turn.

To return to the minute of 20th August, 1602:—The measures adopted for the better flourishing of the School, in addition to appointing competent doctors, were of two kinds—first, protection against outside competition, and second, regulation of the teaching and the school-books to be used. This may be regarded as the first instance in the local Records of protective measures in the interest of the Grammar School, for the agreement between Maister William Gullein and David Ellis in 1557³ was rather of the nature of a mutual arrangement approved by the Council. The practice, however, had been common in all the burghs, for about a century previous to this time—probably the earliest instance recorded in Scottish scholastic annals being that of the High School of Edinburgh in the year 1519.⁴ Instances, again and again repeated, occur in the Stirling Records during the next century and a half.⁵ The ordinance of 1602 reads:—"And for the bettir flourishing of the said scole ordines all bairnes within this burgh, exceiding the age of aucht yeiris that ar alreddie or salbe presentit to ony uther scoles within this burgh, or to ony uther landwart scole about the same, to the quhilk bairnes gang furth in the morning and thairfra cumes hame at evin, to be removit and alterit furth of the saides scoles and presentit and putt to the said grammer scole."

The reference to landward schools, which attracted children from the Grammar School, is curious. It would be interesting to learn in what places these landward schools were situated. They must have been quite in the neighbourhood, else it would have been impossible for children to go to

¹ William Castellaw was laureated at Glasgow, 27th February, 1604. — *Munimenta Universitatis Glasguensis*, III., 65.

² Duncan Aisson was admitted to the freedom of neighbour and burgess *gratis*, 25th April, 1608.

³ See I., p. 12.

⁴ Steven's Hist. Edin. High School, p. 3.—Edin. Council Records, pp. 362 *et seqq.*

⁵ At the close of that period the policy of the Council underwent a change, and thenceforth—for a century more—adventure and private schools were not only tolerated, but encouraged by the municipal authorities in opposition to their own burgh schools. See *infra*, V., *passim*.

them in the morning, and return home in the evening. Possibly the allusion may be to the school maintained by the church of St. Ninians, of whose existence we are made aware by the Kirk Session and Presbytery Records.¹

With regard to the teachers of schools, other than the Grammar School, within the burgh, at this time, we have some information in subsequent minutes. A case is noted in the minute of 30th January, 1603, which again brings the Council, the Grammar School, and the Presbytery into connection. On that day the Council appointed two of its members (Bailie Archibald Alschunder and Maister Robert Murray, commissar and councillor) "to pas to the Presbiterie and to crave of thame a command to Maister Alexander Greif, to desist and ceis fra teching of grammer to ony uther bairnes within this burgh nor to the laird of Gardenes awin bairnes, and fra all usurping of the maister of scoles calling thairanent." Greif was probably Garden's private tutor, who had taken in other pupils to be taught along with the sons of the laird. But why should the Council crave the authority of the Presbytery to stop him? He was certainly a licentiate of the Church, and therefore under the jurisdiction of the Presbytery, but—unless he were resident outside the burgh bounds—it might be thought that the Council itself had the power to stop his public teaching. His teaching, however, almost immediately after the application of the Council, came to an end, without the necessity of any interdict from the Presbytery.²

On the 18th November of the same year, the repressive act was made more stringent. Formerly it applied only to boys exceeding eight years of age, now it was made applicable to all male children "of quhatsoever age they be of." Two teachers "of the Ingles Scolles" are specially mentioned—James Duncansoun and Nicoll Murdoch—who were compelled to bind themselves to receive thenceforth no male children "nather tounes bairnes nor utheris" in their schools, "under the pane of ten pundis to be unforgevin, and, farder, to haif thair scole durris staikit up." These were rather summary measures, but as the offending teachers were not forbidden to receive female

¹ It was at St. Ninians that Alexander Stevenson—whose case is afterwards referred to—endeavoured to establish his school, when the Council drove him from Stirling. See *infra*, V., ii.

² On 8th December, 1602, when Mr. Henry Forrester "prophesied" before the Presbytery, Mr. Alexander Grieve "added." On 28th January, 1603, he was present as a "breither of exeroeis."

On 16th February, he was sent to preach at Bothkennar, where he was liked, but not called. On 11th May, Mr. Andrew Forrester, minister of Kippen—most probably a relative of the laird of Garden—desired him as a coadjutor in the ministry. The Presbytery, however, sent him to preach at the Church of Dollar, then vacant. He was called to that parish, and ordained there on the 20th July, 1603.

scholars, they no doubt continued to exist. Duncansoun at any rate disregarded the order of the Council, for we find him in consequence, on 22nd May, 1609, peremptorily discharged from keeping of any school within the burgh.¹ In this discharge he was conjoined with John Mathesoun, who kept "ane writting schole." This is the first mention of a writing school in the Records, but no doubt such schools, as well as English schools, had existed for some time previously.

In addition to these repressive measures, the Council proceeded also to regulate the books to be used in the Grammar School. The master was ordered to "teache to all bairnes that salbe presentit fra this furth to him the commoun rudimentis professit and teachit in all uther scoles, with Pylossois first pairte of grammer and Ramus syntax. And for sic bairnes as ar alredie enterit and groundit with Ramus rudiments, the counsall promittis the said maister to continew and proceid with thame in the teaching of Ramus grammer and haill pairtes thair of as the said maister sall think expedient. And this ordour to continew ay and quhill the general assemblie of the kirk, or his Maiestie and estaittes, condescend and agrie upoun ane universall grammer to be taught throuhout the haill realme. And this act to continew and stand induring the Counsallis will." By the "common rudiments professed and taught in all schools," the Council no doubt meant the Dunbar Rudiments, which, at this time and for long afterwards, was the Latin Grammar in most general use in Scottish schools. In an early programme of work in the Edinburgh High School (date 1598), we find that in that School the Dunbar Rudiments was used in the first year, the first part of Pelisso in the second, the second part of Pelisso in the third, and the third part of Pelisso in the fourth year.² Ramus was not in such frequent use, although the Council here seem to prefer his syntax to that of Pelisso, and give permission to pupils who have begun with his Rudiments to use that book throughout. The expected "universal grammar" has already been referred to.³

In 1606, Yule had another disagreement with the Magistrates—not, however, this time regarding his management of the School. The Provost and

¹ For the further history of Duncanson and his school, see V., ii.

² Again, in 1614, the Edinburgh Town Council instructed that in the first class the Dunbar Rudiments "be onlie teched as maist approved and ussavit in the countrie;" and that Desputer's Grammar should follow the Rudiments as its proper

sequel. Pelisso seems now to have been dropped. Desputer continued in use in the High School in Edinburgh till the beginning of the 18th century.

³ See above, under Thomas Buchanan, and Appendix ii.; and for further information regarding school-books in use in the Scottish Grammar Schools, Appendix iii.

Bailies¹ had charged him, under pain of rebellion, to undertake the duty of quartermaster during the continuance of "the pest." Yule objected, on the ground that the office he held exempted him from every other public function and charge within the burgh. Besides, he pled that as he exercised no "liberty, freedom, or privilege of a burgess," had never been on the Council, and had nothing to do with common or public affairs, he could not be held liable to such a burden. On these grounds he appealed to the Lords of Secret Council against the charge of "horning," with which he had been served by the Magistrates. In the meantime, John Yule, merchant burgess of Edinburgh, became security on behalf of Mr. Alexander for £100, that he would himself repair to Stirling and discharge the office of quarter-master, if that should be found necessary at the trial fixed for the 31st instant (August). On that date the schoolmaster appeared before the Council, but the Provost and Bailies did not, and the result was that horning was suspended.²

About a year after this little misunderstanding, he comes before the Town Council in the character of an Irish landlord. On the 25th September, 1607, he gave in a supplication craving leave of absence for nine or ten weeks, "as he hes barganit with Adame Abercrombie for the few of ane of his town landis in Ireland, the transumpt of quhais richt and placing sum servandis thair and accomplishment of uther necessar turnes" would require his presence in Ireland for that space of time. He promised that in his absence the doctor and pedagogues would "hald the bairnes exercesit in leirning the lections of thair authoris he has pairtlye alreddie teachet thame, and farder follow furthe." This seems to indicate that the post of master of the Grammar School was a lucrative enough one for the time, and that Yule was able to save money in it. The Council continued the answer to his request till next day of meeting, but nothing further appears in the Record regarding the matter.³

By and bye, the complaints of the Council began to be renewed. The Grammar School was not yet flourishing to their mind. Accordingly a Commission of investigation, consisting of three members of Council and the Clerk,⁴ was appointed (2nd April, 1609), "to deale with Mr. Alexander Yule for sum solide ordour to be tane for causing of the grammer schule of this burgh to flurishe in tyme cuming." The Commissioners were instructed

¹ These were—according to the Privy Council Register—John Murray of Touchadam, provost: Johnne Fischeair (should be Scherar), Archibald Smyth, and Johnne Cunynghame, bailies.

² Register of Privy Council. vii., 267 and 656.

³ The "plantation" of Ulster did not take regular shape till 1609. Yule's name is not in the

list of the Scotsmen who obtained lands in the plantation—neither is that of Adam Abercrombie. This "bargaining" of his preceded the regular allotments, and may not have been completed.

⁴ Bailie Sherare, Thomas Ewing, James M'Lellan, Deacon of the Tailors, and John Williamson, Clerk.

to state the grievances of the town and to require the master to state his, and to report their suggestions thereanent to the Council. The report of this Committee is not given, but the familiar remedies were resorted to. On 22nd May, James Duncansoun and John Matheson were ordered to desist from teaching reading and writing after Whitsunday next, and a new doctor, Mr. Patrick Cullos, was appointed to the Grammar School. On 25th May, 1610, Cullos was ordered to be paid £17 6s. 8d. yearly, "by and attour the sum of 4 merkis money, promised by the provost and bailies of *thair feallis*." Thus it appears that the Magistrates, in their anxiety for the success of the School, had become personally responsible for the increase of the doctor's salary to £20.¹

Things did not yet improve. On the 16th July, 1610, a new Commission, consisting of the Provost, a Bailie, the Commissar, and the Clerk, dealt with Mr. Yule; but again without appreciable effect on the prosperity of the School. Yule was now an old man, and, as he seems to have held a life appointment, the Council came to the conclusion that the best way out of the difficulty was to enter into negotiations for his retirement. Arbitrators were chosen by Mr. Yule and by the town, who met in Edinburgh on the 26th of June, 1612. The result of the arbitration was that Mr. Yule agreed to resign on condition of receiving 550 merks. For this sum the Commissioners—Mr. Alexander Seytoun of Gargunnock, Mr. William Livingston, and Mr. Robert Murray (commissar)—gave him their bond, the town obliging itself to relieve them.² Thus Yule disappeared from the Grammar School of Stirling, after thirty-four years of service there. He had still before him nearly ten years of life, which he appears to have spent in his native city, Edinburgh, nursing and adding to the means he had already acquired in Stirling. He died in February, 1622, leaving behind him what was quite a considerable fortune, looking to the value of money at the time. His testament was recorded 26th February, 1624, the inventory being given up by his sister, Margaret Yule, executrix dative—a circumstance which seems to show that his brother, John, was dead, and that he himself was either unmarried or a childless widower. The value of his goods—including his library, "estimate to 100 merkis"—amounted to the goodly sum of £3380 13s. 4d.³

¹ These liberal Magistrates surely deserve honourable mention. They were:—Provost James Shorte; Bailies Johnne Sherar, Johnne Cunyng-hame, Walter Cowane, Johnne Henrison.

² Minutes of 22nd June and 1st July, 1612.

³ Among his debtors, mentioned in the testament, are a number of lairds in the neighbourhood of Stirling—Sir George Bruce of Carnok (1200 merks),

John Bruce of Auchenbowie (800 merks), Sir James Erakine of Tulliebodie (100 merks), Sir William Erakine, "parson of Campsie," and his son-in-law, Sir William Alexander of Menstrie (1000 merks), &c. It looks as if Yule had been doing a considerable business in the money-lending line.

For these particulars regarding Yule's will the author is indebted to the kindness of Mr. W. B. Cook.

MASTER WILLIAM WALLACE—1612-1617.

In appointing a new master the Council resolved to take the advice of the local members of the Presbytery.¹ The result of the conference was a call to Mr. William Wallace, who had already made himself a reputation as schoolmaster in Irvine. Wallace was a graduate of Glasgow,² and would appear to have been schoolmaster of Irvine for at least twelve years previous to this time.³ Bailies Shearer and Cunynghame were sent to Irvine to interview him, and entreat him to accept the call, and as an inducement they were empowered to offer a considerable increase on the former emoluments of the office. He was to receive a "feall" of 100 merks from the town, with the expectation of 50 merks additional from my lord of Mar—for which the town was willing to be bound "gif neid be"—together with the expenses of his transportation, a dwelling-house "maill free" for three years to come, and 40s. of scholage for each town's pupil.⁴ To these terms Wallace agreed—doubtless binding the town for the Earl of Mar's merks—and the Council ratified the agreement on the 8th October, 1612.

That same minute of 8th October contains a very curious note. It testifies and declares that Mr. Patrick Symesoun, their minister, has neither done nor attempted to do anything in the planting and providing of Mr. William Wallace in the office of Preceptor of the Grammar School of this burgh, "without the speciale advyse, requeist, and directioun of the Provest, Baillies, and Counsall." It may have been that the minister had been accused of using undue influence in the election, and that this disclaimer had been inserted at his request. But it is more likely that, as the Council had asked the assistance of the brethren of the Presbytery, this statement was inserted in the minute to notify and guard their rights, as sole patrons of the School, against any possible future claim to its patronage or management by the ministers or the Presbytery.

Mr. Yule's doctors disappeared along with him, and two new ones were now

¹ Council Records, 13th July, 1612.—"James Short, provost, Duncan Paterson, deane of gild, Johnne Sherer, baillie, and Thomas Couper, con- vener, commissioneris, to meitt with twa or thrie brethir of the Presbiterie, and to confer anent the planting of the Grammar School," and report.

² Two men of that name graduated at Glasgow, one in 1593 and the other in 1595.—Mun. Univ. Glasg. III., 6-7. It is impossible to say which of the two was the schoolmaster; and, curiously, both are found at the same time in the Irvine Burgh Records—the one as a lawyer and man of

affairs, the other as schoolmaster. They were probably both natives of the shire of Ayr.

³ Among the muniments of the Burgh is a document, dated 21st June, 1603, which is witnessed by "Mr. William Wallace, schoolmaster."—Mun. of Irvine, I. 224. The earliest extant accounts of the Burgh are from Whitsunday, 1600, to Whitsunday, 1601, and that year two sums were paid to Mr. William Wallace—most likely the schoolmaster.—*Ibid.*, II. 239. How long he may have been in Irvine previous to that date is unknown.

⁴ Council Minutes, 25th September, 1612.

appointed—Mr. James Edmestoun,¹ who was presented to the Council by the minister, "in name of the maister" (a curiously roundabout procedure), as Latin doctor,² and "Johnne Thomesoun, son to Robert Thomesoun, belman," as English doctor.³ Their emoluments were fixed at 20 merks yearly for the one, and 10 merks for the other "in fie," with 2s. a quarter for the scholage of town pupils, and their "libertie of landwart bairnes according to the discretioun and liberalitie of their parentis." This distinction in the fees, which was constantly made in the records of appointments of both masters and doctors, arose from the circumstance that persons non-resident in the burgh contributed nothing to the salaries of the masters, and therefore it was considered equitable that their sons should pay a higher fee than those of burgesses. John Thomson was afterwards appointed collector of the master's and doctors' scholages, presumably at a small salary or commission, though the minute does not say so; his feall of 10 merks, at any rate, sadly needed some such eke. The rather significant addition is made that in case of the refusal of parents to pay the bailies were to assist him.⁴ The ordinance against outside teachers was also renewed on Wallace's appointment, and, as we learn from subsequent minutes, enforced with great rigour.

The boarding of the Latin doctor was always troublesome to the Council. Shortly after Edmestoun's appointment, he was allowed to charge each pupil from the town 40s. in name of board (for the year, it is presumed);⁵ but on his re-engagement (26 July, 1613), the Council agreed to "prepare him ane chalmer in the west end of the schole,"⁶ and, apparently in consequence, his boarding allowance was reduced from 40s. a year to 8s. 6d. a quarter.⁷ Three months later (24 Oct.), it was agreed that for the "burde and interteinment of the Latin doctouris, ane or ma," town pupils should pay 6s. quarterly, but parents who preferred it might give board in their own houses, or in houses approved by the master, "every bairne" to give "twa dayis meitt in the quarter" to the doctors, and those who receive outland bairnes to give a day's board each quarter. The phrase, "Latin doctouris ane or ma," points to an increase in the number of doctors, and presumably also in the prosperity of the School under its new head.

¹ James Edmestoun (Edmonstoun) laureated at St. Andrews *sub finem mensis Julii* 1612.—Reg. St. And. Univ.

² Council Records, 16th November, 1612.

³ *Ibid.*, 23rd November, 1612.

⁴ *Ibid.*, 14th June, 1613.

⁵ Records, 28th December, 1612.—The Council

"modifies xl sh. of burde to the Latine doctour for ilk tounis bairne, to be collected to him be — Bachope, and to begin 1st Jan. next."

⁶ This is the first instance of residence in the schoolhouse.

⁷ For this boarding allowance the "bailie of ilk quarter" was to be answerable.

Accordingly, on the same date, we find the appointment of Mr. James Bryding.¹

The minute of this appointment has a special interest, as it informs us of the school hours at that period. The doctor is taken bound to attend the School from six o'clock in the morning to nine; from ten to twelve noon; and from one o'clock afternoon till six in the evening—surely a long day's work both for teachers and pupils. It must be remembered, however, that the whole work was done in school. The scholars had no home lessons, and the masters no correction of exercises to trouble them in the evening.

In this appointment, as in every other during Wallace's time, the doctor was bound to be entirely at the discretion of the master, and to obey all his directions in the teaching and management of the School. The salary and other emoluments were the same as those of Edmestoun. Bryding does not seem to have got on well with his chief, for he left, or was dismissed, at the end of his year, and shortly afterwards he was found guilty of improper and factious conduct. On the 29th November, 1614, "comperit personallie maister James Bradye,² sumtyme doctour in the grammer scole, and actit himself, of his awin confessioun, nevir to be heireftir fund calumniating, traducing, or making evill speiches of maister William Wallace, maister of the said scole, or conversing, hanting, or reparing with ony of his scholeris, thairby drawing thair myndis and affectiounis fra the maister, or yit to mak ony uther lawfull caus of offence to the maister: quhilk gif he do, to be baneischit this burgh and libertie thairof, and not to be repute thaireftir ane worthie to duell in the same; quhairunto the said maister James Bradye consentit."

The doctor who succeeded Bryding was Mr. John Love,³ appointed—along with James Wilson, as English doctor, in succession to Thomson—on the 7th November, 1614. Next year (6 Nov., 1615), Mr. Robert Connell⁴ was made principal doctor in the Grammar School, and made faith to exercise his office "with all panefulness and fidelitie."

During the period of Wallace's headmastership very little, beyond the

¹ James Breiding was admitted a student of the University of Glasgow on the 28th February, 1604, and laureated in 1607.—Mun. Glasg. Univ. III., 10, 65.

² Though the name is so written in this minute, the delinquent signs himself at the end thereof,

In the minute of his appointment (24th October, 1613) the name is also given as Bryding.

³ Joannes Luif was admitted a student of Glasgow on the 1st March, 1611, and laureated in 1614.—Mun. Univ. Glasg. III., 12, 69.

⁴ Robertus Connell was sworn a member of Glasgow University, 2nd March, 1612; witnessed a tack of Ballagan, granted by Principal Patrick Sharp, 29th April, 1612; and was laureated in 1615.—Mun. Univ. Glasg. I., 194; II., 12, 69.

Mr James Bryding

appointment of successive doctors, appears in the Records regarding the School. This silence seems to indicate that everything went well, and that the Grammar School was flourishing under his superintendence. The Council had no occasion to take order or make visitations in his time. One chief reason, no doubt, was that they trusted him with the entire management of the internal affairs of the School, and loyally supported him.

Outside of the Records, we get a glimpse of Wallace and the Grammar School on an interesting occasion in the summer of 1617. In that year James VI., impelled, as he said, by a "natural and salmonlike affection," revisited his ancestral kingdom. At every town he approached in the course of his royal progress, he was received by the magistrates and principal citizens with complimentary speeches and poems in English, Latin, and Greek—a form of compliment which may be supposed to have been specially agreeable to the pedantic monarch.¹ It may be worth noting in passing that these literary products were in every case of home manufacture, and thus prove that classical study was prosecuted with much zeal and success in the Scottish burghs at that time. We may reasonably doubt whether—if the thing were thought worth doing—it could be done so well, or at all, at the present day.

The King arrived at Stirling on Monday, 30th June, and was received with a speech in English, on behalf of the burgh, by Mr. Robert Murray, the Commissary—a speech, be it said, which does great credit to the ability of Commissary Murray. The flattery is, as usual, fulsome enough; but the composition shows more of literary art and skill than most of the other addresses in English which were presented to the King in the course of his tour in Scotland.

After the delivery of this address, His Majesty was presented, on behalf of the Grammar School, with a congratulatory poem in Latin hexameters. It is entitled, *Regiæ M. Sterlinum ingredienti ἑυχαριστικόν*: and is subscribed, *Tuæ Sacratissimæ Majestati devotissima Schola Sterlinensis*. We may safely suppose that this poetical address of the *Schola Sterlinensis* was the composition, not of any of the pupils, but of the master himself. It opens thus—

*Ite procul, procul ite elegi, miserabile carmen,
Læta cano; tu pande, biceps Parnasse, recessus
Parthenios, vosque, O superum justissima cura,
Forthiades Musa, læta aspirate canenti.*

¹ These speeches and poems were collected by Principal John Adamson, and published at Edinburgh in 1618, in a volume bearing the title, "The Muses Welcome to the King's Majesty at his

Happie Return to his Old and Native Kingdom of Scotland after XIV. yeares absence," which volume the curious reader may consult—if he can find a copy, for it is now very rare.

Then, working its way through many classical and historical allusions, it expresses the most hysterical joy over the King's arrival—

*Venisti tandem, tandem mea sola voluptas
Venistine? O luce mihi delectior ipsa?
Ut te, Rex Jacobe, lubens exosculor, ut te
Hisce ulnis, hisce inquam animus mi amplexier ulnis
Gestit ovans; quibus insomneis noctesque diesque
Gestavi invigilans, queis tu suffultus, eburneo
Circum aptans arcu puerilia brachia collo
Oscula blanda dabas.*

The reference in the latter portion of this passage is, of course, to the boyhood of the King spent in Stirling. The sorrow of the town, after His Majesty had left it, is thus vehemently expressed—

*Dulce nihil sine te, sine te (mea maxima cura)
Dulce nihil; tecum una omnes Veneresque Salesque
Continuo cessere; simul sanguisque colorque
Et decor in roseo formæ spectabilis ore
Protinus in tenuis abiere evanida ventos.*

There are allusions to local scenery, and especially to the river Forth—

*quaque agmine leni
Fortha recurvato ludens mæandrius alveo
Tortum sulcat iter.*

The flow and ebb of the river are utilised—and the mode of doing so, if a little strained, is distinctly ingenious—to represent *Fortha* swelling with joy at the approach of the King, and then retiring in submissive adoration. The poem concludes with an allusion by the scholars—speaking *in propriis personis*—to the fact that they are receiving their education in the same town where the King himself was taught in his youth—

*Nos quoque (si quid id est) musis operata juvenus
Hos tyrocinii foetus, hæc qualiacunque,
O Rex, prima elementa tuo sacramus honori:
Illa quidem, procul illa sacris Parnassidos undis
Nata, nec a liquidis (te iudice) fontibus hausta
Aonidum, sed ubi tua quondam infirmior ætas
Prima rudimenta hausit; eo mage grata futura.*

The whole poem runs to two hundred and forty-six lines, and although as extravagant in adulation as the occasion required, shows much spirit.

A second poem presented on the occasion is styled *Regem Alumnum decedentem alloquitur Sterlinum*, and is signed *Gulielmus Wallace*. This is only about half the length (120 lines) of the other, and is somewhat forced

—as if the worthy “maister” had rather exhausted himself in the previous effort. It expresses the frantic grief of the town at the King’s early departure. A single specimen will be enough—

*Quid mihi primarum prodest fuisse juventam
Regis, et obsequiis provectum (ignosce dolori)
Demeruisse piis (hic tu pars magna fuisti
Gentis Areskinæ domus inclyta,¹ te mihi testem,
Te testem appello) si demum urgente senecta,
Omnibus exhausta arumnis, rerum omnium egena,
Deferor? heu expes animi male perditæ quo me,
Quo vertam? miseræ quis solamenque senectæ
Subsidiumque feret?*

* * * *

*Illaque purpuris quondam emula labra smaragdis
Et pucro laudata tibi, marcere decorem
Amisere? genus rugæ obsedere strigosus?
Quam dudum hinc abiens florentem et prole beatam
Liquisti, nunc orbam, inopem, viduamque videbis.*

In this effulgence of royal sunshine and literary glory Mr. Wallace left Stirling. There is no allusion to his departure in the Council’s minutes, but a new master is found in his place in October, 1617. From the Burgh Records of Glasgow we learn that he had been called to take charge of the Grammar School of that town. There he continued to maintain the reputation he had acquired in Irvine and Stirling. Two years after his appointment to Glasgow (27th July, 1619), we find him conjoined with the Senate of the University, in the election of a new Professor of Greek (Mr. George Young).² He was one of the six principal schoolmasters in Scotland³ who in 1623 were summoned before the Privy Council “with twa or thrie of thair scollaris, for conferring, and perusing of ane grammer quhilk is cravit be Mr. Alexander Home, schoolmaster of Dunbar, to be ressavit and teicheit throwout all the schooles of this kingdom.”⁴ He frequently sat in the meetings of Faculty in the University: and in the beginning of the year in which he died he had been appointed one of the Assessors to the Rector. His death took place in 1641.

The Rev. John Livingston, the famous Covenanting divine, had been one of Wallace’s pupils in the Grammar School of Stirling. In an autobiographical

¹ From this complimentary allusion to the family of the Earl of Mar, we may be justified in surmising that Wallace had received the additional 50 marks of salary, which, on his appointment, he was told to expect from that nobleman.

² Mun. Univ. Glasg., III., 377.

³ Masters John Ray, Edinburgh; Henry Denikene, St Andrews; James Gleg, Dundee; David Wedderburne, Aberdeen; John Durward, Perth; and William Wallace, Glasgow.

sketch which is preserved in MSS. in the Advocates' Library, Livingston describes his master as "a good man and a learned humanist," and affords us an interesting glimpse into the work of the School. The usual Grammar School course in the master's classes appears to have embraced three years or sections; but Wallace's enthusiasm led him to extend this course by an additional year of study. This extra-curriculum class met, apart from the other scholars, in the upper chamber or garret-room of the School, where they pursued their studies in private, but under the direction of the master as to the matter and manner of their work. When he was free from the duties of the schoolroom below, he ascended the ladder to the garret and gave personal instruction and guidance to these advanced scholars. The work and its results are thus described by Livingston:—"For the most parte we read by ourselves in a little chamber above the school, our master furnishing us in books, where we went through the most parte of the choice Latine writers, both poets and others; and that year," he adds, "was to me the largest, most profitable year I had in the schools."¹

MAISTER JAMES EDMESTOUN—1617-1624.

The successor of Wallace was

James Edmestoun


who had been Latin doctor since 1612. He is first mentioned as Master in a Minute of date 27th October, 1617. His place as doctor was taken by Mr. John Row, admitted 13th November,² "for ane yeir to cum and farder, induring the will of Mr. James Edmestoun." Row's emoluments were to be

¹ In the Book of Wallace, by Rev. Charles Rogers, LL.D., there is the following note regarding Wallace (vol. i., p. 229):—"Mr. William Wallace, 'schoolmaster at Stirling,' is in the testamentary inventory of William Wallace of Failford, who died in October, 1616, described as a creditor of the deceased for £220. As master of the Grammar School of Stirling, Mr. William Wallace held a position of considerable importance. But he had prepared himself for the sacred profession, and so retiring from his duties as a public instructor, he became Presbyterian minister at Dervock, near Dunluce, in Ulster, and not improbably through his instrumentality, his former pupil,

Mr. John Livingstone, accepted, in 1630, the pastoral office at Killinchy."

The former part of this note confirms what has been said above as to Wallace's Ayrshire connection but the statement in the latter portion must be due to some confusion of persons. The Stirling William Wallace did not go to Ireland, but, as has been narrated above, to the Grammar School of Glasgow, where he remained till his death.

² On this same date Mr. James Edmestoun was admitted to the freedom of neighbour and burgess, and made faith *more solito*.

the same as those of his immediate predecessors.¹ At the same time, James Wilson, the English doctor, had his salary augmented from ten to fifteen merks.

On 27th May, 1618, Row was appointed to uptake the psalms in the Kirk "baith oulk-day and Sabbothe dayes prechingis." This gave a much needed addition of ten merks to the doctor's income; but it necessitated frequent absences from the School, and, in consequence, some re-arrangement of the work required to be made. The new arrangement seems to have been that the purely English doctor should be dispensed with and what was called a second doctor appointed, who should undertake the English work of the School, and be able also to give assistance in the classical teaching when the principal doctor was engaged uptaking the psalms in the kirk. Accordingly, Mr. Alexander Henrysone, son of John Henrysone, baxter and burgess,² was admitted second doctor, 28th October, 1618, "for nyne yeiri to cum and farder," induring the will of the Magistrates and the master of the School. His feall was to be £10 a year, and he was also, with the consent of the master, to have half of the scholage, and boarding allowance as before.

Mr. John Row left in 1619. There is no mention of his departure in the Record, but, if he was the man we have supposed him to be, his leaving is accounted for by his acceptance of a call to the School of Kirkcaldy. He was elected schoolmaster of that burgh by the Kirk Session

¹ John Row appears to have been the second son of the well-known Mr. John Row, minister of Carnock, author of the "Historie of the Kirk of Scotland." He graduated at St. Leonard's College, St. Andrews, in July, 1617. This John Row afterwards distinguished himself as the most famous teacher in Scotland. He became Master of the Grammar School of Perth in 1632, and raised the reputation of that seminary to the highest pitch. He was reckoned the most learned Hebrew scholar of his day, and published a Lexicon and Grammar of that language. In 1641 he was appointed minister of St. Nicholas, Aberdeen, and in 1651 he was made Principal of King's College. He resigned that charge after the Restoration (1661), and again took to teaching. He died about 1672. In the biographical notice of John Row in the Introduction to the Wodrow Society's edition of the "Historie" (edited by Dr. David Laing), his graduation at St. Andrews in 1617 is mentioned, as well as the fact that he was schoolmaster at Kirkcaldy in 1619; but the writer

does not seem to have been aware that in the interval he was classical doctor in the Grammar School of Stirling.

Mr. Row

² John Henrysone, the father, had frequently been deacon of the baxters, and occasionally deacon convener of the crafts. There were two Alexander Henrysouns who graduated about this time, and I cannot be said with certainty which of the two or "doctor" was. The first was laureated at Edinburgh, 30th July, 1614. The other was admitted student of Glasgow on the 3rd April, 1615, and must have graduated in 1618, though his name does not appear in the official list of laureati. The latter is most likely to have been the Stirling man.

and his appointment was confirmed by the Town Council, 3rd November, 1619.¹ This agrees with the date of his departure from Stirling. His successor was his cousin, Mr. William Row, son of Mr. William Row, minister of Forgandenny, who was admitted by the Council, 22nd May, 1620, as "principall doctour of the grammer scole, teacher of musik, and uptaker of the psalmes in the Kirk, for the space of ane yeir to cum," with a feall of twenty merks as doctor and twenty pounds for his musical services, six shillings and eightpence per quarter for teaching music to town pupils, and "benevolence of strangers." The brethren of the Kirk ratified his appointment as uptaker of the psalms and teacher of "ane sang scholl" on 22nd August.² But he did not remain long in his double situation. On the 17th October of the same year, he was summarily ordered to "pass from his curc at Hallowmas, now approaching," notwithstanding his expressed desire to remain till Whitsunday next.³

Henryson appears to have been at this time advanced to the principal doctorship, although not appointed to the uptaking of the psalms. The latter office was given to a new English doctor, who is styled in the Minutes David Murray, "musiciane." He was engaged 6th December, 1620, to teach English reading, writing, and music, and to precent in the Church. In the agreement with Murray, the Council were careful to state that though the appointment was for three years and a half, they reserved the right to dismiss him at any time should he not give satisfaction, and they specially bound him to be obedient to his superior, Mr. Edmestoun, his brother William becoming caution for him to the Council. From all this, the inference may be justified that the summary dismissal of Mr. William Row—for which no reason is given—was due either to musical inefficiency or insubordination.

The year 1621 is distinguished by the first endowment—the first, at any rate, of which any record exists—to the School from a private benefactor. The donor was John Menteith, "sum tyme tutor of Randifurde," who left a legacy of £100, the annual interest of which was to be paid to the Master of the Grammar School; and Edmestoune received the first payment of this

¹ Kirkcaldy Records. It is not known how long he remained in Kirkcaldy, but for some years prior to his appointment to the Grammar School of Perth he was tutor to George, son of the first Earl of Kinnoul, Chancellor of the Kingdom.

² Kirk Session Records of Stirling.

³ William Row graduated at Edinburgh, 27th July, 1616. After leaving Stirling, he was ordained

"helper" to his father, 29th June, 1624. Like most of the members of the ecclesiastical family to which he belonged, he was a zealous Covenanter. When the Scots Army entered England, he went with them as Chaplain to Sir James Lumadaine's regiment. He died suddenly in 1658, when on his way to attend a meeting of Synod at Stirling. —Scott's *Fasti*, Pt. iv., p. 639.

addition to his salary at Martinmas of that year.¹ This John Menteith was the uncle and chief agent in the abduction from the School of the young laird of Randyford, previously referred to.² The dates, at any rate, are not inconsistent with this supposition. We may, therefore, imagine his legacy to have been a kind of conscience-money for the disturbance he then occasioned.

David Murray did not serve out his term of three years and a half. He was dismissed by the Council, 20th May, 1622; Alexander Ray was appointed in his place, "for the space of twa yeiris to cum, gif the town be pleased to continew him in the said cure during the said space." Ray was not to be paid so highly as Murray had been, and perhaps the necessity of economising had led to the dismissal of the latter by the Council, for we find that at the same time James Hegie was admitted a doctor—at a very small salary (ten merks). He may have been a sort of junior doctor; but we learn from the Privy Council Records that at this time there was much distress in the neighbourhood, and measures had to be adopted for maintaining and relieving the poor of the sheriffdom. (Privy Council Records, vol. xiii., p. 808.) Hegie's "conduction" was for the space of one year.

The variation in the periods for which masters and doctors were appointed is very curious. There are instances of appointments for one, two, three, and five years, as well as for the somewhat unaccountable periods of three and a half, nine, and eleven years. Few appointments, and those only of head masters, were for life. Most were for a definite period, with occasionally an indefinite extension expressed by the word "farder," and "induring the will of the Council."

At this stage we have a tantalising reference to an unfinished episode in the educational history of Stirling. On the occasion of the visit of James VI. in 1617, a famous scholastic disputation had been held in the town. The professors of the College of Edinburgh carried on a series of debates on theses formally proposed for attack and defence. The King presided on the occasion, occasionally stepping down from his position of umpire to take part in the fray of learning himself. The whole performance—his own part in it included—afforded his Majesty the highest satisfaction. Besides complimenting the learned men individually, he proclaimed himself patron of their College, and ordered it thenceforth to bear the name of King James' College.³ And as Stirling had been the scene of this

¹ Minute of 15th October, 1621.

² See page 30.

³ See a full account of this scholastic meeting in Calderwood, iii., pp. 245-6.

Alexander Ray

memorable meeting, and had also been the place of his own early education, he announced his intention of founding a college in that town. From the terms used in speaking of the proposed foundation it may be inferred that it was not a college in the sense of a university community that was intended, but rather something analogous to the scholastic foundations common in the southern kingdom. It was to be a "free school or college." Whatever his Majesty's intention may have been, the fulfilment of it was delayed. So the Town Council after a time felt it necessary to make enquiry. On 18th August, 1623, they appointed "Johnne Sherer, provest, and Johnne William-soun, Clerk, Commissioneres to pas to Edinburgh with Maister David Drummond¹ to attend the counsell in the mater of the frie schole or college intendit be the Kingis Majestie to be foundit in this burgh, and ordines the thesaurer to meet the saidis commissioneres chairges." So far as the Records of Council are concerned, that is the whole story. No report of the doings of the Commissioners appears. The matter is never again referred to. Neither do the Privy Council Records throw any further light on the business. The times were very unpropitious. Pestilence had been followed by an inclement season. There was consequent famine and great distress in the town. The Council had their hands full enough, and the King himself shortly afterwards (1625) died.

Before that event an act of the King again brought him into connection with Stirling and the Grammar School. On the 14th June, 1624, Mr. Hary Livingston, minister of St. Ninians, appeared before the Town Council of Stirling and overgave his charge "in favouris of the toune, with all dewtie thair of in tyme cuming, so that thai may utherwyis dispose thairupoun at thair plesour." Mr. James Edmestoun, Master of the Grammar School, was promptly presented by the King to the vacant charge. Although Edmestoun's presentation was made in the royal name, there need be little doubt that it was really due to his patrons, the Town Council of Stirling. He appears to have been a man of considerable local influence, for when misfortune overtook him at St. Ninians, he was restored by the Magistrates to his old position, as will be narrated by and bye.

With the period of Edmestoun's ministry at St. Ninians the present narrative has nothing to do. It must leave him there for a time. The curious reader, however, may like to see a specimen of his Latin verse, which appears to have been written very soon after leaving the Grammar School.

¹ Mr. David Drummond, "sone to the barrone of Bordland," was admitted by the Council burgeses and guildbrother on 25th August, 1623, for his

"mony gude offices done to thame." He was agent or advocate for the town.

The subject of his lay is not as his predecessor's was, a king, but it is a benefactor of the human race. He sings the praise of Anderson's Pills. Dr. Patrick Anderson, the inventor of this once famous *nostrum*, was, in respect of the great benefits he had by his medicine conferred on humanity, admitted *gratis* to the freedom of the burgh of Stirling (7th February, 1625). Edmestoun, as also a burgess, had thus an external, as well as an internal connection with the pills and their compounder. Here are the verses—

IN LAUDEM PILULARUM ANGELICARUM.

*Angelicis Granis temere haud finxere parentes
Nomina, nec vulgi credula simplicitas;
Angelice his vires, nam quam Panacea salutem
Sola Andersoni Grana vorata dabunt:
Queis licet utaris, nullo discrimine sexus,
Aeris, actatis, temporis atque cibi:
Ut dicam gratum, Angelico pro munere, lector,
Nobilis Angelicus talio pascit opes.*

J.A. EDMESTONUS, *Eccles. Sancti Niniani*
Pastor, prope Sterlinensis (sic).

The lines were prefixed—along with other commendatory verses from the Principal and two of the professors of Edinburgh University and others—to Anderson's treatise on the "Grana Angelica," printed at Edinburgh, 1635.¹

¹ Whether Anderson—who is sometimes called physician to Charles I.—was a native of Stirling is not known, but that he had a connection with the town, in later life at least, may be inferred from his burgess-ship and from the relation in which he stood to the family of Mar. His first publication was a dissertation on "The Colde Spring of Kinghorne, his admirable and new tryed properties, &c.," published in 1618, and dedicated to John, Earl of Mar. Again, in 1625, he saw through the press "The Countesse of Marrs Arcadia" (written by James Caldwode, Minister of Falkirk), and prefixed to it a dedicatory epistle to the Countess, his patient. He wrote also a dramatic

poem of a satirical character, to which he gave the curious title "The Copie of a Baron's Court, newly translated by What's-you-call-him, Clerk to the same. Printed at Helicon besides Parnassus and are to be sold in Caledonia." This was printed after his death. A reprint appeared in 1821. In addition to these works and his book on the "Grana Angelica," he compiled a "History of Scotland," which, in three folio volumes, is preserved in manuscript in the Advocates Library. The prescription for the Grana he affirms he brought from Venice, where he had been long resident. The pills were first compounded and given to the public in Paris in 1603.

APPENDICES.

I.—NOTES ON SOME OF THE “MAIST LEIRIT SCHOLEMAISTERS.”

Andrew Simson, a distinguished scholar and teacher, was Master of the Grammar School of Perth previous to and at the time of the Reformation. As many as three hundred scholars are said to have been under his charge in that School (*Fasti Aberdonenses*, p. vii.) After the Reformation he was minister and schoolmaster of Dunbar, where he had many sons of the nobility and gentry as his pupils (M'Crie's Life of Andrew Melville, 2nd edition, ii., 425). He was the author of the popular Latin Grammar, generally known as the Dunbar Rudiments (the title-page runs—*Andreas Simsonus sive Simonides, Ludimagister Dunbarensis et postea ejus ecclesiae Pastor. Rudimenta Grammatices in gratiam juventutis Scoticae conscripta*), which was first published at Edinburgh in 1587, and reprinted in various editions down to 1709, and largely held the field in Scottish schools for more than a century—until, in fact, it was superseded by Ruddiman's Rudiments in 1714.¹

James Carmichael was appointed schoolmaster of Haddington in 1572. He became minister in 1574, and held the two offices together till 1576, when, on the representation of the Magistrates, he devoted himself solely to the duties of the ministry. He was an accomplished scholar, employed by the Privy Council to revise and correct for printing the *Regiam Majestatem*. He also was the author of a Latin Grammar—*Grammaticæ Latinæ de Etymologia liber secundus*—published at Cambridge in the same year as Simson's Rudiments (September, 1587) and dedicated to James VI. It was not so much used in the Scottish schools as the work of his brother of Dunbar.

William Robertoun was schoolmaster of Edinburgh at the time of the Reformation. Both on account of his religious opinions—he remained a Catholic—and because of the slenderness of his attainments and his inefficiency as a teacher, he was obnoxious to the Town Council. After much trouble he was superseded by Thomas Buchanan; but, on the departure of the latter for Stirling, he resumed his post, and continued to hold it till 1584, when he agreed to be pensioned off. The School greatly degenerated under his inefficient management (*vide* Steven's History

¹ drew Symsons was father of Patrick Symsons, who was minister of Stirling from 1591 to 1618.

of the High School of Edinburgh, pp. 7-15). His appointment to this Commission of scholars can only be regarded as a compliment to the metropolis. He had no personal claim to the distinction.

Patrick Auchinleck, if we are to judge by the position he held, must have been a scholar of some eminence. As the head of such an important School as that of St. Andrews then was, his experience must have thoroughly qualified him for a seat on the Commission. There is, however, a want of detailed information regarding him.

The King's schoolmasters, *George Buchanan* and *Peter Young* are well known. Of the former nothing whatever need be said here. Young, if not so able and learned, was a much more cautious and prudent man than his *confrère*. We may even suspect him to have been a bit of a toady. He was in high favour with the King, became his "eleemosynar," wrote a vindication of Queen Mary, became rich enough to buy an estate in Forfarshire, and was knighted in 1614.

II.—THE UNIVERSAL GRAMMAR.

Shortly after the Reformation there arose a demand among the people of Scotland for the preparation of some authoritative Latin Grammar that should take the place of the various school Grammars at that time in use. The idea, while it probably commended itself to the people chiefly on the ground of economy, was also countenanced by the then educational authorities in the expectation that it would make the teaching of Latin more uniform and progress more rapid. These reasons are set forth at length in the preamble to the Act of 1607:—

"Oure soverane Lord and estaittis of this present parliament, understanding the Latine towng to be greatlie diminischit within this realme to the heavy prejudice of the commoun weill of the samyn, and the speciall cause thairof to be the want of the uniforme teacheing of all the pairtis of grammer establischt be ane Law in all pairtis of this Realme, wherethrow, be the curiositie of diverss maisteris of scholis, baith to burgh and land, taking upoun them eftir thair fantesie to teache suche grammer as pleasis them, the youthe, quhen be occasioun of the pest and utherwayes being oft and diverss tymes changeit to diverss scholis and maisteris, be alteration of the forme of teacheing, ar haillely prejudgeit; for remede quhairof it is thocht expedient be our soveran lord and estaittis of this present parliament that thair shall be ane satlit forme of the best and maist commoun and approvin grammer and all pairtis thair of collectit, establischt and prentit, to be universallie teacheit in all the pairtis of this realme be the haille maisteris and teacheris of grammer in all tym cuming."¹

¹ Acts of the Parliaments of Scotland, iv., p. 374.

This, however, was not the beginning of the movement. The earliest intimation of the intention of the authorities to have such a general Grammar compiled is in a writ of the Privy Seal, dated 14th January, 1567-8, which gave to Robert Leckprevick a monopoly of printing the "*bukis callit Donatus pro pueris* and the *Rudimentis of Pelisso*, togedder with the grammer to be set furth callit the general grammer to be used within scolis of this realme for eruditoun of the youth."

On the 15th of December, 1575, the Regent Morton and Lords of the Privy Council ordered five of the "maist leirit" schoolmasters, along with one of the King's preceptors, to appear before them on the 10th of January following, "to gif thair advise anent that forme of grammer that salbe teichit in all the scuillis within this realme in tyme cuming." Although there is no account in the printed Records of the Privy Council of a meeting on the 10th of January, nor any reference at all to the matter till some years later, we know that this body of experienced teachers did frequently meet, and, in fact, accomplished a great part of the work which the Council had entrusted them with.

The next public movement came from the Convention of Royal Burghs. At a meeting of this Convention, held at Dysart on 15th June, 1593, the Commissioner for Dumbarton presented a supplication "for ordour to be tane be the saidis burrowis that ane only forme of grammer wer universally teichit in all the grammer scuillis of the saidis burrowis." After long reasoning, the Convention ordered a letter to be sent to the ministers of Edinburgh, and another to the Presbytery thereof, requesting them to take order for making and completing the first and second parts of Grammar with expedition; and Henry Charteris, merchant burghess of the city, was given full power to insist thereupon. Each burgh was directed to instruct its Commissioners in regard to the matter for next meeting.² At next meeting, however, nothing was said on the subject. Perhaps it may have been owing to the non-appearance of Dumbarton at the meeting, that burgh, on account of its poverty, having been granted exemption from the duty of sending Commissioners to the Convention for three years to come, or—and more probably—it was because the Privy Council had in the interval again dealt with the matter.

That Council met on the 20th December, 1593. From the minute of that date we learn what had been done by the Commission of "leirit" schoolmasters appointed nineteen years before. They had reported to the effect that there was no existing Grammar which they could recommend for universal adoption. They had therefore made an effort to supply the want themselves, delegating certain portions of the task

¹ Chalmers' *Life of Ruddiman*, p. 21. The following note regarding this old printer from the *Stirling Records*, 9th January, 1562-3, shows the Magistrates of that burgh taking a certain amount of interest in literature: "The provest, baillies, and counsell, except the dekinnis, hes condiscendit

to len x. li. to Robert Lekprevick, prentair, for prenting of new bukis concludit be the Kirk, takand souartie in Edinburgh for repayment."

² Reg. Privy Council, vol. ii., p. 478.

³ Records of the Convention of Royal Burghs of Scotland, vol. i., p. 411.

to certain members, and meeting from time to time for general revision and conference. As the result of their labours, two books of Latin Etymology—an elementary and a more advanced book—had been already printed, and the whole work was now ready in manuscript. The Council ordered the whole to be printed, and ordained that schoolmasters should use these books alone in their teaching on pain of deprivation of their office.¹

The two books of Etymology were probably “the first and second parts of Grammar” referred to in the Convention of Burghs; and it may be taken as certain that they were the *Rudimenta* of Simson and the *Etymologia* of Carmichael (referred to in App. I.),² both printed in 1587. Of the parts said to be still in manuscript, Buchanan’s *Libellus de Prosodia* was certainly one: the others—if there were others—are unknown.

Notwithstanding this edict of the Privy Council, the “fantasie” of schoolmasters, in the matter of text-books, seems to have been unchecked. No Act of Parliament or of General Assembly was passed, although the authorities of the schools were waiting for authoritative direction in the matter. Thus an order of the Stirling Town Council, of date 20th August, 1602, prescribed the use of certain books until “the generall assemblie of the Kirk, or his Maiestie and estaittis, condescend and agrie upoun ane universall grammer to be taught throuhout the haill realm.”

Parliament took up the question in 1607. On the 11th of August of that year, an Act was passed decreeing the compilation of the desiderated Grammar. The preamble of this Act has already been quoted for the purpose of showing the reasons that prevailed with Parliament. A Commission, which was headed by the Chancellor of the Kingdom and included among its members noblemen, advocates, ministers, and one schoolmaster (Mr. John Rae, of Edinburgh), was appointed to carry out this Act: and finally, it was ordered that schoolmasters who did not comply with the Act and failed to use the Grammar about to be compiled, should be deprived of the liberty of teaching and fined in the sum of £20, for the benefit of the poor of the parish.

But the task of getting the Grammar compiled seemed to have been too much for this Parliamentary Commission. Then a schoolmaster came to their relief. Mr. Alexander Hume, at that time master of the School of Prestonpans and previously of the Grammar School of Edinburgh, had prepared a new Grammar, which he now offered to the Privy Council with a petition that it should be accepted by them, and its use made imperative. On the 29th March, 1610, M.M. Thomas Henderson, Adam King, James Sandilands, Williame Seytown, and Patrick Sandis were appointed by the Privy Council to “visie” Hume’s Grammar and report.³ They reported favourably, and so the author again approached the Council with a “supplication,” which was heard on the 25th October, 1611. In this supplication he stated that “having with grite panes, travill,

¹ Register of Privy Council, v., 110 *et seq.*

² Reg. Privy Council, viii., 446.

³ This explains why Carmichael’s book is called *Liber secundus*.

and labour maid ane new collection of the hail pairtis of grammar and rudimentis thair of, and reducit the same in a verie easie forme and methode ansuerable to the capacite of the youthis who are to be trained up in leirneing," he had presented it to the Lords of Council; that the Lords had given commission to certain scholars named to examine the book and report; and that a favourable report of it had been given. He therefore craved an Act authorising the said Grammar and ordaining it to be used throughout the Kingdom, in accordance with the Act of Parliament of 1607. To this request the Council assented, ordered the book to be printed and to be used in all schools after 1st November, 1612; schoolmasters failing to comply with this order to be discharged of all teaching in time to come and to be liable in a penalty of £100.¹ The grammarian therefore proceeded to publication, and his work issued from the press in the following year. It bore the title, *Grammatica Nova in usum juventutis Scotiae et auctoritate Senatus omnibus regni scholis imperata*. On the 21st July, 1612, the Privy Council caused public proclamation to be made "at the Market Cross of Edinburgh and other suitable places, so that none might pretend ignorance of the same," that no other Grammar was to be in use after 1st November, under the penalties mentioned above.²

That might be thought to have settled the matter of the Universal Grammar. But it did not. Hume's book scarcely got into use at all. The schoolmasters, who have always been "kittle cattle" to drive, did not like it, and it is affirmed that the Bishops were opposed to it and its author.³ We learn from a later petition of Hume, presented 17th June, 1623, that the King had been induced to write to the Privy Council and stay the progress of the work till further advice should be taken. "Some discontented personis," he complains, "possesst his Maiesties royall earis that thair wes such obscuritys in the said worke as past the capacite of the youth to consave." It had therefore, he says, lain dead for the space of ten years. During this time he had been working on it, and had proved by trial, "as the Colleges will testify," that it "led to the understanding of authoris and to the speaking and writing not *Latinum*, bot *Latine*." He therefore requested a further trial. This request was deemed reasonable, and a new Committee was nominated for the purpose.⁴ This Committee consisted of MM. John Wemyss of Craigtoun, Thomas Henderson of Chester, Andrew Ramsay and William Forbes, ministers of Edinburgh, Thomas Nicolson, yr., and Alexander Morrison, advocates, and John Adamson, minister of Liberton, or any five of them. On the 31st of July, it was reported that the Committee had met and heard Hume discuss the merits of his book with Mr. John Rae—his successor at Edinburgh. The pedagogues, as perhaps was to be expected, disagreed. Then the Committee ordered six Grammar School masters—Mr. David Wedderburne of Aberdeen, Mr. James Gleg of Dundee, Mr. John Rae of Edinburgh, Mr. Henry Danskine of St. Andrews, and Mr. William Wallace of Glasgow (formerly of Stirling)—to appear before the Council on the 10th of September,

¹ Reg. Privy Council, vol. ix., pp. 272-3.

² M'Crie's Life of Melville, ii., 418.

³ *Ibid.*, p. 414.

⁴ Register of the Privy Council, xlii., 264-5.

each with two or three of his scholars, to have a regular trial of Hume's against other Grammars.¹ We are left in the dark as to the result of this interesting competition, or whether it ever came off, but it is certain that Hume was not allowed at that time to retain or renew his monopoly.

He continued his efforts for some time longer, and the battle of the Grammars still went on. On 17th July, 1630, the Glasgow Town Council ordained the treasurer to give Mr. William Wallace 20 merks "to beir his charges to ride to Edinburgh about the grammer to be imposit upoun the cuntrie."² In the same year Wedderburne of Aberdeen was ordered to give evidence with regard to Hume's new school Grammar.³ But Wedderburne had a "wee bit siffication of his ain." He, too, had written a Grammar, which he wished to get printed and adopted as the universal text-book. The Magistrates of Aberdeen gave him £100 to pay his expenses to Edinburgh, and in the following year they again gave him 100 merks for his expense in obtaining the sanction of the Privy Council and the clergy. How far this "sanction" went does not appear, but he certainly did not succeed in obtaining a monopoly. He next tried the Convention of Royal Burghs, and at a meeting at Dysart in July, 1631, he presented his reformed Grammar. The Convention cautiously ordered 200 copies "to be dispersed up and down the country, to the effect any knowing person might give in their animadversions before the samen was fully concludit to be observed as ane grammer."⁴ This appears to have been done. At any rate Wedderburne captured the Convention next year. The meeting at Montrose in July, 1632, ordained Wedderburne's Grammar "to be used be all schoolmasters, and taught in schools within the kingdom."⁵ The authority of the Convention, however, was limited—although it appears that some burghs at least (Edinburgh, Dumbarton, Cupar, Peebles, Stirling) did comply with its mandate—but it emboldened Wedderburne to make application to Parliament to secure a legal monopoly. His petition to Parliament that his "short and facile grammer" should be "ordainit to be taucht universallie through all the schooles of the kingdom of Scotland, and all uthers grammers dischargit to be taught" was presented on the 28th June, 1633, and remitted to the Lords of Privy Council.⁶ His modest request was not granted. The book, however, acquired a considerable popularity in the schools. The formal efforts to obtain a universal Grammar may be said to have died out after this. Schoolmasters continued to exercise "their own fantasie" in the matter of text-books. It was not till 1714 that anything like uniformity began to prevail; and then Ruddiman's Rudiments, by its own merits, accomplished what all the efforts of Royal Burghs, Privy Council and Parliament—continued for the greater part of a century—had failed to do.

¹ Register of the Privy Council, xiii., p. 318.

² Glasgow Burgh Records.

³ Aberdeen Burgh Records. It is probable Hume did not long survive: he was now an old man.

⁴ Records of Convention of Royal Burghs, vol. iv., p. 527.

⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 532.

⁶ Acts of the Parls. of Scotland, vol. vi., p. 48.

III.—SOME LATIN SCHOOL BOOKS REFERRED TO IN THE NOTICES
OF THE EARLY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Donat was the familiar name given to an elementary Latin Grammar that had been in use for centuries before the Reformation. It was written by, or founded on the work of, Aelius Donatus, a celebrated Roman grammarian of the fourth century of the Christian era. *Donat* and *Ulric in personas* were among the books for which Chepman and Myllar, the first Scottish printers, held the sole license in 1509. *Donat* was perhaps one of those books for the printing of which the Provost, Bailies, and Council of Stirling, "except the dekinis," condescended to lend £10 to Robert Lekprevick on the 9th January, 1562 (Stirling Council Records). At any rate Lekprevick received a monopoly of printing *Donat* in 1567 (Reg. Priv. Seal, 14th Jan., 1567-8). Andrew Wyntown tells us that it was the first or most elementary Latin book put into the hands of pupils:—

Donate than wes in his state,
And in that tyme hys libell wrate,
That now barnys oysys to lere
At thaire begynning of gramere.

—Wyntown's *Cronykil*, v., x., 704.

So, in 1519, the Council of Edinburgh forbade all schools but the Grammar School to teach anything beyond "grace buke, prymmar, and plane donat" (Edinburgh Records, 11th April, 1519). *Donat* continued in use, in Scottish schools, till at least the end of the sixteenth century, when it was set aside for the Dunbar Rudiments.

Dunbar Rudiments.—Of this book—the work, in its first part, of Andrew Simson, and, in its second part, of James Carmichael—enough has been said in the two preceding Appendices. In the Stirling Council minute of 20th August, 1604, "the commoun rudimentis" referred to is certainly this book. The Council further recommended the master to use Pelisso's Grammar and Ramus' Syntax, while pupils who had begun with Ramus' Grammar were to be allowed to continue it.

Ramus.—This was the Grammar of Petrus Ramus (Pierre de la Ramée), the famous French anti-Aristotelian. In addition to his numerous works in Logic and Philosophy, he wrote Greek, Latin, and French Grammars. His *Grammatica Latina* was published at Paris in 1558, and *Scholæ Grammaticæ Libri Duo*, in 1559. An English edition appeared at Cambridge in 1585, and another at London, 1589. It has been said of Ramus as a grammarian that he did not himself find the best way of teaching grammar, but that he put his successors on the road to it. His Grammar was probably introduced to Scottish schools by Andrew Melville and other teachers, who had studied under the philosopher at Paris. Ramus, who, in 1551, had been

appointed Professor of Philosophy and Eloquence in the Collège de France, became Protestant in that year, and perished in the Massacre of St. Bartholomew, 1572.

Despauter.—John Despauter (Van Pauteren) has been styled “the Priscian of the Netherlands.” He was born at Ninove in Brabant in 1460, and studied at Louvain. He taught Humanity at Louvain, Lis, Bois-le-duc, and Comines, where he died in 1520. The *Despauterii Rudimenta* was first printed in 1512, the *Syntaxis* in 1515, and the *Orthographie Precepta*, after his death, in 1521. His whole grammatical works were printed in Paris in one folio volume, in 1537, under the title, *Grammatici Commentarii*. Despauter’s Grammar had a wide popularity on the Continent, and was early introduced into the Scottish schools—the *Meditationes in Grammaticam Despauterianam* was one of the books granted in monopoly of printing to Master William Nudrye in 1559 (Reg. Sec. Sig.). Notwithstanding its prevalent use, it was generally held to be hard for the young to understand because of the obscurity of the style—it was written, as was the usual custom, in Latin—and the excessive use of technical terms. It was this that led so many Scottish schoolmasters, from the time of Hume onwards, to attempt new and improved editions or “reformations” of the book. Among the last of these was James Kirkwood, schoolmaster first of Linlithgow, afterwards of Kelso, whose improved Despauter was published at Edinburgh in 1711. A still later version was published by Thomas Watt, schoolmaster of Haddington, in 1714, under the title, *Grammar Made Easy: containing Despauter’s Grammar reformed*. That gives the book an active existence of two centuries.

Despauter was the grammarian on whom was written the punning epitaph—

*“Grammaticam scrixit, multos docuitque per annos;
Declinare tamen non potuit tumulum.”*

Buchanan’s Prosody was used in the Stirling Grammar School, and most probably in all the Scottish schools in which Latin versification was practised. The *De Prosodia Libellus* was the portion of the work undertaken by George Buchanan for the Commission appointed to produce a “universal grammar.” It is spoken of in the report of 1593 as completed. It was printed by Waldegrave at Edinburgh. But it appeared most commonly bound up as a supplement with the various editions of Despauter. Buchanan also turned into Latin the Rudiments of Thomas Linacre, and seven editions of that work were issued in France during the twenty years, 1532-1552; but it does not appear to have been much used, if at all, in Scotland.

Hume’s Grammar.—The adventures of Hume’s *Grammatica Nova* in its endeavour to become the sole legal Latin Grammar for Scotland have been related in the preceding Appendix (II.). It was printed by order of the Privy Council in 1612. Founded, as most of the other Grammars of the time were, on Despauter, it claimed

to be much simpler, better arranged and better adapted to the purpose of the teacher than any other—a claim which apparently the other teachers of the time did not admit. More interesting than the Grammar itself is the introductory address to parents and teachers, in which the author sets forth his views on school discipline and education generally. He wishes parents to hold their children with a tight rein, and to teach them from the beginning to love the school, so that the teachers should have no occasion to use the rod but could lead their pupils on “with crumbs and apples.” He would have children remain at the English School till they reached the age of ten years, and then begin the study of Latin. Whatever the profession or after-life of a youth was destined to be, Hume held that he ought to be kept to his preparatory studies and under strict discipline until he was twenty-five years of age. Self-government at any age earlier than that he thought a rather dangerous experiment. Notwithstanding his characterisation of the Grammar as “verie easie” and “answerable to the capacite of youth” it seems to modern ideas hard and crabbed enough. Alexander Hume was a very distinguished scholar and teacher. He was himself a pupil of the famous Andrew Simson, whose “Dunbar Rudiments” he tried to supersede by his own compilation. He graduated at St. Andrews (*Collegium Marianum*) in 1574. What he was doing for the next two or three years of his life is unknown; but he spent sixteen years, as student and teacher, in the University of Oxford. He returned to Scotland in 1596 as Rector of the High School of Edinburgh in succession to Hercules Rollok. He left Edinburgh in 1606 to become Master of the Grammar School of Prestonpans, and from Prestonpans he was transferred to Dunbar—the school of his own boyhood—in 1615. He spoke the welcome to Scotland at Douglas Castle to James VI. in an elaborate Latin speech, and—like his contemporary schoolmaster, Wallace of Stirling—addressed His Majesty in Latin verse. Besides the *Grammatica Nova* he wrote and published a number of works on theological subjects. The date of his death is uncertain. He is known to have been alive in 1627, but could not long have survived that date.

Wedderburne's Grammar, which the Convention of the Royal Burghs imposed on all the burgh schools in 1633, and which Master David Will was instructed to introduce into the Grammar School of Stirling in that year, was the work of Mr. David Wedderburne, master of the Grammar School of Aberdeen from 1602 to 1640. When he retired from the school the Town Council of Aberdeen allowed him a pension of 200 merks, which he enjoyed till his death in February, 1646. He was a scholar and teacher of the highest repute, and skilled in Latin composition, both prose and verse. He was the town's Latinist, writing whatever formal documents the Council required in Latin, and composing poems for them on ceremonial occasions. The latter were printed at the request and under the patronage of the Magistrates. Some of his poetical pieces are included in the *Delicia Poetarum Scotorum*. His Grammar was published at Aberdeen in 1632 under the title of a *Short Introduction to Grammar*—the first Latin Grammar, by the way, to have an English title. As has already been

mentioned, it received the approbation of the Convention of Royal Burghs, although the author did not obtain the monopoly for which he petitioned Parliament in 1633. The book, however, became very popular, especially in the North, where it was used almost exclusively in the schools. Besides the "Short Introduction," Wedderburne published, in 1634, a larger work with the name of *Institutiones Grammaticæ*, and a compilation entitled *Vocabula cum aliis Latine Lingue Subsidiis*. The last mentioned was often reprinted as an appendix to the various editions of the Dunbar Rudiments, and thus was well known in all the southern schools.

Pylisso.—This is the Stirling scribe's way of spelling Pellisso. The Grammar so-called was written by Jean Pellisson, Principal of the College of Tournon, and was first published at Lyons in 1530. It was one of the school books of which Lekprevick obtained the exclusive right of printing in 1567-8.

Pellisso's Rudiments was professedly an abridgement of Despauter.

Vives, Ludovicus (Juan Luis), a very learned Spaniard, settled for some time in England under the patronage of Henry VIII., whom he had gratified by dedicating to him his edition of Augustine's *De Civitate Dei*. He came to England in 1523 on his appointment by Henry as tutor to his daughter the Princess Mary. He lectured for some time at Oxford, but had to leave as he had incurred the displeasure of the King by speaking and writing against the divorce of Queen Catherine. He finally settled in Bruges, where he died in 1540. His works—annotated editions of classic authors and treatises in philosophy and theology—are very numerous. That which gave him a place among school grammarians was his *Epistola de ratione studii puerilis cum Rudimentis grammaticis*, which was written for the use of the Princess Mary, and published in 1536. It was highly thought of by George Buchanan, who printed it as an addendum to his version of Linacre's Grammar.

CHAPTER III.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL—1625-1733

MASTER DAVID WILL, 1625-1642.

THE next master of the Grammar School was

David Will

He had been one of the classical doctors in the High School of Edinburgh since 1619, and was a man of great learning and proved ability as a teacher.¹ In the year 1623 he had competed with the celebrated Samuel Rutherford for the Chair of Humanity in the University of Edinburgh, and the judges deemed him superior in scholarship to the famous Covenanting divine; but, at the request of the Regents, Rutherford received the appointment.²

Will's agreement with the Town Council is dated 22nd August, 1625, and it was stipulated that he should enter to his work before 15th October. His salary was fixed at £100, the sum formerly given to Wallace: scholage 6s. 8d. per quarter, "with libertie to tak of gentle mennes bairnes according to the discretion of the gevures." The interest of Randiford's mortification is not accounted for. He was appointed absolutely for five years; and on the expiry of that period he was not to leave for two years further, without giving six months' notice previously.

¹ David Will graduated at Edinburgh University 24th July, 1619. — List of Graduates, published by Bannatyne Club.

² Steven's Hist. of High School of Edin., p. 48 and App. vi.

³ "Programs being set forth for the Chair of Humanity, there appeared four competitors: Mr. William Hog, laureat anno 1620; Mr. David Will, doctor of the high class in the Grammar School, laureat 1619; and Mr. George Hannay and Mr.

Samuel Rutherford, graduated in the year 1621. Although *Mr. Will pleased the judges most, for his experience and actual knowledge*, yet the whole Regents, out of their particular knowledge of Mr. Samuel Rutherford, demonstrated to them his eminent abilities of mind and vertuous disposition; wherewith the judges being satisfied declared him successor in the profession of Humanity." (History of the University of Edinburgh, 1580 to 1646. By Thomas Crawford, A.M.). Rutherford resigned his Chair in 1625.

This agreement with Will is noticeable as the first document of the kind that specifically mentions Greek as one of the subjects of instruction in the Grammar School. He undertakes to give instruction "in all the pairtes of grammer and outhouris, bayth Greik and Latine." There can be little doubt, however, that the study of Greek was introduced into this, as into other Scottish Grammar Schools, at a much earlier period.¹

Immediately after his appointment (31st October, 1625), the Council proceeded to encourage him in the usual way—by prohibiting James Wallace from teaching any male children in his school, under the penalty of £5 *toties quoties*, and to find caution therefor, or remain in ward. Mr. Will evidently gave satisfaction to his patrons and employers, for on the expiry of his term of engagement (4th October, 1630), he was re-engaged for a period of seven years, and at an increased salary. In addition to £100 "of auld feall," he was to receive £40 "new augmentation for his byegane gude service and incurragement to him to do the lyk in tym to cum," together with £20 for his "house maill"—there was not yet a dwelling-house attached to the Grammar School buildings—the scholage for town and outland pupils remaining as before.

James Wallace was appointed English doctor and teacher of writing, 19th December, 1631. He was granted 20 merks of feall, and 8s. per quarter from each town bairn, of which 2s. was for scholage and 6s. "for his meatt," and "libertie of benevolence." Whether this was the same James Wallace whose school was closed against male children six years previously, there are no means of determining. He is styled "marchand" (implying merely that he was a burghess) in the minute of his appointment.²

The sixth and seventh days of February, 1633, were signalised by a great storm of wind, which worked havoc with both the Kirk and the Grammar School. After the subsidence of this storm, the Council, on the 11th of the month, ordained the town treasurer to repair the Grammar School, to put on a new roof, and "theik the same with sclaitt." Most probably the old building had a roof of thatch. But they seem to have gone further than mere repairs, and, in fact, to have built an entirely new school at this time. It is somewhat curious that the minutes of Council contain no reference to this new building beyond what has been mentioned. But in the Compt of the Common Good of the burgh for 1634 is found the following:—"Item: deburst

¹ In the different local Records there are notices of the teaching of Greek in Montrose in 1534; in Aberdeen, 1540; Banff, 1585; Haddington, 1591; Prestonpans, 1606; Edinburgh, 1614.

² Wallace was still "doctor to the English

bairnes" in 1641, as we learn from a note in the Kirk Session Records (22nd March, 1641), where he asks for £10 for teaching poor scholars, as he had been in use to get for ten years past. He probably held his office till 1647.

of chargis on *the outredding and finishing of the fabrick, and building of the schole, £600.*" Not only the terms in which this charge is stated, but also the amount expended, seem to indicate the entire re-erection of the School. The old Grammar School building, in which great scholars like Buchanan, and Wallace, and Will himself had taught, was in all probability a humble thatched-roofed house of one storey, with a garret room above, in which Wallace's class of advanced students had worked by themselves, and which on occasions had served as a "chalmers" for the doctor. The new building was a larger house, of two storeys, and covered with a roof of slate. It contained a dwelling-house for the master in the upper storey, as we conclude from these two circumstances—first, that the item for schoolmaster's "house maill" does not again appear in the accounts; and second, that on the death of Mr. David Will, his widow was paid a sum of £154 8s. 8d. "for plenneshing left be hir *in the house above the scoole.*"¹ Assuming, then, as we safely may, that a new school was built at this time, we can now give, approximately or exactly, the dates of the various Grammar School buildings that successively occupied the site on the Castle Hill. The first was erected by the Magistrates as their Grammar School about the middle of the fifteenth century, and stood for about a hundred and seventy-five years. The second was erected by the Council for Master David Will in 1633-1634, and held its place for a hundred and fifty-four years, till 1787. The third, which was built by the town for Dr. David Doig in 1788, remained the Grammar School of the burgh until the new High School was ready for occupation in 1856. Its life, as a school—for it still stands, serving another use—was therefore only sixty-eight years.

To return to our narrative. The Convention of Royal Burghs had now come to an agreement with regard to the Latin Grammar to be used throughout the burgh schools, and accordingly the Stirling Town Council, having heard the report of their Commissioner (John Johnestoun, merchand), passed a regulation (14th August, 1633) "that all scoolis within burgh begin to teiche Wodderburne's grammer fra Michelmas nixt, and to send to the agent of the burrowis for the bookis, and pay for them."² We are left in the dark as to whether Will complied with this mandate.

Records, 27th June, 1653. Will's wife was Margaret Nairne. She seems to have belonged to an influential Stirling family of the period. Duncan Nairne appears in the Municipal Records in the capacity of bailie, dean of guild, and eventually provost, from 1645 to 1661.

² At a meeting of the Convention held at Dysart in July, 1631, Mr. David Wedderburne presented his

reformed Grammar. Two hundred copies were ordered to be "dispersed up and down the country" for criticism by experts. At the meeting of July, 1632, at Montrose, the book was ordained to be used by all schoolmasters. This ordinance was repeated next year at St. Andrews. See Records of Con. of Royal Burghs, vol. iv., pp. 527 and 532.

Next year brought a second legacy to the Grammar School. This was the gift of John Cowane, the founder of the Hospital that bears his name. By his will, he bequeathed the sum of 500 merks "for the use of the maister of the schole"; and this sum was delivered on 29th September, 1634, to James Robertson, treasurer of the burgh, by Alexander Cowane, the brother and executor of the deceased.

In 1636 Mr. David Will was admitted to the freedom of the burgh.¹ And not long afterwards his former rival for the Humanity Chair in Edinburgh—now minister at Anwoth in Galloway—was honoured in the same way.²

A new doctor, Mr. William Lindsay, was admitted 11th October, 1641;³ and this brings us very near the end of Mr. Will's tenure of office at this time. On the 12th February, 1641-42, the Town Council of Glasgow ordered one "Johne Andersone to ryd to Stirling to try anent the schoolmaster his qualitie and present conditioun thar, and to trye the man himself if he be willing to transport himself." Apparently the Glasgow authorities had been so well satisfied with their last importation from Stirling (Mr. William Wallace, now deceased) that they were induced to try again in the same quarter. The inspection was satisfactory, and Mr. David was willing to transport himself. So to Glasgow he went; and the Council met on the 2nd May to elect a successor.

MASTER JOHN GALBRAITH—1642-1649.

Their choice fell on

Jo: Galbraith

"sone to Mr. Johnne Galbraith, minister at Bothkennar." In the minute of his appointment, special mention is made of the addition to the master's

¹ Burgh Records, 9th November, 1636. "Mr. David Will, mr. of the Grammer Schole, admittit to the libertie and freedom of a burges and gild brother of this burgh."

² *Ibid*, 5th July, 1638. "Mr. Samuel Rutherford, minister of Godis worde at the kirk of Anwoth in Galloway, admitted to the liberty and freedom of ane burges and gild brother of the said burgh, with all liberties, privileges, and immunities belongand thairto, and that frelie."

³ William Lindsay laureated at Edinburgh, 17th April, 1639.

⁴ Extracts from Records of the Burgh of Glasgow, vol. i., p. 437.

⁵ John Galbraith laureated at Edinburgh, 15th July, 1641. His father (laureated at St. Andrews, 1615) had been minister of Balfron from 1619 to 1629, when he exchanged parishes with Mr. John Norwell, minister of Bothkennar. He was a younger son of James Galbraith of Balgair, and uncle of James Galbraith, writer, Edinburgh, who purchased Balgair in 1687. The Balgair Galbraiths were an offshoot of the family of Culcreuch.

salary from the interest of Cowane's money "quhilk he mortified to the scole;" in other respects the conditions as regards salary, length of engagement, &c., are the same as in the case of his predecessor. For some time back, it would appear, the "laudable custome" of visiting the school had fallen into desuetude. It was now revived by an Act of Council. This Act—of date 9th October, 1643—ordained that certain of the Councillors should be appointed to visit the school regularly every quarter "in all tym cuming . . . to inquyre and trye anent the government of the schoole be the maisteris and doctouris, and of all uther thingis competent to the said visitatioun." Whether this Act of Council was implemented, and, if it was, how and with what results the visitations were conducted, does not appear. In fact, with the exception of the appointment of two doctors—Mr. David Wilson,¹ son to David Wilson, baxter and burgess, "with consent of Mr. John Galbraith," on 5th May, 1646, as Latin doctor, and John Norvall to be doctor of the "Inglis bairnes," 1st March, 1647—the Records are silent regarding the Grammar School under Galbraith's rule. He served out the period of five years with the additional two years required by his agreement. He was not re-engaged: for what reason is unknown.²

MASTER DAVID WILL—1649-1652.

On 17th September, 1649, James Short, a member of the Council, was instructed to "ryde presentlie to Glasgow and speik to Mr. David Will and seik his advyce anent the townes scoole." The result of this conference with Will was a resolution to recall him to his old place at the head of the School. On the 24th of the same month, John Schort, "auld provost," and Cristopher Russel, deacon convener, were ordered to ride to Glasgow and settle and agree with Mr. David Will to be schoolmaster of this burgh. In order to secure his services a large addition was made to the salary, and other arrangements for his success and comfort in his work were entered into, as will appear from the terms of the agreement between him and the town—dated 4th December, 1649—which, as a specimen of these documents, may be given here in full:—

"Conduces and agries with Mr. David Will that for the spaice of ellevin yeiris nixt efter the terme of Mertimes last,³ the said Mr. David Will sall teache and instruct the hailly youthe

¹ David Wilson entered the University of Glasgow as a bursar in 1642, paying £5 5s. for his "spoon," and laureated 1645.—Mun. Univ. Glasg., III., 25.

² Mr. John Galbraith was admitted burgess

and gildbrother, 26th April, 1647: and John Norvall, the English doctor, who was the eldest son of a deceased burgess, 21st February, 1648.

³ Will had already entered on duty at that term.

of this burgh and utheris quha sall happin to be presentit to him, within the grammer school thairof, in all the pairtis of grammer and authoris, baith Latine and utheris, during the said spaice of ellevin yeiris, as principal Mr. of the the said Grammer Scoole, and not withdraw himself thairfra at any tyme during the said space but licence socht and obtenit thairto of the counsall, and sall not leave the said scoole, after the expyryng of the said ellevin yeiris, for the spaice of twa yeir thairefter, except he mak first warning and advertisment to the saidis provost, baillies, and counsall the spaice of half ane yeir of befoir, in quhilk cais it salbe lesum to the said Mr. David to leave the said scoole at his pleasure. For the quhilk caus the saidis provest, baillies, and counsall binds and oblissis thame and thair successoris and thair thesaurar present or quha sall be for the tyme, to content and pay to the said Mr. David Will yeirlie, during the said space of ellevin yeiris and langer during the tyme of his service in the said scoole, the soume of 400 merkis money of this realme, at twa termis in the yeir, Witsonday and Mertimes, be equall portiounes : quhair of the saidis provest, baillies, and Counsall, and John Robertstone, the present thesaurar, in thair name, has instantlie advancit and payit to the said Mr. David the soume of twa hundreth merkis money foirsaid for the first half yeir, to witt, fra Mertimes last to Witsonday nixt : of the quhilk four hundreth merkis money there is 250 merkis of auld stipend as he and uther maisters had heir of befoir, and the soume of ane hundreth pundis in augmentatioun to him during his servyce and remaning Mr. at the said scole, in respect he is brocht heir fra the scole of Glasgow¹—provyding this augmentatioun be nawayis interpreit nor extendit in favour of any other Mr. at the said Grammer Scole, but onlie during the said Mr. David Will his remaining heir as said is, without the Counsall consent : and it sall be licentiat to the said Mr. David to tak for ilk tounes bairne in scollage ilk quarter of the yeir, 6s. 8d., with libertie to him to tak of gentlemen and outtintounes bairnes according to the discretioun of the geveris as thal can agrie ; and finallie it is heirby provydit that all mail childring above sex yeiris of age sall cum to the said scoole, and it sall not be lesum that any above the aige foirsaid sall be teichit in any uther school within this burgh, nor any to keip scole for that effect.”

Will was reckoned one of the most accomplished scholars of his time. As a schoolmaster he was a worthy successor of Buchanan and Wallace. He had married a Stirling lady, apparently during his first tenure of office in the town. If she was, as we suppose, a sister of Duncan Nairne, then his brother-in-law was in office as first bailie at the time of his return. In Glasgow he had been equally successful with his predecessor Wallace, and as much respected by the municipal and academical authorities. He was authorised by both parties to arrange for periodical visitations of the Grammar School by the officials of the University. He was more than once nominated one of the Assessors to the Rector, and he had a place at meetings of the Faculty till the last year of his stay.* In 1643, shortly after he went to Glasgow, there was a “redding of the marches” between the Grammar

¹ His salary in Glasgow was the same, 400 merkis. (Glasgow Records, 5th March, 1642). He had a house in addition at Stirling.

* Mun. Univ. Glasg., II., 313, 323, &c.

School and the University, and in the interest of the master and doctors of the former it was enacted that no pupil should leave the School for the University before his school course had been completed. License might, in special circumstances, be granted, but in that case the pupil was required to pay to the master the full dues for the time of his course unfinished in the School. At the same time a scheme of work for the School was drawn up. Most probably Will was consulted in the preparation of this plan. At any rate, as it details the items of his work in Glasgow, and as we may imagine that he would continue to follow it, so far as circumstances permitted, in his arrangements at Stirling, a brief summary of it may be of interest.

The *curriculum* extended over five years. In the first year, the scholars were to study the rudiments of etymology and syntax, to acquire the Latin names of objects in daily sight and use, and to learn by heart short moral and religious maxims which might be of use to them for life. In the second year, they were to go through the first part of Despauter, the repetition of the grammar taking place every morning. They were also to read the Colloquies of Corderius, the minor Colloquies of Erasmus, Select Letters of Cicero, and the Sacred Dialogues of Castalio. Latin was to be spoken in class, under the guidance and correction of the master. The third year saw the first part of Despauter revised and his syntax studied. Reading from Cicero's Epistles was continued; and to that was added the Comedies of Terence, Ovid's Tristia and Epistles from Pontus, and Buchanan's Psalms. Twice a week the master gave out as themes passages translated into the vernacular from Cicero or some other "terse and polished" author, which the boys had to turn into Latin. These exercises were criticised in the class by the master. At the close of his criticism, he read out the words of the original, which were taken down by the pupils and had to be learned by heart or, at least, carefully read and studied, for the correction of their faults. The fourth year introduced them to Latin versification. The text-books were Despauter's *Ars Versificatoria* and Buchanan's *Prosody*. The reading was in Virgil, Ovid's *Metamorphoses*, Horace, Buchanan's *Epigrams* and *Psalms*. Twice or thrice a week short sentiments, of a witty or ingenious character, were given out, to be turned into heroic, elegiac, or lyric verse. But, very sensibly, those who were "inept" in verse were permitted to write their essays in prose. The work of the fifth year included the *Rhetoric* of Talæus and a great part of Cassander, Cicero pro Archia and thirteen books of the *Metamorphoses*, with readings selected by the master in the *Histories* of Sallust, the *Commentaries* of Cæsar, and certain

of the philosophical works of Cicero. The elements of Greek were begun in this year; but very little Greek apparently was done, that language having been reserved in the main for the University. Every alternate day a theme in English was given out to be written in Latin in the style of Cicero, Caesar, or Terence. The master read these exercises in the class, while all listened in silence. When mistakes were made, the writers were recalled to the rules they had learned; for inelegancies in diction they were corrected by examples drawn from the authors whose style was imitated. Twice a week also there was original verse composition. Throughout the whole course, repetitions and disputations took place on Friday and Saturday. In the disputations the vanquished were punished (by fine or otherwise) and the victors rewarded. The Catechism was read every Saturday—the first year in English, afterwards in Latin. There was daily prayer, morning and evening, in the School; and the scholars were taught two forms of private prayer to be used on rising and on going to bed.

Why Will left his post in Glasgow to return to Stirling can only be conjectured. It may be said, however, that with a free house in addition to his salary, his income might be rather better than it was in Glasgow. He had married a Stirling wife, and was a burghess of the town. Perhaps, also, he may have anticipated greater ease for his declining years in a quieter sphere than that of Glasgow. No doubt his most vigorous days were past when he returned to Stirling, but it is evident that for the three remaining years of life he conducted the School with his wonted skill and success.

It is not surprising that nothing is heard of the Grammar School during these years. These were troubled times—the times of the struggle between King and Commonwealth, Charles II. was in Stirling in 1650-1651, engaged in the yet vain attempt to recover the throne: and the town had to maintain him and his following, and borrow money for the purpose. Many of the houses were left in a ruinous condition, and had to be pulled down by orders of General Monk, when he and the soldiers of the Commonwealth, in their turn, occupied the Castle. There was great distress in the town. Many of the merchants were ruined.¹ A great fire destroyed a large portion of the buildings, and the Magistrates were driven to soliciting subscriptions from other burghs to help them to alleviate the prevailing poverty and distress. In the midst of these troubles David Will died, in June, 1652. By his Testament, dated at Stirling, 5th June, 1652 (confirmed 10th May, 1654), he constituted his wife executrix and sole heir, which leads us to conclude

¹ Burgh Records, 11th March, 1653.

that he had no family—at any rate, none surviving. The value of his furnishings, books, and clothing was estimated at £287 8s. 8d., and debt due by him amounted to £10. The will was witnessed by Thomas Bachop, dean of guild, and William Barclay, town clerk, and the cautioner for the executrix was Duncan Nairne, merchant, her brother.¹

MASTER JOHN GALBRAITH, 1652-1655.

In the circumstances recourse was had to the temporary appointment, or rather re-appointment, of Mr. John Galbraith; and the bailies, dean of guild, and convener were ordained to “go aleongis to the scoole efter none (2nd October, 1652), and enter and present the said Mr. Johne to his charge.” He is styled “younger” in the minute of his appointment, not as before, “son to the minister of Bothkennar,” for the father was not now minister of that parish.² The dates forbid the supposition that this may have been a son of the master who had been in office from 1642 to 1649. He was elected for one year only—although he continued in office longer. In the impoverished circumstances of the town, the augmented salary given to Will was not maintained. He was offered the old salary of £140, “by and attour” the interest of John Cowane’s 500 merks. The order to remove all children over six years of age from other schools to the Grammar School was renewed (2nd May, 1653).

Reference has already been made to the house above the school, and to the payment to David Will’s widow for plenishing. We learn now that at least one of the doctors was also accommodated there, for on 30th July, 1653, Mr. Chalmers was allowed 12s. a week “for furnishing of coal and candle to his chalmer above the scole.” The other doctor, Mr. David Wilson, had (27th October, 1653) his salary increased by 25 merks a year “for several reasons known” to the Council.³ The last notice of Galbraith found in the Records of Council is a note of the payment of his salary on the 27th November, 1654. But there is a rather interesting note regarding him and the boys of the Grammar School in the Kirk Session minute of 15th July, 1655. At that time the quarrel between “protesters” and “resolutioners” was still hot, and ecclesiastical Stirling was divided into two violently-opposed parties. Though Mr. James Guthrie, the protester minister, had been deposed by the Assembly, and the appointment of Mr. Robert Rule as his colleague had

¹ Register House, Stirling Testaments, vol. v.

² He had been deposed in 1649 for tippling and other faults.

³ He is said in the minute to have presented a “bill” to the Council—which seems to mean that he had petitioned for an increase of salary.

been "nullified" by the Synod, the two continued preaching, and with the aid of their supporters "held the Kirk;" so that what may be called the legal church met in the Tolbooth. In these circumstances, Mr. John Galbraith, schoolmaster, declared before the Session that he could not keep the boys of the school together beside himself in the time of sermon, because there was not sufficient accommodation in the Tolbooth, and he had been "discharged to goe to the Kirk in regaird of Mr. James Guthrie's deposition." The Session therefore decided that all "neighbors of the toune" who had boys at the Grammar School should themselves take them to divine service, and accommodate them as best they could without prejudice to other neighbours till some settled course be taken. Again, on the 29th January, 1656, the Session, considering that the people convene before the minister comes in, and that there is no "exercise," ordain the Catechism to be read, in the morning at nine, and in the afternoon at one o'clock, and the schoolmaster to select for this purpose two of his pupils, one of whom should read the question and the other the answer. On 1st February it was reported that this had been done last Lord's day, and it was ordered to be continued as a regular practice.¹

What became of John Galbraith after this time we do not know. It is not unlikely that he died. He is not known as a son of the minister of Bothkennar either to Scott's *Fasti* or to Guthrie Smith's "History of Strathendrick." Both of these authorities mention as the only son known to them Humphry (a common Galbraith name), who was appointed minister of Dollar in 1644, and died in 1684. In Humphry's will² no mention is made of his brother John—a circumstance which goes to confirm the supposition that the latter was dead.

MR. JAMES EDMESTOUN—1656-1662.

Whatever may have been the reason of Galbraith's disappearance, he left the School very soon after the last notice in the Session Records, and the Council then secured the services of Mr. James Edmestoun, the deposed minister of St. Ninians and a former master of the Grammar School (1617-1624). He had by this time had his sentence of deposition annulled,³ and

¹ Nearly half a century later, when the Catechetical performance was still maintained, it seems to have been reduced in length, as the Kirk Session on 5th January, 1699, ordered the scholars who make repetition of the Catechism to enter at a quarter before 10 in the morning and a quarter before 2 in the afternoon.

² Guthrie Smith's *Strathendrick*, p. 234.

³ A testimonial was given by the Kirk Session, 17th September, 1655, to Mr. James Edmestoun, "who has since his deposition walked Christianlie" (Session Records). The deposition was taken off at the next Assembly.

he was apparently looking forward to appointment to some other parochial charge, for the term of his agreement (26th May, 1656) is limited to "the tyme it sal happin him to be uncalled to some publick place of the ministrie, and settit thairintill." His stipend was the same as Galbraith's. He never got the charge of another parish, although he and his son, Mr. John, continued to preach in the Tolbooth for some time.¹ He held the cure of the Grammar School at this time for nearly six years, resigning on the 15th January, 1662, "in regaird of his infirmitie and age." On the following day he made his will, and was then so weak that he had to give "order and power to William Meiklejohn, notary, to subscribe the same, because of my infirmitie." He died the same month.

Two doctors were appointed during this time — Andrew Macklome, "merchand," English doctor, on 17th May, 1658, and Andrew Symson, "brother-german to Mr. Mathias, minister of the burgh," appointed Latin doctor, 2nd March, 1661.² Symson's salary was £100 Scots, to be paid at two terms in the year, "be way of advance beforehand"; and he bound and obliged himself "faithfullie to discharge his office as well as any uther Latin doctor of the said schoole had done heretofore." Macklome's stipend is not stated. Mr. David Wilson, who had hitherto been Latin doctor, must have left at this time. He seems to have gone to Dunblane as reader and school-master at that place. On the 28th April, 1663, he was chosen clerk of the Diocesan Synod.³

Edmestoun had three sons in the ministry of the Scottish Church. The eldest, James, was admitted minister of Dollar in 1643 or 1644, and died in 1646. The second, Robert, became minister of Culross in 1649, and was deposed in 1667 for obstinately refusing to keep the Synodical meetings, and other faults. The youngest son, John, who had been associated with his father in preaching in the Stirling Tolbooth, had lively times in Gargunnock, to which parish he was presented in 1666. He was evidently one of those Episcopalian incumbents whom the people contemptuously called "curates," and appears to have had a full share of the qualities usually attributed to that class. He did not long outlast the Revolution as minister of Gargunnock. His quarrels with his people came to an end in 1689, when he

¹ Kirk Session Records, 12th November, 1657.

² Andrew Symson laureated at Edinburgh, 19th July, 1661, four months after his appointment as doctor. This accounts for his name wanting the prefix "master" in the minute of his appointment, whereas he is called Mr. Andrew on his resignation.

Andrew Symson

³ Wilson's Register of the Diocesan Synod of Dunblane, 1662-1688.

was deposed for not praying for their Majesties, immoderate drinking, and scandalous practices. Three depositions in one family are something like a record. We do not know the reason of the father's deposition from St. Ninians in 1649, because the case is not specifically mentioned in the Assembly Annals, and the volume of the Presbytery Records which embraces that period has been unfortunately lost. Perhaps it was for politico-ecclesiastical reasons. He may have been one of the lukewarm presbyterians, many of whom were dismissed by the Assembly of that year.¹ On the other hand, the testimonial given him by the Kirk Session of Stirling that since his deposition he had "walked Christianly," seems to invite the suggestion that he had been guilty of some moral delinquency.

It has been already hinted that he appears to have had considerable local connection and influence, and the settlement of his sons in parishes all within the range of a Stirling connection may be held as strengthening the suggestion. John Edmestoun, burgess of Stirling, who is named in James's will as cautioner for his executrix, was probably a brother, but to what branch of the Edmestoun family they belonged is uncertain. The will shows that he was by no means a poor man, as things went. The value of his "frie geir" came to £1180 Scots. Besides this, there was due by the laird of Polmaise a sum of 2000 merks, which Edmestoun had provided for his daughter Marie, now deceased, and for security of which she had been infeft in the lands of Gillieshill. That sum he assigned to Mr. Robert Edmestoun, minister of Culross, his "oldest son on life." To his son, Mr. John, "expectant"—he had not yet been presented to Gargunnock—he left 1000 merks due by Peter Rollo of Piltoun, and to his grandson, James, son of the deceased Mr. James of Dollar, 1000 merks due by Sir Thomas Nicolson of Carnock, together with 500 merks more on the decease of Mrs. Edmestoun. His books were to be divided equally to his two surviving sons, after the death of their mother. He constituted his "weel belovit spous," Katherine Mastertoun, his sole executrix and intromitter with his goods and gear.²

MASTER THOMAS RONNALD—1662-1673.

On the demission of Edmestoun a Committee of Council was appointed

¹ Those who were in the language of the day styled "malignants" were in 1649 excluded from every office of trust and authority.

² *Stirling Testaments*, vol. vi. Mr. Cook says

the Mastertouns were well known in the Devon Valley and at Culross. Some of her relatives, therefore, may have been influential in the settlement of her sons at Dollar and Culross.

"to try out an able schoolmaster" (15th January, 1662).¹ The choice of this Committee fell on

Mr Thomas Ronnald

then master of the Grammar School of Linlithgow, of whom they had "good information."² A deputation (Bailie Burn and Dean of Guild Stevenson) was sent to meet Mr. Ronnald at Falkirk, "or any other place they could most convenientlie tryst him unto," and arrange terms with him. The finances of the burgh must now have improved, for he was offered a salary of 400 merks, besides the use of the schoolhouse and the usual scholage. The agreement was ratified by the Council, 22nd February, 1662. The same *proviso* was entered as in the case of Mr. David Will—that the augmented salary was not to be held as necessarily extended to any future master; and it was to be paid "be way of advance beforehand." The appointment was to run for nine years, with two years additional. The usual protective ordinance was also re-enacted. Ronnald having accepted these terms, entered on his duties on the day of the agreement.

He brought with him from Linlithgow an English doctor of the name of John Henderson, who displaced Macklome, and continued in office till 1665, when he was convicted of certain "miscarriages"—of what kind we are not told—and dismissed. The other doctor, Mr. Andrew Symson, gave in his demission (4th May, 1663) through his brother the minister, as he was now "planted in the chairge of the ministrie at the Kirk of [blank] in Galloway."³ He politely craved the Council's pardon for not being so timeous in his demission as was required by his act of admission, and hoped they would accept it. The Council was graciously pleased to do so, and appointed Bailie Robert Burne and Dean of Guild James Stevenson to inform Ronnald and ask him to try for another able and qualified person. The doctor whom he found and recommended was Mr. Archibald Finnie, student in Glasgow,⁴

¹ The Provost (Robert Stevenson), Duncan Nairn, late Provost, the Bailies, Dean of Guild, and Convener.

² A Thomas Ronnald entered the University of Glasgow, 1st March, 1630, and would in due course graduate in 1633 or 1634; but his name does not appear in the list of laureates.—Mun. Univ. Glasg., III., 83.

³ The name of the place is left blank in the Council book. It was, however, the parish of Kirkinner, on the west side of Wigton Bay, to

which he had been presented by the Earl of Galloway. As this old "doctor of the Grammar School" was a man of some note in his day, and had a variegated and rather interesting life, a fuller account of him is given in a note at the end of this chapter.

⁴ Archibald Finnie was a native of Glasgow, entered the University as a bursar—paying "a silver spon" in October, 1658, continued there till he went to Stirling, and was laureated in March, 1664.—Mun. Univ. Glasg., III., 34, 110, 261, 548.

who was accordingly appointed to the position by the Council (Minutes of 11th July and 17th August, 1663), at a salary of £100 Scots and the usual scholage.

During all this time we have heard nothing of school holidays, although the annual vacation is declared, in a minute of 15th June, 1663, to have been an "ancient custome of this burgh."¹ On that date the scholars of the Grammar School gave in a supplication, written in Latin, "craveing the vacance for such tyme as the Council should think fitt." The Council assented to the request, granting a holiday of fourteen days "for the encouragement of the saids schollers." Next year the boys improved on their effort, for this time (20th June, 1664) their petition was written in Latin verse. Again they were granted a fortnight "for their further encouragement."

Apparently there was a good deal of turbulence in the Grammar School about this time. Street fights between the schoolboys and the youths of the town were not uncommon, and Mr. Ronnald had to appeal to the Magistrates for their suppression—as the following extract from the Court Book of the burgh shows:—"24 Nov., 1664.—The quhilk day, the Provost and Bailies being informed by Mr. Thomas Ronnald, master of the Grammar School of this burgh, of the great abuse committed by divers young idle boys within the same, who, through the indulgence of their parents, or otherwise not taken notice of, meets together and provokes the scholars of the school to tulzeing and fighting, so that noblemen and gentlemen's sons and other honest men's bairns at the school cannot get liberty to pass to and fra the school, without abuses committed upon them by the said idle boys"—for preventing which ongoing in the future the Magistrates ordained certain parents who subscribed the Act, to hold themselves responsible for the "peacable deportment" of their idle boys, under penalties and punishments to be inflicted on parents and boys alike.²

Poor doctor Finnie came to grief in the following year. The Council, considering that he was "deseased with the King's evil in his foot," desired him to "provyde for himself in tyme," and dismissed him (13th March and

¹ In addition to the annual vacation, there was formerly in all schools a half-holiday every Monday. On 29th June, 1598, the Privy Council enacted that colleges and schools were to give a holiday to their pupils every Monday after twelve noon. The object of the Act was to guard against the profanation of the Sabbath, as the practice of games on that day, which had been the previous custom, was now

prohibited.—Reg. Privy Council, v., 462; also Acts of Parl. Scot., iv., 160.

² This extract from the Burgh Court Book has been kindly furnished by Mr. W. B. Cook. It shows that the children of noblemen and gentlemen still resorted to the School for education. The antithesis between gentlemen's sons and honest men's bairns is delightful.

15th April, 1665). Mr. William Papley, reader at Muiravonside, was appointed in his place¹ (8th May and 5th June, 1665). Papley remained till 6th April, 1668, when he left to become reader and schoolmaster at St. Ninians.² His successor was Mr. John Shaw, appointed 18th April on the recommendation of Mr. Ronnald, "after trial."³ This year also, Andrew Macklome, the English doctor—who had been recalled to his old situation when Henderson was dismissed "for base usages" in 1665, and had held the place since—retired. He had been promoted to the post of bellman of the town, which was probably a more lucrative one than that of English doctor. He was succeeded by William Din (28th November, 1668). Din stayed for a year, and then resigned (8th November, 1669) on his appointment as reader at Logie; and to him succeeded James Wilson. These numerous changes would seem to indicate something not quite successful in the management of the School.

In 1671 Ronnald's period of nine years had run out. He was unanimously re-appointed (21st January, 1671) for a year, "provyding he give faithfull attendance and be alwayes at the Counsall's disposall to depose him at their pleasour if he malevers in his charge." That clause is significant of trouble. And the trouble broke out next year. On 1st June, 1672, the Council took into consideration "the manifold complaints against the master and doctours of the grammar schoole for their negligence and nonproficiencie of the children therein, wherethrow the said schoole is decayed, to the great hurt and discredit of the burgh;" and they adopted the drastic remedy of discharging the whole staff. On the petition of Ronnald and his doctors, however, and their promise of amendment, they were given another chance. But on the 27th August, the Council again confirmed the dismissal of the two doctors at Martinmas following. Notwithstanding, they stayed on for some time longer. On 4th January, 1673, the Council declared that no sign of improvement was visible, and therefore adhered to their former Act, dismissing the master and the English doctor—the Latin doctor had given in his resignation—at Whitsunday following. They proceeded (28th April) first of all to appoint new doctors. James Hog, son of a burgess deceased, who had finished his course at school and college, and was to be laureated

¹ William Papley, laureated at Edinburgh, 18th July, 1664. He resigned his appointment at St. Ninians, 9th November, 1676.—St. Ninians K. S. Records.

² Forty years after that time he is found in old age and penury in Stirling. On 8th December, 1716, "considering the indigent circumstances of Mr.

William Paplay, minister, sometime doctor to the Grammar School of this burgh," the Treasurer was authorised to give him £6 Scots—10s. sterling; but it may have helped to bury the old man.

³ A John Shaw graduated at Glasgow in 1661 (Mun., III., 33); another of the name at Edinburgh, 1670.

at Lammas, was made Latin doctor;¹ and William Din gave up his readership at Logie to return to his old place as English doctor. The dismissal of Ronnald did not actually take effect. Probably his weak state of health—which was perhaps responsible for the laxity of his management, and would, no doubt, be aggravated by his troubles—availed to stay the hand of the Council for a little. In the beginning of August his death was reported to the Council, and they were free to appoint a successor.

The only further note that occurs in the record regarding Ronnald's affairs is under date 28th February, 1674, when the Treasurer was ordered to pay to his widow, Elizabeth Levingstone, the half-year's feall that was due to the deceased for Whitsunday to Martinmas, 1673, with instruction that, if she refused to accept and to grant a discharge for all bygones, he was to take instruments on the offer, and protest. This Elizabeth Livingstone, we are informed by James Nimmo,² who attended the Grammar School in 1667-1671, was of the family of Greenyards. Ronnald himself is described by Nimmo as a serious and pious man; and this circumstance, and the fact that he was connected through his wife with a well-known family of Covenanters,³ may partly account for the harshness with which he was treated by the Town Council. For this was the time of the persecution of the Covenanters.

Ronnald's will was made on 27th March, 1673, and witnessed by the doctors, Hog and Din. He left all he had to his widow. Poor man! it was not much. He had nothing belonging to him except the furniture of his house, his books and clothing, which were valued at £133 6s. 8d. Scots. Fortunately he had no debts, but, as his funeral expenses came to £100, there was very little left. He appointed his wife sole executrix and only tutrix to their son, Duncan Ronnald, to educate him "at schools and colleges." The cautioner was Robert Livingstone, of Wester Greenyards—probably the father of the widow.⁴

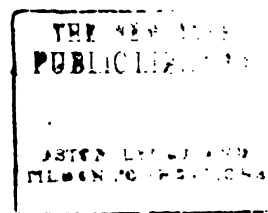
¹ James Hog is described as "son to umquhil John Hog, flesher." On the 14th August, 1673, he was entered heir to his father in 3½ acres of land in the Gallowfield, and 2½ acres in the Justindalfts. His name appears in the Glasgow Registers as a student in 1671, and as laureated in the first rank in July, 1673.—Mun., III., 39.

² Narrative of Mr. James Nimmo, &c. (Scottish History Society), p. 2. "Near the end of that year [1667], my father takes me to Sterling . . . which was much for my advantag . . . and also keeps me ther for some more as three yeares, wher

I was weel taken caire of, being boarded in the Mr. his own hous, whos wife and my mother wer cussing germans, she being a daughter off Rot. Livingstones of Wester Greenyards, within two myles therof: and ther I learned my gramer, and had ocaion of mor breading than I might have had at home."

³ William Livingstone of Greenyards was put to the horn at Stirling, July, 1674.—*Letters of Intercommuning*, 6th August, 1673.

⁴ Stirling Testaments, vol. viii.





OLD GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. WILLIAM BROWN—1673-1698.

The Council agreed to ask the aid of the ministers in making choice of a successor to Ronnald. The result of a consultation between the ministers, the magistrates, dean of guild, and convener of the trades, was the recommendation of Mr. William Brown, master of the Grammar School of Culross.¹ This recommendation was approved by the Council (16th August, 1673), "provyding the said Mr. Williame be content to accept, and submitt himself to the laws of the land." The *proviso*, probably, has reference to the Act of Parliament recently passed (28th July, 1670), against those who refused to conform to the Established (Episcopal) Church, and to the Acts against Conventicles. The settlement of Brown was arranged on 15th September, 1673. He was appointed for a year, "and langer during the Councill's pleasour," at a salary of 400 merks and the casualties enjoyed by his predecessor. He was installed in his office on the 1st December, 1673.

Mr. Brown seems to have managed for some time to get on peaceably with the Council—at this time very factious—for there is little reference to the School, and no complaints, in the Records for several years. Some improvements were made on the building and the number of scholars apparently increased during the earlier years of his management; for on 26th May, 1677, the Council instructed their treasurer to get the floor of the schoolhouse laid with all convenience, and to take as many "firmes" out of the church as were needed for the accommodation of the pupils. If we are to judge from an entry in 1687, Brown must have been rather in favour with the municipal powers. On 29th March of that year, a special ordinance of Council exempted him from the payment of the malt tax (a merk on the boll) on malt "browen be him for the use of his familie, in all tyme heirafter."

During this period the following changes of doctors took place. William Din, Scots doctor, had his place declared vacant, 6th November, 1675, "in regaird he demitted the same in favours of another person, without acquainting the magistrates and council;" and he was succeeded by Andrew Matsone. On 27th March, 1682, Mr. David Wilson, second son of Mr. David Wilson schoolmaster at Dunblane,² was appointed Latin doctor in place of Mr. James Hog. He demitted, 21st October, 1685, and Mr. George Stewart, son of

¹ A William Brown graduated at Glasgow, 1654. Three of the same name graduated at Edinburgh in 1661, 1665, and 1668 respectively.

² The schoolmaster of Dunblane was the David Wilson who had formerly (1646-1661) been Latin doctor in the School. The doctor was laureated at Edinburgh, 27th May, 1680.

umquhill Alexander Stewart, succeeded him,¹ at the usual salary and at the pleasure of the Council.²

By the end of 1692 (15th October) there were many complaints against the teachers in the School. The Council appointed a committee of their own number (Baillie John Moir, the Dean of Guild, and Convener), with Mr. John Munro, the minister, to meet and examine the two masters—the phrase here seems to mean the doctors—regarding their attendance, and to report “which or all of them is to be removed, that the schooll may be better kept in tyme comeing.” Shortly thereafter (21st March, 1693), “for reasons known to them,” they discharged Mr. George Stewart, the Latin doctor. Stewart’s place was filled by Mr. John Richardson or Ritchie, who, in his turn, was ordered (31st October, 1694) to remove from his charge at Martinmas, but he probably continued to teach for some time longer, as, in the beginning of 1695, he gave in a “bill,” craving an allowance of a quarter’s salary (£28) from Martinmas; and this was granted (Minute, 1st June, 1695).³ On the same date, Andrew Matsone, English doctor, was discharged, “for supine negligence and other faults,” and ordered to quit at Martinmas.

These dismissals, however, were not reckoned sufficient. To provide against “irregularitie and disorders,” it was agreed (1st December, 1694) to have recourse to the old remedy of quarterly visitations, in which the ministers of the burgh were “to be advertised from tyme to tyme to concour and goe alongs” with the magistrates and council. This minute also introduced a small but much-needed reform in the matter of school hours. Hitherto the day’s work had begun at six o’clock in the morning. The school was now

¹ George Stewart was himself admitted to the freedom, 31st August, 1689. He was a student of Glasgow, entering in March, 1682.—Mun. Glas., III., 138.

² Both Wilson and Stewart acted as precentors in the church as well as doctors in the school—until “ane expert musitian” (William M’Gie) was appointed at Candlemas, 1686.

³ In this “bill,” as well as in the Town’s Accounts, the name is written *Ritchie*, and that, no doubt, is the correct form. The reason for his dismissal is not stated in the Minutes of Council, but it appears to have really been because his “trials” did not give satisfaction to the Presbytery. These Presbytery trials were destined to give him further trouble. From Stirling, Ritchie went to be schoolmaster at Dollar, and—backed as he seems to have been by the people—succeeded in holding his post

there till near the end of 1699, in spite of the strong opposition of the Earl of Argyle, the patron, and of the Presbytery. On 5th August, 1699, the Presbytery pronounced sentence of deprivation of office, ostensibly on the ground that “he had been formerly tried by them as doctor of Stirling School, and had been found insufficient” (Records of Stirling Presbytery). What it was that commended him to the people and rendered him obnoxious to the Earl, we need not try to guess. But the fight was not yet ended. Ritchie did not leave Dollar apparently; at any rate, the final victory remained with him and his supporters. He was reinstated in his office, as is shown by an extract from the Session Records of Dollar (kindly sent by the Rev. R. Paul), which notes, under date 13th February, 1700, the proclamation with a view to marriage of “Mr. John Ritchie, schoolmaster in Dollar, and Klumbeth Carmichael” of the same parish.

ordered to convene at seven A.M., and the hours were fixed as follows:—From seven to nine in the morning; from ten to twelve noon; and the afternoon school from two to six o'clock, from 1st March to 1st October, and for the winter months, from two to five P.M. The hours were certainly long enough yet, but Stirling had at least the credit of leading the way in this reformation. The example was speedily followed, and improved on. In 1696 the High School of Edinburgh altered its hour of meeting from six to nine A.M., and the other burghs soon thereafter followed the fashion set by the metropolis.

It is satisfactory to learn that the committee reported (16th February, 1695) that they had visited the School on Saturday last, and after examining the master, the doctors, and the scholars, they "had found no faults." The difficulty about doctors, however, remained. The Council tried various plans to secure good ones. They asked the master himself to make the appointment in one instance. In the case of Mr. James Nicol,¹ schoolmaster at Falkirk, elected 2nd May, 1695, they ordained him to procure a certificate from the Commission for qualifying and examining schoolmasters, to be produced to the united Presbyteries of Stirling and Dunblane.² As Nicol was a man presumably of more experience than the ordinary young doctor, he was paid at a rather higher rate than usual—200 merks and 12 pounds for chamber maill—and he was authorised "to use corrections over all such schollars as shall be immediately under his charge and discipline." These measures did not meet with complete success, and the Council was at last forced to recognise the real reason for the insufficiency and frequent changes of the doctors—"that the salary of £100 Scots heretofore paid to the doctor is too mean a subsistence for any qualified person, and that its meanness has been the cause that few of sufficient qualifications have engaged here, to the great prejudice of the burgh and loss of the youth therein" (5th August, 1695). They added, therefore, 100 merks to the former salary.³ And so things went on again till 1697.

In the beginning of that year (30th January, 1697) it was resolved that a qualified person, who could teach writing and arithmetic, should be settled in the Grammar School, "as formerlie"⁴; and, on 13th March, Andrew Matsone

¹ James Nicol, laureated at Edinburgh, 21st July, 1687.

² This was probably required because Nicol, who seems to have adhered to Episcopacy, had rendered himself obnoxious to the Falkirk ministers, by declining or delaying to obtain such a certificate (Love's *Schools and Schoolmasters of Falkirk*, p. 22). Brown probably also remained Episcopalian. If so,

the dead set now made against him by the Stirling authorities may be accounted for. Nicol disappeared from the School with his chief in 1698.

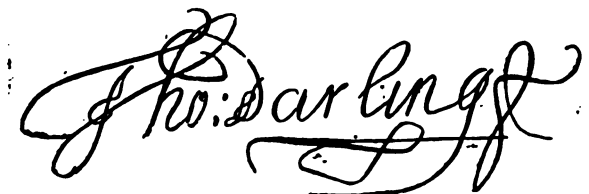
³ This was obtained by the mortification of 2000 merks of stipend that had accrued to the burgh from the vacancy in the second charge of the town kirk.

⁴ This looks as if Nicol had been acting as sole doctor from his appointment in 1695 till now.

was re-appointed English doctor "upon certaine reasonable considerations." These considerations did not commend themselves as reasonable to the ministers of the town, for they protested against the nominee "as a person scandalous, and unfitte for the chaarge" (3rd April, 1697). Andrew, however, was a burgess and son of a burgess, and he held his post—to be a source of trouble afterwards. Matters got rapidly worse. On 3rd July the Council met to consider "the bade caice of the publict school of this burgh by the negligencie and insufficiencie of the present master and doctors." Having heard that there was "ane verrie able schoolmaster" at Edinburgh, recommended by Mr. David Williamson, minister of the West Kirk there, they gave a commission to Mr. John Forrester, one of the ministers of the town, to treat with him and report to the Council. This was going a little too fast, for as yet Brown had neither resigned nor been dismissed. On 9th August, however, it was reported that he was willing to resign and remove at Martinmas. A committee of Council and ministers was appointed to confer with him, and "represent the grievances given in by the inhabitants against him, to see if he will adhere to his promise of demission and will compear and own the same in face of the next Council," and to assure him that if he did not do so the Council would take their own methods in order to his removal. At the same time, the provost (Francis Napier) presented a letter from Mr. Thomson, designed to be called as schoolmaster, and was instructed to answer it. What was the nature of this communication and how it was answered, or who Mr. Thomson was, does not appear. All we know is that he was not the successor of Brown. On the 21st August, the provost again reported to the Council that the ministers agreed that Brown was not now fit for his duties in respect of his age and other infirmities. He submitted himself to the disposal of the Council, who declared his charge vacant, and ordered him to remove from school and "manse." He continued, however, till Candlemas of next year, and on his retirement the Council gave him 200 merks "of goodwill."

MR. THOMAS DARLING—1698-1726.

The very able schoolmaster at Edinburgh, was

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Thos: Darling". The signature is written in dark ink and features elaborate flourishes, particularly a large, sweeping loop at the end of the name.

who had been for twelve years one of the Latin doctors in the High School

there.¹ He accepted the offer made him by the Magistrates, was admitted to office 26th February, 1698, and entered on his work in the month following. His engagement was for nine years, with two years additional, and in all other respects the terms were the same as those of his predecessors.

Darling started with the goodwill of the Council. Before the expiry of the first year his salary was raised from 400 to 500 merks.² The scholars, too, received encouragement. At the visitation ordered in March, 1699, the Provost was to take with him "thrie Latine bookes *tanquam præmia*," to be awarded "after examination and dispute" to the most deserving scholars. With characteristic economy, it was stipulated that the books were not to exceed "six pound Scotis value." Next year, again, there is an *item* in the Treasurer's Accounts "for six gilded inkhorns and six quare of paper to the scholars of the Grammar School after a public examination." Of Darling himself we hear but little in the minutes, from the time of his appointment till his death in the beginning of 1727. There were no complaints of disorder or inefficiency in the School, and he seems to have been much respected among his townsmen. This much we gather from such facts as his appointment in 1703 as Commissioner, along with the Provost, to prosecute before the Assembly the call to the Rev. Mr. Hamilton of Airth, and in 1707 to examine, with the Clerk, the town's charters and other municipal documents. The Council did their best to make him comfortable. To begin with they gave him £60 for his *transportation*. In 1704 they ordered him to be paid £6 yearly till he was "provyded in a yaird."³ In the Burgh Accounts appear sums for securing his brewhouse against a great wind "quhen it was lyke to be tirred" (1710), for providing him with a coal-house "bewest the brewhouse" (1711), and £4 15s. for repairing his byre (1717). The School also required and received much repair. It was in a very decayed condition, and was surrounded by ruinous houses, one of which the Council had to take down in 1712 as dangerous to the scholars. The roof of the Grammar School was declared "insufficient and ruinous" in 1716, and ordered to be repaired. The repairs could not have been sufficient, for again, in 1718, it is affirmed to be "ruinous," and the order for repair is repeated.

¹ Thomas Darling graduated at St. Andrews, 24th July, 1679.—St. A. University Registers.

² The additional 100 merks were obtained by reducing the salary of the Precentor by that amount.—Council Records, 31st December, 1698.

³ The "yaird" occupied by Darling, which was rented from James Willisone, merchant in Glasgow,

and is described as "lying on the south side of the way leading from the Castle Wynd to the Valley," was purchased for the School in 1728 (12th March) at the price of £154 Scots. As the cost is said to have represented twenty-two years' purchase, the rent of the "school-master's yaird" must have been £7 a year.

Darling was not troubled with the perpetual change of doctors that had vexed his predecessor. Shortly after he entered the School, Mr. James Nicol, the Latin doctor, left. On the 30th June, 1698, the Council gave Nicol £30 Scots to transport him from the place, allowing him also his salary to Lammas. On the 20th July, Mr. John Donaldson¹ was admitted to the office, and he continued at his post throughout the whole of Darling's incumbency. The Scots doctor was the oft-threatened Andro Matsone, already referred to, who remained in the School in a chronic condition of impecuniosity and shiftlessness till 1721. Here are some of the entries in the books regarding him. On 3rd April, 1699, because of "his present distress in the extremitie of dearth," the treasurer was instructed to advance him his salary in weekly instalments of 15s. from Lammas to Whitsunday. In 1704 (10th June) he was ordered to be suspended—no reason for this suspension given. Again in 1707 he appears to have been under suspension, for the minute of 20th December of that year designs him *merchant*, and gives him two bolls of meal to "supply his present necessitie," and recommends him to Cowane's Hospital. But immediately after (3rd January, 1708), he reappears as English doctor, and his salary is again paid in advance, and he is to get two bolls meal "betwixt and Candlemas next." On 9th April, 1709, the Treasurer is ordered to give him £12 Scots to "help him buy some meal for the better subsistence of him and his familie," and he is recommended "to be keeped in the Guildhall for ane additionall supplie furth of Cowane's Hospital." On 10th June, 1710, he again gets £12 Scots "as the Councill's gratuitie for his better subsistence betwixt and Lammas." In 1718 (23rd August), mention is made of his "old age" as a reason for his inefficiency. At this stage he disappears from the minutes, but he probably continued at his post till the appointment of a successor in July, 1721. Poor man! he may have been improvident—but, consider his salary, £66 13s. 4d. Scots money—less than £6 sterling!²

In 1718 there was a movement to disjoin the English School from the Grammar School. This movement originated with some of the inhabitants who represented to the Kirk Session that "their young children, as weell boyes as girles, were at extream loss as to their being taught English by

¹ John Donaldson entered Glasgow University as a student in March, 1693, and would therefore be expected to laureate in 1696 or 1697.—*Mun. Glasg.*, iii., 152. He was a native of the town.

² Ramsay mentions Dominie Matson as "a lively, entertaining old man," upwards of a hundred years of age (!) in 1720, who had numerous anecdotes to relate of the occupation of the town

and district by the troops of Cromwell, as well as of the rejoicings at the Restoration.—*Scotland and Scotsmen, &c.*, vol. ii., pp. 79 and 80. Andrew's stories appear to have had frequent reference to the free imbibition of liquors. They were probably characteristic of his own tastes, and point to reasons for his chronic poverty.

reason of the old age of Andrew Matson, Scots doctor, and that the girls cannot be conveniently sent to the grammar school to learn their English, whereby they are for the most part foundered therein." The Session reported to the Town Council (23rd August, 1718), and the Council recommended the Magistrates to meet with the ministers and Mr. Darling, to consider how the Scots class could be disjoined with as little prejudice as possible to Mr. Darling, "with respect to his dues out of the Scots class," and further, "to cause trye out for a sufficient and fitt person for teaching English, and to make report next Councill day." Several meetings were held to consider the proposal, and finally (10th January, 1719), a unanimous resolution was come to by the Council to continue the Scots or English class in the Grammar School, but to institute an additional school, in which girls, and boys too young to attend the Grammar School, should be taught English, writing, and arithmetic. This school was to be established on or before Whitsunday of that year (1719), and the teacher was to be allowed a salary of 100 merks and the fees. The school was not, however, opened at Whitsunday, as apparently no suitable teacher could be got until the 15th August, when John Liddell,¹ son to the deceased John Liddell, merchant burgess, offered his services. These services were accepted by the Council, and Liddell was allowed £20 Scots yearly for house mail, in addition to the emoluments stated above. There is nothing in the minutes to show where this new school was held; but it did not continue long separate from the Grammar School.

On 20th December, 1721, Mr. Magnus Walker, schoolmaster, precentor, and Session Clerk of Drummond (Drymen), having presented a certificate from the Presbytery of Dumbarton that he was qualified to teach Latin and was of good character, was appointed Scots doctor in the Grammar School, subject to the examination and approval of the Presbytery. He was tried and approved by that body, and settled at Candlemas, 1722, to teach English, writing, and arithmetic.² His transportation expenses (£24) were paid, and he was given a salary of £100 Scots a year. But on account of the "meanness" of this income, and the "exigences" of his family, he was

¹ John Liddell was himself admitted burgess 20th August, 1719.

² Magnus Walker was laureated at Edinburgh 11th May, 1704. Before his appointment to Stirling, he had been schoolmaster at Drymen for more than eleven years at least.—Guthrie Smith's *Strathendrick*, pp. 84, 85.

Magnus Walker was janitor of the High School of Edinburgh from 1694 to 1704, when he graduated. It was not uncommon—indeed it was usual—for the janitorship of that school to be held by students attending classes there and at the University. A well-known instance is that of David Malloch (the English poet, David Mallet), who was janitor in 1717-18.

allowed in 1723, and again in 1725, an eke of £24 Scots,¹ and at Whitsunday, 1726, the salary was definitely augmented to 200 merks—house-mail, however, being refused.

Towards the end of 1725 (2nd October, 1725), the Council resolved on a visitation of the School, and directed a committee to "prepare overtures for the better regulation of the same in time coming." Of this resolution we know neither the reason nor the result. Nothing further appears in the minutes. The preparation of the "overtures" was probably stopped by the illness and subsequent death of Mr. Darling. He evidently felt himself failing, and set his affairs in order by making his will, which is dated 25th January, 1726. He died just about a year thereafter, in January, 1727. All his property—including house furniture and books—was left to William Letham, chyrurgeon in Middle Calder, from which we may infer that he had neither wife nor child. He left, in money, the substantial sum of £4650 Scots, almost all of which was lent out on bonds, and bearing interest.² No notice of his death is taken in the Town Council Minutes beyond a statement, on 20th March, 1727, that the School had now been "for some time destitute of a principal master, through the decease of Mr. Thomas Darling." During his last illness, and until his successor took it over, the School was managed by the doctors, Donaldson and Liddell, who afterwards claimed and received additional payment for their services.

From the condition of the School during the most of Darling's time, and his relations with the Town Council, it is evident that he was not only an excellent scholar and teacher, but also a *persona grata* with the authorities, and a man of note and weight in the community. That opinion is confirmed by the terms in which he is alluded to by John Ramsay of Ochertyre, the well-known Scottish scholar and friend of Darling's successor, Dr. Doig. These are Ramsay's words: "In the beginning of the present (18th) century there was an excellent schoolmaster at Stirling, Mr. Thomas Darling, *who was long the Busby of the country.*" Dr. Busby was the greatest schoolmaster of his day in England, and in Ramsay's opinion Darling occupied the same pre-eminent position among his compeers in Scotland. He does not say whether, like Busby, he excelled in the use of what the latter called "his little rod."

¹ He married Jean Miller, daughter of a deceased guildbrother, and the Guildry minute of 7th August, 1722, has a note of £20 Scots disbursed by the treasurer to help in furnishing her "marriage clothes." The first donation of £24 Scots was thus given little more than a year after his marriage,

when his family could not have been numerous, unless—which is quite possible—this may have been a second marriage.

² The will was given up by William Letham, 15th February, 1727, and John Mitchell, "maltman in Stirling, now in Doll of Carnock," was cautioner.

He goes on to remark that Darling "not only made a figure in his own profession, but was also the oracle of the Magistrates and Town Council."¹ In his time and that of his successor, the School was occasionally called the High School. It is so denominated by Sibbald in his *History of Stirlingshire*, published in 1707.

MR. WILLIAM ERSKINE—1727-1753.

The usual minute enquiries were made for a competent successor. The attention of the Council was directed to Mr. William Erskine, schoolmaster at Greenock, who had been "recommended by very good hands."² Bailie Wingate, Bailie Urquhart, and Dean of Guild Maiben were despatched to Greenock to prosecute investigations regarding Mr. Erskine (20th March, 1727). This, according to their report, they did in a very painstaking manner—conversing with "ministers and other creditable, judicious, and disinterested persons" at Greenock, at new Port Glasgow, and at other places by the way. From all they conversed with, and especially from the minister of Greenock and other inhabitants of that town, "they gott a very savoury accompt about the said Mr. Erskine, both as to his sufficiency in letters, prudentialls, government of his schollars, sobriety of life and tenderness of conversation, loyalty to his Majesty and other qualifications." They had also seen Mr. Erskine himself, made their offer to him, desired him to come up as soon as possible to confer with the magistrates about his settlement, told him they expected his compliance, and "behooved to have his answer." To all which Mr. Erskine, like the prudent man he was, made answer that the matter was new to him, that he would think about it, and would either come himself or write his answer to the magistrates and Council as soon as possible (25th March, 1727). He did come, for it is minuted on 29th April that he received two guineas for his expenses; and he found things to his mind, for he sent a favourable reply. On 27th May, 1727, he appeared before the Council to settle his contract and be admitted master of the School. He

¹ *Scotland and Scotsmen in the Eighteenth Century*, from the MSS. of John Ramsay, Esq. of Ochertyre: Edin., 1888, vol. ii., p. 57.

² A William Erskine was King William's Bursar in Theology in Glasgow, 1714.

In Williamson's *Old Greenock*, p. 146, Robert Arrol is said to have been the first master of the Grammar School of Greenock, and to have been appointed in 1727, that is, when Erskine left the place. The latter must have been master of the Parish School, which preceded the Grammar School of Greenock.

made better terms for himself than any of his predecessors had done. He received the previously augmented salary of 500 merks. He was to have the School and schoolhouse upheld to him, and the "yaird" lately acquired by the burgh, free of rent. His share of the fees was increased, and he was empowered to accept higher fees from his pupils—even "toun boys"—if their parents were willing to give them. The Candlemas offering was also for the first time formally recognised as part of the master's emoluments. The usual provision was made for sending all male children above six years of age to the Grammar School, and prohibiting other teachers from receiving such as scholars.¹ And, lastly, he was declared to hold his office *ad vitam aut culpam*.

This contract was signed on the 29th of May, and in accordance with its provision regarding male children the separate school for English and arithmetic under John Liddell was brought to a close. That teacher was ordered to take his scholars to the Grammar School and teach them there (5th August, 1727). The staff of the School, therefore, at this time consisted of the headmaster, Mr. William Erskine; the Latin doctor, Mr. John Donaldson; and two doctors for English, writing and arithmetic, Mr. Magnus Walker and John Liddell.

The School would appear not to have been in the best order when Mr. Erskine took it over. He had not been long in office when the Council (3rd February, 1728) resolved on a visitation, in company with the ministers, "to enquire how the boys profite under their severall teachers' hands, and how they are taught." The result of this enquiry (which took place two days later) was held to justify the complaints of inefficient teaching, particularly in English, writing and arithmetic. This was declared to have arisen "through the neglect or default of the doctors, by reason of their wanting of authority over those whom they teach, and of a due way and method of communicating." The doctors were accordingly dismissed.² It was resolved that one English doctor,

¹ It may be noted here that this is the last occasion on which this hitherto invariable ordinance appears in the books of the Council.

² Donaldson and Liddell were burgesses, and so their interests were looked after. The Council gave them 100 merks each, as they were "for some time destitute." Donaldson also got £36 and Liddell £24 Scots for managing the School after Mr. Darling's death; and both afterwards received frequent doles to "supply their necessitie." Donaldson was made precentor in the West Church—in spite of the

strong objections of the Kirk Session (K.S. Records, 23rd June, 1731); while Liddell returned to the School in 1730 as English doctor. Donaldson died in 1736, and next year his widow applied to the Council for an allowance and received £12 Scots. Notwithstanding his frequent need of "supply," and the fact that he is said to have been destitute in 1720, his destitution could not have been absolute, as he was possessed of property in the town. Mr. Cook has extracted the following note, which concerns this destitute doctor, from

who could teach also writing and arithmetic, was sufficient for the School, and the headmaster was henceforth to select his own doctors and to be responsible for them.

Mr. Erskine, on the 1st October, nominated Mr. John Grierson, late schoolmaster at Kirkbean, as Latin doctor, and Mr. Patrick Murdoch,¹ writing master in Ayr, as English doctor. Grierson is said to have presented ample certificates from the Presbytery of Dumfries, but he was also examined by Mr. Erskine and found qualified. He was given a salary of 200 merks, and £6 Scots yearly for house rent. It is noted that Murdoch could also teach "book-holding"; and this is the first mention in the history of the School of a subject which came afterwards to hold a very important place in the teaching of the Stirling Burgh Schools. He was recommended to the Rev. Alex. Hamilton by the Rev. John Hunter, one of the ministers of Ayr, and was appointed sole English doctor and teacher of arithmetic and writing during the Council's pleasure. He was to receive 200 merks of salary, besides the usual quarterly payments, and he was allowed to charge "persons who go allenary to the said school for being perfected in writing and arithmetic and book-holding as he and they shall best agree in a reasonable way." These two remained only about a year in the school. Both demitted on the same day (25th December, 1729). Grierson, on account of indisposition, and Murdoch, because "altho' his bread in said station was very good, yet he had some view of getting better elsewhere." They were both paid salary up to Candlemas. Grierson was given a guinea and a half, "the better to carry him where he designs," and Murdoch got half a guinea. Their successors were Mr. Walter Greig, student of divinity in the parish of Craig,² and Mr. David Young, student of divinity at Edinburgh.³ The latter was

the Burgh Register of Sasines:—10th September, 1755, Thomas Donaldson, officer of excise in Dundee, only lawful son of the deceased Mr. John Donaldson, doctor of the Grammar School of Stirling, received sasine, as heir of his father, of a tenement in the Baxter Wynd, in which Mr. John stood infeft on 7th May, 1728. Liddell succeeded Donaldson in the precentorship, but was deprived of his office in 1739 for refusing to read certain Acts and for "notour drinking to excess." We hear no more of him in the Records, unless an entry under 29th June, 1745, refers to him, where a certain John Liddell petitions for help to send his infirm child to "the wells," and receives £8 Scots.

¹ Patrick Murdoch, laureated at Edinburgh, 1st May, 1721.

² Grierson and Murdoch were also allowed £18 Scots each "for expenses."

³ Mr. Walter Greig, who was recommended by five ministers of the Presbytery of Brechin, was appointed on the same terms as Grierson, and got £18 Scots for expenses. Perhaps he was the Walter Greig who graduated at Glasgow, 1722.

⁴ Mr. David Young's salary was to be 200 merks, with £4 sterling a year "in lieu of his wanting the quarter's payment in use to be paid for teaching English." That was because of Liddell's appointment as English doctor. He also received £18 Scots for expenses.

appointed sole writing master and teacher of arithmetic, and John Liddell returned to his post as English doctor at the old salary. The re-appointment of three doctors appears to indicate an increase in the number of pupils attending the School—a probability strengthened by the fact that an addition to the School building was found necessary in the same year.¹

In 1731 (4th September) the Council came to the conclusion that Mr. Walter Greig's salary of 200 merks, and £12 Scots for house rent, was "but small encouragement to a person so very well qualified," and augmented it to £16 sterling a year.²

In 1732, we have the first reference to Geography as a subject of instruction in the school. On the 12th September of that year, the treasurer is instructed to provide two "geograficall mapis to be putt up in the Grammar School"—expense not to exceed £24 Scots. Here it may be added that an incidental note in a minute of about twenty years later mentions two globes as among the properties of the School, but whether these had been got previous to or after the acquisition of the maps is uncertain.

Mr. Walter Greig left for a better situation in October, 1733, "having served," it is recorded, "to the satisfaction of all."³ He was succeeded by Mr. John Adam, schoolmaster at Kilsyth, who received the recently augmented salary of £16 sterling,⁴ inclusive of house rent. About this period, either the finances of the town were in an unsatisfactory condition, or an unwonted fit of economy had seized the Council. Several salaries—not of teachers alone—were docked or stopped altogether. In 1732 it was resolved that no further salaries should be paid to schoolmistresses, "as there are now plenty of them," and Mrs. Anna Rennie, the authorised teacher of the girls' school, had her allowance stopped. It was also agreed (1st February,

¹ Council Records, 21st December, 1730:—"Appoints Andrew Muirhead, town treasurer, to cause furnish a chaldre of coalls to the grammar schooll for drying the jamm or addition lately built thereto." The piece of ground on which this "jamm" was built was purchased from James Lyon, Cordiner, for 50 merks Scots.—Council Records, 1st April, 1730.

² Hitherto the reckoning of salaries has always been in Scots money. For some time onwards the currency is occasionally Scots and occasionally sterling. Later the sums are invariably stated in sterling money.

³ Where he went to is not mentioned. In 1739 he appeared as candidate for a classical mastership

in the High School of Edinburgh. After a searching examination, Greig was recommended by the examiners as one of four who had made the best appearance. He did not, however, receive the appointment.

⁴ Adam was a married man when he came to Stirling, as he was allowed two guineas as the expense of bringing his family. He had been for some time prior to 1719 doctor in the parish school of St. Ninians. In that year he was appointed schoolmaster of Slamannan, which place he seems to have left in 1721 or 1722. In 1728 he was appointed schoolmaster of Kilsyth, whence he came to Stirling in 1733. In 1737 he went to be schoolmaster at Falkirk, and held office there till his death in 1769.—Love's *Schools and Schoolmasters of Falkirk*, pp. 35-47.

1735) that they had "no great occasion" for a writing master and teacher of arithmetic in the Grammar School, that his salary was "ane unnecessary burden" on the burgh, and that consequently Mr. David Young should be discharged at Candlemas, and his office abolished. On the same date the Council borrowed 500 merks of Mr. Erskine. John Liddell also was dismissed at this time, and the English doctorship was again combined with the teaching of writing and arithmetic. Thus a saving in salaries was effected. Mr. Adam Stewart, writing master in Glasgow, was appointed to the conjoint offices at a salary of £180 Scots. He made but a short stay—leaving at Whitsunday next year, "inclining to go to Glasgow for better bread."¹ Again the offices were divided, and Ralph Drummond, son to Ninian Drummond, gardener in Stirling, was appointed teacher of English.²

The Council now resolved to advertise in the *Gazette* for a master to teach writing, arithmetic, and book-keeping, and to allow him a salary of £100 Scots. This is the first instance of what by-and-bye became the invariable custom, and brings us within measurable distance of the modern period and practice. John Sloass, son to John Sloass, vintner in Edinburgh, was appointed (18th September, 1736). The changes of doctors still went on. Mr. Adam accepted a call to be schoolmaster of Falkirk, and resigned in April, 1737. There was some trouble over a successor. Ralph Drummond, who had been mentioned for the post and by some councillors objected to, wrote "in a very unbecoming and insolent manner" to Bailie Alexander, and for this heinous offence was ordered to leave the School at Lammas.³ Finally, on 25th June, Mr. John Ritchie, schoolmaster in Saline, was appointed to the vacancy.⁴ By Lammas, Drummond had repented of his petulancy, craved pardon, and petitioned to be reponed. He was reponed; and his "mean salary" of £100 Scots was augmented to £144 (6th August, 1737). The salary of Sloass was at the same time raised to the same figure, as he had "discharged his duty faithfully." To show his gratitude he "made a present to the Council of the Ten Commands, the Lord's Prayer, and the Apostles' Creed, wrote on a sheet of peaper, with a fine hand, and in a very curious manner."

¹ During this stay he managed to come into collision with the exclusive rights of trading of the Guildry. A minute of that body, 18th March, 1736, bears that he was complained against for encroaching on the Guildry's privileges by selling paper, pens, and ink, and bound under a penalty of £10 sterling not to be guilty of the like in future.

² Council Records, 24th August, 1736. This is probably the person referred to in a minute of the

Kirk Session, 14th April, 1735, as "Ralph Drummond, a poor schollar at the Colledge," to whom the Session gave 10s. sterling in aid.

³ It seems he had said that the Council "did not relish the proposal of his succeeding Mr. Adam, and he left them wellcome to provide themselves in ane English master as well as a Latine doctor."

⁴ It is possible that this was the son of the old doctor who caused so much stir in Dollar.

The Council accepted the gift, ordered the Treasurer to give Sloass £25 4s Scots for the same, and to put the manuscript in a frame with crown glass, and hang it up in the New Council House.¹ Probably the *douceur* received for this piece of caligraphic art whetted the zeal of the writing master, for shortly afterwards (6th May, 1738), we find him again presenting the Council with a proof of his skill. This time it was "an Alphabet of all the hands in Great Britain, curiously wrot." This also was ordered to be framed and hung up in the Council House, and another gratuity of the same amount as before was bestowed on the industrious Sloass. A word or two will complete the history of Sloass's connection with the School. He fell into pecuniary difficulties and requested an augmentation in 1740, which was refused as "a bad precedent;" but he received a donation of £4 sterling, with the intimation that the Council would receive no further petition from him on any account till after Whitsunday, 1741. When that time had expired, he again applied (1st August), was again refused, and in a few days thereafter (8th August), it was announced that he had "deserted this place."²

The opening of 1739 was signalised by a great storm, in which the town's steeple, the tolbooth, the Kirk and the Grammar School suffered "extraordinary damage." This was repaired at the time; but not many years afterwards, the Schoolhouse suffered greatly at the hands of the rebel Highlanders in 1746. In fact, the buildings were now very old and dilapidated. For several years from this time they were constantly requiring repair and partial renewals, till they would patch up no longer, and had to be pulled down and rebuilt before the close of the century. Besides dilapidation—which could be repaired—the

¹ Then recently erected in the Broad Street, from the designs of Adam, the well-known architect.

² Council Records, 1st August, 1741. About this time begin to appear in the Records payments for poor scholars of good parts. The first instance is the case of John Finlayson's "bright boy," who was sent to the Grammar School in 1737. The next is Robert Burn, son of Robert Burn, weaver, in 1739. After that the practice became frequent, and not only bright boys were sent to the Grammar School, but many others to schools in the town, whose only claim was poverty. All down through the accounts for more than a hundred years, we find sums paid to various schoolmasters for teaching poor scholars. This remark is to be understood as referring only to the Town Council, for, from the Reformation, the Kirk Session, as guardians of the poor, had charged themselves with the education of poor children. Moreover, as the Church at and for

some time after the Reformation was greatly undermanned, the General Assembly passed various Acts directing Kirk Sessions to supply bursaries to young men of ability for their support at College, with the view of providing the Church with able ministers. This duty, as the Records show, was amply discharged by the Kirk Session of Stirling. Perhaps the reason why the Town now took up the duty of educating poor children, which had formerly been recognised as belonging to the Kirk, is to be found in the Secession from the Established Church which took place at this time, and may be said to have had its headquarters—as it had a very numerous following—in Stirling. By this Secession, the funds of the Kirk Session available for education must have been greatly reduced, and at the same time there would be many necessitous children outside the pale of the Established Church.

accommodation had grown insufficient for what was the only public school of the town. To avoid building a new and larger school at this time, for which apparently they had no funds, the Council again took into consideration the propriety of dividing the School. Mr. Erskine was consulted by the Magistrates in the matter (19th June, 1740). He agreed, on the understanding that he should receive compensation for the loss of fees. As to the amount of that compensation, he left himself in the hands of the Council. The English School was accordingly disjoined, and put under the charge of Ralph Drummond; while it was agreed (12th September, 1741), that a new teacher of writing and arithmetic should be appointed as assistant to the English teacher, with the duty of teaching his subjects at certain hours to the pupils in the Grammar School. John Burn, "schoolmaster at Tilliecoutrie," was appointed to the latter office. The further history of the now distinct English and Writing Schools, until their re-union with the Grammar School under the general name of the High School, will be given separately. At present the narrative confines itself to the fortunes of the Grammar School proper.

The Council was still apparently impecunious, for Mr. Erskine's compensation for loss of fees and remuneration "for trouble and expense going to various places to look for masters" was paid by a bond for 600 merks (11th September, 1742). Mr. John Ritchie, doctor of the School, retired in 1744, and Mr. George Adam, "son of umquhill James Adam, tenant in Orchycard," was appointed to his place at a salary of £16 sterling a year (30th June, 1744).¹ After an incumbency of twenty-six years, Mr. William Erskine died, in the end of May or beginning of June, 1753. He was evidently a good teacher and manager, and his caution and prudence are proved by his having succeeded in keeping on good terms with his patrons all through his incumbency. That he was fully possessed of the "prudentialls," which the Council desiderated when they were making enquiry about him, needs no further evidence than the fact that he was able to loan to the town the considerable sum of 1100 merks. He was the first master of the Grammar School who obtained the style of Rector. When exactly this title came into use does not appear, but its first appearance in the Records is on the 20th January, 1753, when William Erskine, son of Mr. William Erskine, *Rector* of the Grammar School of Stirling, was admitted to the "liberty and freedom of a burghess *qua* gild brother." And on the 9th June of that year, when his death was formally announced in the meeting of Council, he is again designed by the same style.²

¹ Ritchie remained in Stirling, was appointed precentor and teacher of "church tunes" in 1746, and held that office for a year.

² He was survived by a widow, to whom was paid (8th September, 1753) the half-year's salary of her husband "that fell due at Lammas last."

APPENDIX.

ANDREW SYMSON, LATIN DOCTOR FROM 1661 TO 1663.

Andrew Symson, doctor of the Grammar School (1661-1663), and his elder brother Matthias, minister of Stirling, were sons of the Rev. Andrew Symson, author of a "Lexicon Anglo-Græco-Latinum," and other works. Andrew was born in 1638 or 1639. He studied at Edinburgh, where he graduated 19th July, 1661. Four months previous to graduation he had been appointed doctor of the Stirling Grammar School. He received license from the Bishop of Edinburgh, 23rd January, 1663, and immediately afterwards, through the patronage of James, Earl of Galloway, was "planted" as minister or curate in Kirkinner. This appointment he owed to his acquaintance with the Earl's son Alexander, whom he calls his "con-disciple"—they had been fellow-students at Edinburgh. He was apparently a good-tempered and easy-going man, and took little part in the persecution of his covenanting parishioners, claiming that only two of them had joined the rising in 1666. He was, in fact, charged with being an enemy to the Government, because he refused to send in a list of dissenters in his parish. He said there were none. This leniency, however, did not save him from trouble when Presbyterianism began again to get the upper hand, and the "rabbling of the curates" became common. In 1679 he had to hide himself for a while, and finally to seek the protection of the Earl of Galloway—Earl Alexander, his old con-disciple. On his return, his congregation vanished, two or three only attending his ministrations. In 1684 the ministers of Galloway were obliged to furnish lists of the "disorderly" in their parishes, and the list sent in by Andrew Symson contained the name of Margaret Lauchlanson or M'Lachlan, one of the two women who were drowned at the stake at Wigton, 11th May, 1685. In 1686 the Marquis of Douglas presented him to his parish of Douglas in Lanarkshire. Here also he was unfortunate, for at the Revolution his parishioners, indignant at the way he had been "obtruded" on them, drove him out of the parish. He returned to the district where he had spent some years of his early manhood. He was in Stirling in 1690, in which year he made a collection of poems—original and selected—which has never been published. But his residence was at Dalclathick in Glenartney until 1698. In that year we find him described as a "merchant burgess" in Edinburgh. In 1700 he took over the business of printer from his son Matthias, who had taken orders in

the Church of England ; and from that time till his death, 20th January, 1712, he remained a printer. His press was largely employed by Jacobites and non-jurors for the publication of party pamphlets ; but he took advantage of it to print and publish a number of his own works, which had mostly been written at an earlier period.

Andrew Symson was a rather voluminous author, both in prose and verse. His "Large Description of Galloway," now the best known of his writings, although it was not printed for more than a hundred years after his death, was written at Kirkcaldy in 1684. It was compiled originally in response to a circular letter from Sir Robert Sibbald, who designed the publication of a Scottish Atlas, and with that view sent out a series of queries in 1682. While residing at Dalclathick, in 1692, Symson revised his "Description," and sent it to Sibbald. It was not printed at the time, and, on Sir Robert's death, was deposited with the rest of his MSS. in the Advocates' Library, where it remained till, in 1823, it was published under the editorship of T. Maitland. Further publicity was given to it by its incorporation into M'Kenzie's "History of Galloway," 1841. To the Kirkcaldy period also belong the most of his quaint poetical works—the "Elegies" and the "Tripatriarchicon." The elegies mostly celebrate Wigtonshire people, but there is one on Archbishop Sharpe and another on Sir George Mackenzie. The most interesting are those on the death of Lady Baldoon and her husband, David Dunbar, younger of Baldoon, who was killed by a fall from his horse in 1682—the unfortunate couple whose sad story Sir Walter Scott has used so impressively in "The Bride of Lammermoor." In the introduction to that novel Sir Walter has given some specimens of Symson's elegiac muse. The *Tripatriarchicon* is a versified life of the patriarchs Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob—dedicated to the Earl of Galloway. It was printed and published at Edinburgh in 1705. The preface is very characteristic of the author's curious humour, and shows how shrewdly he judged his own poetical powers.

"The author," says he, "does not in the least expect to be classed with our famous modern English poets. No, no ; the height of his ambition is to be ranked *inter minores poetas* ; or, if that seem too bigg, he is content to be listed *inter minimos*, providing ordinary ballad-makers, countrey rhythmers, mercenary epitaph-mongers, and several others of that tribe, be wholly excluded the number.

"It will sufficiently satisfy me if this pass among the judicious for a tolerably good trotting poem ; for it was never my design, nor did ever my ambition prompt me to it, to set up for a courser, or, with Icarus to aspire to high flights ; foreseeing that I might so quickly run myself out of breath, or catch a fall, which would have hinder'd me to attain my designed end, to which, by trotting on, I have at length come.

"And now, reader, if, after this fair advertisement, thou wilt yet adventure to peruse it, upon thy own peril be it ; for whether it will please thee or displease thee I know not."

It is unnecessary to quote here any specimens of this "good trotting poem." Suffice it to say that though the muse seldom gets beyond a gentle amble, her sober

paces are occasionally diversified with some eccentric steps. Even in such a subject the poet's pawky humour, and curious and amusing observation, find expression.

The following is a list of Andrew Symson's works as printed by himself at Edinburgh:—*Octupla, hoc est, Octo paraphrases poeticæ Psalmi civ.*, 1696; *The Song of Solomon, called the Song of Songs*, 1701; *Tripatriarchicon, or the Lives of the Three Patriarchs in English Verse*, 1705; *De Gestis Gulielmi Vallæ*, 1705; a Volume of *Elegies*, 1707; *Unio Politico-poetico-joco-seria*, 1706. He edited also editions of Mackenzie's *Criminal Laws of Scotland*, and Seton's *Treatise of Mutilation*. He left a large library, the catalogue of which was printed at Edinburgh, 1712, as *Bibliotheca Symsoniana*.

APPENDIX II.

MASTERS AND DOCTORS OF THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL FROM 1550 TO 1753.

<i>Masters.</i>	<i>Latin Doctors.</i>	<i>Scots Doctors.</i>
WILLIAM GULANE, M.A. —1550-1571.		
THOMAS BUCHANAN, M.A. —1571-1578.		
ALEXANDER YULE, M.A. —1578-1612.	JOHN AISSON, M.A. —1601. ALEXANDER CALLANDER, M.A.—1601. JAMES WELAND, M.A. —1602-1603. JOHN MUSCHET, M.A. —1603-1604. WILLIAM CASTELLAW, M.A. —1604-1610. PATRICK CULLOS, M.A. —1607-1612.	PATRICK RAMSAY —1602-1607. DUNCAN AISSON —1607-1612.
WILLIAM WALLACE, M.A. —1612-1617.	JAMES EDMESTOUN, M.A. —1612-1617. JAMES BRYDING, M.A. —1613-1614. JOHN LOVE, M.A. —1614-1615. ROBERT CONNELL, M.A. —1615-1617.	JOHN THOMSON —1612-1614. JAMES WILSON —1614-1620.
JAMES EDMESTOUN, M.A. —1617-1624.	JOHN ROW, M.A. —1617-1619. ALEXANDER HENRYSON, M.A.—1618-1641. WILLIAM ROW, M.A. —1620-1620.	DAVID MURRAY —1620-1622. ALEXANDER RAY —1622-1626. JAMES HEGGIE —1622-1631.
DAVID WILL, M.A. —1624-1642.	WILLIAM LINDSAY, M.A. —1641-1646.	JAMES WALLACE —1631-1647.
JOHN GALBRAITH, M.A. —1643-1649.	DAVID WILSON, M.A. —1646-1651.	JOHN NORVAL —1647-1657.
DAVID WILL, M.A. —1649-1652.		DAVID HENDERSON —1651-1658.

MASTERS AND DOCTORS OF THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL (*Continued*).

<i>Masters.</i>	<i>Latin Doctors.</i>	<i>Scots Doctors.</i>
JOHN GALBRAITH, M.A. —1652-1655.	JOHN (?) CHALMERS, M.A. —1653-	
JAMES EDMESTOUN, M.A. —1656-1662.	ANDREW SIMSON, M.A. —1661-1663.	ANDREW MAKLOME —1658-1662.
THOMAS RONNALD, M.A. —1662-1673.	ARCHIBALD FINNIE, M.A. —1663-1665. WILLIAM PAPLAY, M.A. —1665-1668. JOHN SHAW, M.A. —1668-1673	JOHN HENDERSON —1662-1665. ANDREW MAKLOME —1665-1668. WILLIAM DIN —1668-1669. JAMES WILSON —1669-1673.
WILLIAM BROWN, M.A. —1673-1698.	JAMES HOG, M.A. —1673-1682. DAVID WILSON, M.A. —1682-1685. GEORGE STEWART, M.A. —1685-1693. JOHN RICHARDSON, M.A. —1693-1695. JAMES NICOL, M.A. —1695-1698.	WILLIAM DIN —1673-1675. ANDREW MATSONE —1675-1694 and 1697-1721, with intervals of suspension.
THOMAS DARLING, M.A. —1698-1726.	JOHN DONALDSON, M.A. —1698-1728.	MAGNUS WALKER, M.A. —1722-1728. JOHN LIDDELL —1719-1728.
WILLIAM ERSKINE, M.A. —1727-1753.	JOHN GRIERSON, M.A. —1728-1729. WALTER GREIG, M.A. —1729-1733. JOHN ADAM, M.A. —1733-1737. JOHN RITCHIE, M.A. —1737-1744. GEORGE ADAM, M.A. —1744-1753.	PATRICK MURDOCH, M.A. (Arithmetic, Writing, &c.) —1728-1729. DAVID YOUNG, M.A. (Writing, &c.) —1729-1735. JOHN LIDDELL —1730-1735. ADAM STEWART, M.A. (Arithmetic, &c.) —1735-1736. RALPH DRUMMOND (English)—1736-1746. JOHN SLOASS (Writing, &c.)—1736-1741.

III.—THE GRAMMAR AND BURGH SCHOOLS,
FROM THE SEPARATION TO THE
RE-UNION, 1746-1856.

CHAPTER I.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

GEORGE ADAM, M.A.—1753-1755.

IN appointing a successor to Mr. Erskine, the Council requested the Magistrates, Convener, and Treasurer to meet with the two ministers of the town, and to "*converse with them*"—as the minute is careful to put it—"anent a proper and fit person." This conference resulted in the recommendation of Mr. George Adam, at that time doctor in the School. Mr. Adam was unanimously appointed on 23rd June, 1753, on the same terms as his predecessor—with the important exception that his tenure of office was to be "during the Council, present and to come, their pleasure allannerly." The same Committee, with Mr. Adam added, were asked to find a suitable Latin doctor, and next month (14th July, 1753) Mr. James Clark, schoolmaster at Logie, was appointed to that office, with the usual emoluments, "during his punctual attendance, faithful service and continuance in said office." The School and schoolhouse received some necessary repairs to fit them for the new master and the boys, but less than a year had elapsed when they were again reported to be "in great disorder." Adam held office for two years only. He died in midsummer 1755.¹

JOHN LIVIE, M.A.—1755-1760.

The next appointment was made by some sort of competitive examination, of which we have no details beyond the names of the examiners and the

¹ Although his death is not distinctly mentioned as the cause of the vacancy, a note of 30th August orders the salary due to him up to Lammas to be paid to his nearest of kin or executors.

candidates, and the final result. It seems that there were fourteen applications for the rectorship, which the Council, with the assistance of the ministers (Messrs. Turner and M'Queen) reduced to a leet of four.¹ These four were invited to come to Stirling "to be examined or to stand such tryall as shall be afterwards judged proper." The judges were to be the office-bearers, with Provost Jaffrey, and Dr. Gillespie, the ministers, and Mr. Callander of Craigforth (19th July, 1755).

In the meantime the Guildry and Trades proposed to the Council to increase the fees of the Grammar School, "for encouraging a qualified person to be rector, and considering that the rector has not now the benifite of the English school as formerly when that was not seperated from the Latine school." This proposal was accepted (30th August), and the fee fixed at 2s. 2d. (sterling) per quarter for Latin and Greek²—1s. 6d. to go to the Rector and 8d. to the doctor—"by and attour the Candlemas blaze or offering and compliments as usewall." There was, besides, the customary permission to exact higher fees from gentlemen's and outentowns bairns, and the master was allowed "to receive more than the above wages when any of the town's people out of their generosity offer it." The former salary of 500 merks remained, and it was declared that if the Rector taught "French, geography, or other literature not used in the public school," he should be entitled to claim an additional fee therefor.

It was then reported that Mr. Callander of Craigforth, and the other examiners "allowed a preference to Mr. John Livie, sometime doctor of the school of Dalkeith, now governor to the children of Mr. Calderwood of Polton," and he was accordingly unanimously elected, "during his good behaviour and application in the office foresaid to the satisfaction of the Council for the time allanerly, who are hereby declared to be sole and ultimat judges thereof" (30th August, 1755). The Rector and his doctor were bound to attend in turn on the boys at the writing hours—that is, when the writing master visited the Grammar School to give his daily lesson—and on the Sabbath days to catechize and go to church with them. Although this is the first time in the Council Records when we meet with this obligation on the Grammar School masters to look after the boys on Sundays, it is frequently referred to in the Records of the Kirk Session, from the Reformation onwards. The fact that it was a well-understood rule and custom is probably the reason

¹ Mr. John Davidson from Dundee; Mr. James Smith from Perth; Mr. John Livie from Edinburgh; Mr. Robert Anderson from North Berwick.

² The fee previously was 1s. 6d. per quarter, and the proposal of the Guildry was to raise it to 2s. 6d. —Guildry Minute, 2nd August, 1755.

why it was not hitherto considered necessary to mention it in the terms of engagement. And the recent secession in the Church will account for its specific enactment now.

Mr. Livie seems to have at once set about teaching the voluntary subjects—French and Geography. Perhaps neither of these was new to the School curriculum. Geography at least, as we have seen,¹ was not. On 1st November, 1755, he applied for and received a “sett of proper mapps”; and we learn that the School already possessed two globes. The state of the building was still bad. On 2nd August, 1759, a Committee of Council was appointed to visit the Grammar School and Rector’s house, and *consider* as to repairs; while on 2nd February, 1760, another, or the same, Committee, was ordered to inspect the School and schoolhouse, and *direct* repairing of the same. Mr. Livie’s term of the rectorship, like that of his predecessor, was short. On 5th April, 1760, he is allowed a sum of £4 sterling for teaching writing—that was during a vacancy in the Writing School²—and for papering his bedroom; and the next minute (3rd May) notes the installation of a new Rector.

This was Mr. James Watson, schoolmaster at Selkirk, who was appointed “from consideration of recommendations.”³ Some hitch, however—not mentioned in the Record—must have occurred; for Watson, though said to have been installed on the 3rd of May, did not enter on office, and on the 23rd of the same month a new appointment was made.

DAVID DOIG, B.A. (AFTERWARDS M.A. AND LL.D.)—1760-1800.

Out of several candidates, Mr. David Doig, schoolmaster at Falkland, was unanimously chosen to fill the vacancy. This is one of the most famous names in the history of the Grammar School. David Doig came to Stirling in the maturity of his powers and his scholarship—he was then forty-one years of age—and his reign at the Grammar School was long and prosperous. For forty years he continued at its head, and raised it to a condition of efficiency and reputation such as it had not enjoyed since its early days when kings and nobles frequented the old town and gave their patronage to the School. And—what was perhaps a not less notable achievement—during all that period he retained the respect and esteem of his townsmen, and the confidence of the Magistrates and Council.

¹ See page 92.

² Mr. Clark, doctor, was allowed £1 for a similar service at the same time.

³ The School and schoolhouse were at this date again ordered to be repaired.

From the beginning he kept boarders, and his reputation was such that pupils came to him from many quarters. The boarders in the Rector's house, however, could not at any time have been numerous, as the accommodation in the schoolhouse was very limited. The Council did their best to help him in this matter, with their usual mixture of liberality and economy. For example, on 29th October, 1761, they appointed the Treasurer "to provide, *in the most frugal manner*, two bedsteads and bottoms to the upmost easter room of the Grammar schoolhouse, for the accommodation of Mr. Doig, the rector, and his boarders." They also laid out money on the necessary repair of the buildings, now fast hastening to decay and liable to be overthrown by any unusually severe storm. In January, 1764, for instance, they were "greatly hurt and damaged by the late extraordinary stormy weather." For twelve years longer, however, attempts were made to keep them together, and then at last they were doomed to destruction in their extreme old age.¹

Regarding the internal economy and work of the School we have very little information in the Records. The silence on these matters may be taken as assurance that, under Doig's careful and able management, things went on smoothly and satisfactorily. The School was also fortunate in its doctor, Mr. James Clark, who had been appointed to that office in 1753, and continued to hold it till old age and bad health obliged him to retire in 1778. Mr. Clark's case is the first instance of a pension allowed to a Grammar School teacher. The Council granted him a retiring allowance of £15 a year for the remainder of his life. True to their economic ideas, however, they stipulated that this sum was to be paid out of the salary of his successor.

The doctor's whole salary had been £20; and Edward Chalmers, student, was appointed to succeed Clark at a stipend of £5 and the doctor's share of the fees. The Council promised to add £5, if Mr. Chalmers gave satisfaction, and at the end of six months they were as good as their word. Chalmers resigned at Lammas, 1779, and Mr. Doig was recommended by the Managers² to look out for a person to act as "assistant or usher" in his room. The good old *doctor* now disappears, and his place henceforth is

¹ Numerous notes regarding repairs to the School and schoolhouse are found in the Accounts at this period, *e.g.*, 2nd February, 1760; 5th April, 1760; 3rd May, 1760; 2nd August, 1760; 2nd January, 1764; 5th October, 1771; 19th December, 1772; 11th December, 1775; (30th July, 1777); 23rd April, 1778; 27th January, 1780; 13th June, 1780; 14th June, 1785.

² There was no Corporation in Stirling at this time. In 1773 three members of the Council had been accused of entering into an unlawful combination to keep themselves and their friends perpetually in office. The Court of Session found the election of that year void, and the burgh was deprived of its corporate privileges. The decision was confirmed by the House of Lords, notwithstanding the argu-

taken by the modern *assistant*. The Anglified term *usher* seems to have been considered the correct thing by the Town Councillors of that time. It survived in the Minutes—*horresco referens*!—till well on in the next century.

On 28th December, Mr. David Burn, student at St. Andrews, was appointed to the vacant assistantship, on the same terms as Chalmers. He approved himself to his superiors, and after he had been nearly a year in the place, the Managers, to encourage him, gave him three guineas in the name of defraying his expenses in coming to the town, "as his allowances are small and his behaviour and method of teaching have given universal satisfaction to the Rector and inhabitants." James Clark died in January, 1781, and his representatives were allowed to draw his pension up to Candlemas. Thereafter Burn received the full salary.

Ten years later, on the death of Mr. Manson, master of the Writing School, a recurrence was made to the old practice, and it was ordained that the boys of the Grammar School were to be taught writing by Mr. Burn—under the superintendence of the Rector—for which he was to receive £5 additional salary from the town's funds. In carrying out this new duty he was instructed "to communicate with the Master of the Writing School, that a similarity of specimens may be used in both Schools, in order to carry on that Branch of Education in an uniform manner." Mr. Burn having died that same year (1791),* Mr. Malcolm Burden, schoolmaster in Kirkcaldy, was appointed "usher," with the same salary, wages, and other perquisites (10th August). Mr. Burden continued in office throughout the time of Dr. Doig and his successor, and was ultimately raised to the rectorship in 1805.

The notices regarding the School under Dr. Doig's management which occur in the Council Minutes are generally such as are creditable both to him and to the Council. Besides the constant repairs to the master's house—harling and glazing, putting in new vents, and providing bedsteads and bottoms, however frugally—we have accounts of sums paid for desks, maps, books, and other necessities for the School. On 21st March, 1761, for example, an account was passed amounting to £10 1s. 6d. for books purchased for the use of the Grammar School. It is unfortunate that there is no detail as to what these books were, or for what purpose exactly they

ment dictated by Dr. Johnson to Boswell, who was counsel for the burgh (see Boswell's Life of Johnson, ed. Malone, p. 254). Burghal privileges were not restored till 1781. During that period of disfranchisement the affairs of the town were administered by a body called Managers.

* Burn had apparently been laid aside from work for some time preceding his death, as a Mr. Haldane was allowed five guineas for teaching during his illness. The Council also gave Burn's widow a similar sum. Mr. Burden was to get a full quarter's salary at Martinmas, so as to cover the expense of removing his household from Kirkcaldy.

were intended—whether they were simply copies of the textbooks in use in the School, or works of reference for the use of masters and pupils alike. If we knew this, we might be able to form some idea of the nature of the school work.

One item of expenditure is noted, which a present-day Auditor of the Education Department might have scruples about passing. On 22nd December, 1761, the Treasurer is directed "to pay an account of £1 19s. 11½d. sterling, to John Gun, vintner, and another of 10s. 1d. sterling, paid out by Thomas Glass, wright, on account of the boys of the Grammar School, at their dance on St. Andrew's Day last, after their making a public procession through the town." What a pity there was no local newspaper then to give us an account of this festivity! Did the learned Rector and the now venerable doctor head the procession and act as masters of ceremony at the subsequent dance? And what is the inwardness of the vintner's account? Did it take £2 to pay for the use of the room and the fiddler? Or was the account incurred for the refreshment of the officials? And may we venture to ask whether there were "cakes and ale" for the scholars too? Anyhow, it is evident that asceticism was not a virtue recommended by example to the boys of those days.

In 1763 Mr. Doig and his assistant received what was equivalent to an addition to their emoluments. They were empowered to teach English to such scholars as intended afterwards to learn Latin and other languages in the Grammar School, and to charge the same fees as for Latin scholars. These special English scholars might also be taught writing in the Grammar School.

For twenty years after this, the Council continued endeavouring to patch up the old buildings, till they were forced to recognise that a new school was inevitable. Accordingly, on 20th June, 1786, they declared that next year they would rebuild the Grammar School and rector's house out of the town's funds, and in the same situation as it had always occupied. The ground, however, was enlarged by the addition of a yard which lay to the north of the old building, and also the site of a little slate house on the east of this yard. And after the building had been begun, the thatched house in the Castlehill, to the north of the little slate house, and belonging to Thomas Lyon, shoemaker, was purchased by the Council in order to widen the entry to the new School.¹

¹ Council Minute, 31st March, 1787. The various sasines in the properties are recorded in the Burgh Register of Sasines, under dates 7th and 24th January, 1786, and 25th April, 1787 (Communication by

W. B. Cook). From these sasines we learn that the "jamb" or addition that was made to the School in 1730 was on the north side of the previous building, and at the east end thereof.

The town appears at this time to have been prosperous, for at the meeting of Council held 21st October, the Vice-Treasurer reported that the expense of building could be met "from the surplus of the Common Good for 1787 and 1788, after defraying the usual yearly establishment and works, without contracting any additional debt upon the fund." It was resolved, therefore, to obtain plans and estimates, and to proceed with the building. Mr. Gideon Gray was architect.¹ The structure was finished by the end of 1788, and appears to have cost in all about £300. Where the School was taught during the process of rebuilding is nowhere indicated in the Minutes; we are merely told that Dr. Doig was paid six guineas for two years' rent while the house and school were building. The Minute, by the way, is noticeable as the first in which the Rector's name appears with the Academic prefix of doctor.²

In 1796 (24th October), the fees at the Grammar School were increased to 3s. 6d. per quarter for each pupil. Of this sum 2s. was to go to the Rector, and 1s. 6d. to the "usher." And further, the Council were pleased to grant Mr. Burden, the usher, a donation of three guineas, "on account of the late high price of provisions."

Early in the following year, the Council testified their regard for Dr. Doig in a laudable manner. The minute (27th February, 1797) runs thus:—"The Council, as a testimony of the high esteem they entertain for Dr. Doig, the venerable³ Rector of the Grammar School, and as a mark of their grateful sense of his long and meritorious services, do unanimously grant him a donation of £50 sterling." The Provost was requested to wait upon him and to present him with the testimonial in the name of the Council. Dr. Doig's own wishes in the matter were consulted, and it was afterwards (8th April, 1797) resolved that part of the £50 should be "laid out on a piece of plate with a suitable inscription, and the balance to be paid to the Doctor in cash."

The old scholar was now nearing the end of a long and busy and useful life. He died on the 16th March, 1800—having completed eighty-one years of life, and almost forty years of service at the head of the Grammar School of Stirling. Four days after his death the Town Council met and

¹ Council Minute, 15th November, 1788:—"Treasurer to pay Mr. Gideon Gray, architect, ten guineas in full of drawing plans and superintending erection of new Grammar School and rector's house, and other public works and buildings preceding this date, and plans for enclosing the grounds

adjoining the new Writing and English School.

² He received the degree of LL.D. from the University of Glasgow, on the 22nd November, 1790.

³ He was now seventy-eight years of age.

again recorded "the high sense they entertained of his great learning and long and meritorious services," and unanimously agreed "to erect a marble monument to his memory at the public expense, on the south side of the church steeple, near to where he is buried." An inscription for the tomb was sent by Dr. (Bishop) Gleig and approved by the Council, and an estimate of the expense was received, amounting to £20. When the monument was completed, however, in 1802, the expense was found to amount to more than double this estimate. The exact sum is not stated, but it was agreed that in addition to the £20 voted from the town's funds, £21 8s. 8d. should be paid from Cowane's Hospital funds and the remainder by Spittal's Hospital.

The monument is a marble tablet on the wall of the West Church, on the south or right hand side of the pulpit. It bears the following inscription:—

MORTALES HIC POSITÆ SUNT EXUVIÆ
DAVIDIS DOIG, LL.D.; S.S.R. ET A.S., EDIN.,
SCHOLÆ LATINÆ APUD STERLINENSES,
PER XL ANNOS PREPOSITI.
OBIIIT 17 KALEND. APRIL. A.D. 1800
ET ANNO ÆTATIS LXXXII.

Then follow these Latin elegiacs of his own composition:—

*Edidici quædam, perlegi plura, notavi
Paucula cum domino mox peritura suo.
Lubrica Pieriæ tentaram præmia palma,
Credulus ingenio heu! nimis alta meo.
Defuncto, famam ruituro crescere saxo
Posse putem, vivo quæ mihi nulla fuit?
Scire velis qualis fuerim, lux ultima prodet:
Lux eadem prodet te quoque qualis eras.*

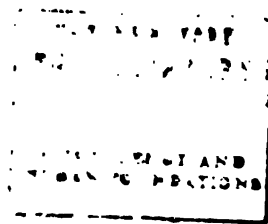
The following elegant translation of these lines is also from his own pen:—

Some things I coned with care, yet more I read,
Some few I penned, which with myself are dead.
The Aonian bays to wear I fondly tried;
My genius drooped, and the fair phantom died.
Now that I sleep—will this frail mouldering stone
Wide blaze my fame, when living I had none?
What kind of man I was, fain wouldst thou see?
The day of doom will prove both thee and me.

David Doig was born in the parish of Monifeith, in the County of Forfar, on the 14th of February, 1719. His father, a small farmer there, died while David was an infant. The widow married again a man in the same rank of



DR. DOIG.



life as her former husband. To this stepfather young Doig was indebted for the most affectionate treatment and the best education his circumstances could afford. The boy needed care. His health was delicate, and in particular his eyesight was so defective that it was not till he was twelve years of age that he was allowed to learn to read. When he did go to school, however, his progress was remarkable. After three years at the parish school, he gained by competition a bursary at the University of St. Andrews. In June, 1742, he was laureated with the degree of B.A. He then began the study of Divinity with the view of entering the Church; but this intention was not carried out. It seems he had scruples about signing the Confession of Faith. What his objections were we are not told, but they could not have had regard to anything vital in the Confession, as he was an attached adherent and elder of the Church. He betook himself to teaching, holding the post of parochial schoolmaster, first in his native parish of Monifeith, next at Kennoway in Fifeshire, and afterwards at Falkland in the same county. From Falkland he was called to Stirling, as we have seen, in 1760.

Besides the degree of LL.D. conferred by the University of Glasgow, he received at the same time—the two diplomas are said to have reached him on the same day—the honorary degree of M.A. from his own University of St. Andrews. His reputation for scholarship was then widely spread, and he numbered among his friends many distinguished men of letters both in England and Scotland, although he had as yet published very little. In fact, though he was an indefatigable student and a diligent—almost a voluminous—writer, very few of his works ever were published. He wrote for his own satisfaction and as an aid to his studies, and was not ambitious of the fame of authorship.

The earliest bit of his work to appear in print was his share in the annotations on the "*Gaberlunzie Man*," edited by John Callander of Craigforth.¹ This consists of twenty-two pages of notes, subjoined to Callander's own annotations, and is introduced by the following remarks:—"For the following elucidations of the general principles laid down in the Preface, and exemplified in the Notes on the foregoing Ballad, the public and I are indebted to a learned and worthy friend of the author, whose extensive erudition is only equalled by the modesty and candour conspicuous in his whole deportment. I am sure our learned readers will regret with me that he has not pushed his researches further than he has done. But from the little

¹ *Two Ancient Scottish Poems:—The Gaberlunzie Man and Christ's Kirk on the Green*, with

Notes and Observations by John Callander, Esq. of Craigforth. Edin., 1782.

he has here given us, the general principle of Etymology I have endeavoured to establish will derive new force and our readers new entertainment." The theory Callander tried to establish was that there once existed a universal language "spoken," as he says, "by Noah and the builders of Babel," and that the modern languages were fragments and dialects of that ancient tongue. Doig's effort was not quite so ambitious. He laboured to show a radical connection between Scottish words and several Oriental languages. In all this there was a sort of anticipation of the now received Aryan origin of most of the European tongues.

His controversy with Lord Kames was famous in its day. It began with an anonymous letter sent to Lord Kames at Blair Drummond in 1775. His lordship was so much struck with the learning and ability of this *brochure* that he sought out the author, and thus began a friendship which lasted till the death of the learned Judge in 1782. It was not till ten years after this, however, that Doig's contributions to the controversy were given to the world in the volume entitled "Two Letters on the Savage State, addressed to the late Lord Kames. London, 1792. 8vo." This work, consisting of 157 pages, was dedicated to Dr. Horne, Bishop of Norwich, and was furnished with a preface by Dr. Gleig. It maintained, with ample show of learning and well-ordered argument, that no savage people had ever evolved itself into civilisation: that all civilisation of such peoples had come from without, and that savage states left to themselves could only sink deeper in barbarism: that original centres of civilisation existed on the Euphrates and the Nile, and from these centres, through one channel or another, the whole civilisation of the world had flowed. From its point of view, no more powerful argument on the historical and ethical side of the question has yet appeared.

A dissertation "On the Ancient Hellenes" was printed in the Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh.¹ To the third edition of the Encyclopædia Britannica, edited by Dr. Gleig, the townsman and friend of Doig, he contributed, at the request of the editor, three articles—Mystery, Mythology, Philology—marked by great learning, acute thinking, and clear exposition. His next experiment in authorship was in English verse. In 1796 he published at Stirling a quarto volume of thirty-five pages, entitled "Extracts from a Poem on the Prospect from Stirling Castle." The extracts are four:—I. The Vision; II. Carmor and Orma: a Love Tale; III. The Garden; IV. The King's Knot; V. Three Hymns: Morning, Noon, and

¹ Vol. III., 1794.

Evening. The entire work from which these are extracts, if written, was never published. The versification is smooth and pleasing.¹ These are all the works of Dr. Doig that have been published; but he left behind him a large number of manuscript treatises. His biographer in the seventh edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica* gives a list of these numbering twenty-four separate treatises.

From what has been said it will be seen that Dr. Doig's learning was not confined to the classical literature which it was his duty to teach. Lord Woodhouselee's estimate of his accomplishments is a very high one—"In addition to the most profound knowledge of the Greek and Latin languages, which he wrote with a classical purity, Dr. Doig had successfully studied the Hebrew, Arabic, and other kindred dialects, and was deeply versed in Oriental literature." His learning made him many friends, and his personal character retained them. Hector Macneill dedicated to him his poem, "Will and Jean," and wrote a poem of nine elegiac stanzas on his death. The latter is chiefly a reflection on the Magistrates and people of Stirling for their want of appreciation of Dr. Doig. The censure is not quite merited, and, apart from that, the elegy does not rise above doggerel.² Another friend who commemorated him was John Ramsay of Ochertyre—an accomplished classical scholar

¹ At least three editions of this little work appear to have been printed. The third edition, published in 1812, bears the imprint, "C. Randall, Stirling." As the booklet is very scarce, it may be of interest to give a specimen of the old Rector's verse. From "The Vision," which tells how the ghost of Wallace appeared to Bruce on the eve of the Battle of Bannockburn, and addressed him in words of encouragement, we take the following description of the heroic Spirit:—

Amid a golden cloud with fulgence bright
Descending, wide illumines th' expanse of night;
Bright as the noonday beam the meteor glows,
And soft and slow and calm the radiance flows.
Before the King it paused. In deep amaze,
Entranced, appalled, he viewed the encircling blaze,
Too bright for mortal eyes—when, 'mid the light,
A form ethereal, fair, attracts his sight;
Majestic, tall, with graceful steps it strode,
In port a hero, and in mien a god,
His beamy locks with heavenly laurels crowned,
His starry mantle waving swept the ground.
Loose flowed his azure vest—his bosom bore
Deep scars and gaping wounds, which flowed of yore.
Each wound, each scar, now pours the vivid ray,
As sunbeams strained thro' pervious circle's play.
Such matchless meeds does bounteous heaven bestow
On heroes pierced with patriot wounds below.

From the speech in which this resplendent Vision addresses Bruce, we take but a few lines referring to the death of John de Graham at Falkirk:—

That day the flower of all the patriot train,
Immortal Graham, lay stretched on yonder plain.
Sure Scotland ne'er could boast a bolder knight,
More sage in council, or more fierce in fight.
He was my guardian, friend, my shield, my spear,
For ever faithful, and for ever dear.
With one pure patriot flame our bosoms burned,
Our souls congenial sloth and slavery spurned.

With him, on Carron's banks, when all was lost,
I stemmed the impetuous rage of Edward's host.
Great was the hero's fall, when squadrons round,
Mowed by his well-tried falchion, strewed the ground.
Thrice blessed his envied fall, maturely dead,
Fresh laurels blooming round his sacred head.

Compared with the Lament for Graham that Blind Harry puts into the mouth of Wallace, Dr. Doig's lines are tame and spiritless, but they flow smoothly enough.

² If any curious reader desires to see this poem, he may find it by turning to vol. i., p. 110, of the *Poetical Works of Hector Macneill*, Edin., 1808.

with whom he was on terms of the closest intimacy. Ramsay erected in his honour a monument in his own garden at Ochtertyre, on which he placed the following inscription :—

DAVID DOIG!
 DUM TEMPUS ERIT, VALE!
 QUO DESIDERIO NUNC RECORDOR COLLOQUIA,
 CAENAS, ITINERA, QUAE TECUM OLIM HABUI!
 PROPE TAICHII MARGINEM, UBI LAETI SAEPE
 UNA ERRAVIMUS.
 SIT MIHI PRO SOLATIO MERITA TUA
 CONTEMPLARI
 TIBI PUERO ORBO
 INGENII IGNICULOS DEDIT PATER COELESTIS
 TIBI ETIAM GRANDAEVO
 LABOR IPSE ERAT IN DELICIIS.
 TE VIX ALIUS DOCTRINAE DITIOR,
 NEMO EDOCTUS MODESTIOR.
 TUO IN SERMONE MITI LUCEBANT
 CANDOR, CHARITAS, JUCUNDA VIRTUS,
 INGENII LUMINE SANE GRATIORA.
 DEFUNCTUM TE DOLEBANT OCTOGENARIUM
 CIVES, DISCIPULI, SODALES.
 VENERANDE SENEX:—NON OMNIS EXTINGTUS ES!
 ANIMA TUA, SPERARE LUBET,
 IBI ANGELORUM ORE LOCUTURA,
 PARADISUM INCOLIT,
 IBI PER SEMPITERNAS SECLORUM AETATES
 SCIENTIAE SITIM IN TERRIS INSATIABILEM
 AD LIBITUM EXPLETURA.

The early defect in Doig's eyesight accompanied him through life. He had a pronounced squint, and his aspect was so unprepossessing that tradition reports that Lord Kames's first remark when he met him was an unprintable but characteristic ejaculation on his ugliness. Robert Burns, who spent an evening in his company on his visit to Stirling in the autumn of 1787, describes him as "a queerish figure and something of a pedant." The only portrait of him known to exist is a silhouette now in the Smith Institute, Stirling, of which a print has been made for this work.¹

Dr. Doig's wife, whose name was Isabella Bower, predeceased him, and his executrix was his daughter Isabella, then Mrs. Aird. She was the wife of Dr.

¹ In the same place are preserved his waistcoat and staff.



DR. CHRYSTAL.

John Aird, who had practised medicine in the West Indian Island of Antigua, but had come to Stirling in 1768. He left also a son, Dr. David Doig, who, like his brother-in-law, was a medical practitioner in Antigua. This Dr. Doig returned to Stirling in 1817, and lived in Snowdon House, in the vicinity of the old Grammar schoolhouse, where he had been born, for sixteen years. He died 9th May, 1833.

WILLIAM CHRYSTAL, M.A. (AFTERWARDS LL.D.)—1800-1805.

On the death of Dr. Doig, the Council appointed a Committee, consisting of the civic office-bearers, the ministers of the town—Rev. Messrs. Somerville and Russel¹—Dr. Gleig (never in the Minutes styled Bishop), and three of the leading inhabitants—Dr. Mair, Dr. Graham, and Mr. Banks, Jun.—to make enquiry for a successor, and to report. When the Council met to receive this report on 22nd May, 1800, they first of all decided to raise the fees in the Grammar School from 3s. 6d. to 5s. for each pupil—which sum was to be equally divided between Rector and usher. Mr. Burden also was allowed ten guineas for conducting the whole work of the School since Dr. Doig's death, besides all the fees for the current quarter. The report was then presented, and "by a great plurality of voices," Mr. William Chrystal, private teacher in Glasgow, was chosen Rector, "during his good behaviour and application to the duties of his office to the satisfaction of the Council." His salary was fixed at £40 sterling and the half of the scholars' fees; and he was to enter on the duties of his office on the 1st of July.

Wm. Chrystal

In the beginning of 1801 (21st February) it was arranged that writing should now be taught to the Grammar School boys from twelve to one o'clock, by Mr. Burden, who was to receive, in consequence of this arrangement, an addition of £5 a year to his salary. He was also allowed a guinea for copperplate. Chrystal's short tenure of the rectorship was marked by peacefulness and success. There was nothing that called for the interference of the Council—no changes in staff or arrangements, no complaints from the public, so that during these five years the School makes absolutely no appearance in the official records. The

¹ Burns's "Black Russel." See Holy Fair.

reputation it had acquired under Dr. Doig was fully maintained. Mr. Chrystal was held in high esteem. He was an elder in the Church; and his genial manner, aided by a handsome presence, made him a favourite in the community. A Minute of Council dated 5th October, 1805, notes the acceptance of his resignation, on his appointment as one of the Classical Masters of the High School of Glasgow.¹ In Glasgow, he had a highly successful career as a teacher and citizen for twenty-five years. He was elected Rector of the School, which at that time was altered in constitution and received the name of the High School, on the 30th May, 1815, and in the following year (12th April, 1816,) his University honoured him with the degree of LL.D.

The circumstances of Dr. Chrystal's death were very sad. On Monday, 7th June, 1830, he was at Helensburgh, waiting for some conveyance to Dunoon. Two young men—former pupils of his own at Glasgow—who had engaged a boat for a sail, offered to take him to his destination. The Doctor accepted their offer. Though there was a fresh wind blowing at the time, no danger was apprehended as they had two experienced boatmen with them. But they had not long left the shore when a sudden squall upset the boat. Chrystal's body was found floating by two fishermen who had observed the accident and rowed up to the spot. It was conveyed to Greenock, but life was found to be extinct. The other bodies were not at the time recovered.²

The *Glasgow Courier*, in noticing the accident, says of Dr. Chrystal—"He had a singular modesty of nature, which shrank from everything like display before strangers; but his friends knew how to appreciate his literary attainments and his unaffected piety in spite of this disguise." The *Herald*, in its obituary notice, had the following remarks:—

"It will be allowed by all acquainted with the merits of Dr. Chrystal that no man ever belonged to this School better qualified to fulfil the important duties of a teacher or better calculated in every respect to uphold its character and dignity. He was beloved and respected by all who enjoyed the benefit of his instructions; his bland and kindly manner and his benignity of disposition secured to him their love and affection, while his varied classical knowledge and his happy method of communicating it gained him their respect and esteem, and no one ever became a pupil who did not remain ever after his friend. Many now spread over the country will bewail with sincere sorrow the fatal accident that has removed prematurely from public usefulness a man who, with the elegances of Greek and Roman literature, first imbued their minds with the love of everything that is lovely, good, and fair."

¹ On the 17th September, 1805, the Town Council of Glasgow appointed him one of the Classical Masters in their Grammar School in succession to Mr. John Wilson.

² This account is taken from the *Glasgow Courier* and *Herald* newspapers of the date.

Dr. Chrystal's friends and pupils showed their respect for him by erecting to his memory a monument in the nave of Glasgow Cathedral. A marble bust surmounts a pedestal bearing this inscription:—

M. S.
GULIELMI CRYSTAL, LL.D.,
SCHOL. GRAM. GLASGUENSIS
RECTORIS
QUEM FRETO GLOTTIANO SUBMERSUM
MORS IMMATURA TULIT
HOC PIETATIS MONUMENTUM
ACERBE LUGENTES POSUERUNT
ALUMNI ET FAMILIARES.
NATUS EST VI. IDUS IUN. MDCCCLXXVI.
OBIIT VII. IDUS IUN. MDCCCXXX.¹

William Chrystal was born at Fordhead, Kippen, on the 8th of June, 1776, the sixth child of William Chrystal, farmer there. The Chrystals had held farms in the parish of Kippen for at least a century before that time—the earliest on record having been Duncan, farmer in Dub, a resolute Covenanter in the times of the persecution. From this Kippen Covenanter, Dr. William Chrystal was in the fourth line of descent. He probably received his early education at the school of his native parish; but it is not impossible—although in the absence of definite information it cannot be stated with certainty—that his parish school education was supplemented (as was often the case with pupils in the neighbourhood of Stirling who were destined for the Universities) with a longer or shorter period at the Grammar School. If that were so, he would have been a pupil of his predecessor, Dr. Doig. At any rate, he entered the University of Glasgow in 1791,² and graduated M.A. in 1795. He then entered the Divinity Hall, where he studied with distinguished success: but he did not enter the Church. His first professional work was as a private

¹ The monument is not now exactly as it was when first erected. Originally the bust was surmounted by a Gothic canopy of beautiful design and workmanship. But when the Cathedral windows were filled with stained glass, this canopy was supposed to obstruct the view of the window in front of which the monument stood and was accordingly removed. The present canopy over the bust is a later erection, and is said to be much inferior to the original one. That is not the only indignity which this fine memorial has suffered. Just after its erection, extensive repairs on the

Cathedral were begun, and the North Transept, in which the monument was placed, was used as a place for storing materials and workmen's tools and was barricaded off from the rest of the building. For about thirty years this barricade remained, and during all that time the monument was hidden from the view of the visitor. (See *The Book of Glasgow Cathedral*, p. 436.)

² In the Prize-List of the Humanity Class, session 1791-1792, William Chrystal appears as eighth on the class list, and as gaining the prize for the best exercise in prosody.

teacher of classics in Glasgow. It was while so engaged that he received the call to the Grammar School of Stirling.

Dr. Chrystal had a family of seven, of whom the only survivor now is Mr. Robert Chrystal, merchant, Glasgow. Another son, well known in the Church, was the late Rev. Dr. James Chrystal, minister of Auchinleck, Moderator of the Church of Scotland, 1879, who, at the time of his death, 1901, was the Father of the Church.¹

MALCOLM BURDEN—1805-1820.

The Council advertised for a successor to Chrystal,² and remitted to the office-bearers and such members of the Council as chose to attend to hold what was called "a comparative trial" of the candidates. For this purpose they were empowered to call in such expert assistance as they might think fit. The report of the examiners was presented to a meeting of Council on 18th January, 1806, when, "by a very great majority of votes," Mr. Malcolm Burden, who had so long and so faithfully acted as usher in the School, was chosen Rector; and the Committee, with the help of the clergy and Mr. Burden, were directed to find out a proper "usher." William Jaffray, who had been assisting Mr. Burden in the School since the death of Dr. Doig, left in April, and Mr. Michael Russell assisted till August.³ Russell was succeeded by Mr. Henderson,⁴ who remained till Martinmas, 1808. Mr. Hugh Park⁵ was then appointed, and he held the office till his death in 1823—peaceably during Mr. Burden's time, but with sundry quarrels with his successor and with the Council afterwards.

Mr. Burden, who had been *usher* for the last fifteen years, was a man of mature age on his appointment to the rectorship. Nevertheless he continued

¹ A younger brother of William of Fordhead, called James, settled in Stirling as a writer. The business has since continued in the family, and the present representative is his great-grandson, Mr. David Chrystal, a distinguished former pupil and liberal supporter of the High School, to whom the writer is indebted for the above particulars regarding the family.

² The papers in which the vacancy was advertised were the *Edinburgh Courant*, *Advertiser* and *Mercury*, and the *Glasgow Courier*—all now defunct.

³ Michael Russell was a very distinguished

student in the University of Glasgow from 1801 to 1805. He gained many prizes and other distinctions during his academic course, which may be found enumerated in Addison's Prize-Lists (published 1903). He is called a native of Stirlingshire, but of what district of the county is not stated.

⁴ Christian name not given. The "Mr." now is a mere courtesy title; it does not necessarily imply graduation.

⁵ The Christian name is not mentioned in the Record; but it occurs in the Rolls of the Schoolmasters' Widows' Fund, 1820-1823.

to conduct the School quietly and efficiently for fourteen years longer. His strength then began to fail, and on the 10th June, 1820, a Committee of the Council was appointed to wait on him "as to the state of the school." The result of this interview was an offer by Mr. Burden to resign, on condition of receiving the salary and an allowance for house rent during his lifetime. To these terms the Council ultimately agreed, allowing him £50 of pension and £10 for house rent. The latter sum, however, was to be deducted from the new Rector's emoluments. Mr. Burden had earned the respect and esteem of a long line of pupils during his lengthened connection with the Grammar School. This was shown by the present of "a very elegant silver tea-set" made to him on his retirement by his old pupils. The plate bore the following inscription:—

VIRO HONORATO ET ERUDITISSIMO
MILCOLUMBO BURDEN
SCHOLÆ LATINÆ APUD STERLINENSES
PER MULTOS ANNOS
PRÆPOSITO
HASCE GRATI ANIMI PRIMITIAS
QUIDAM EX DISCIPULIS
DANT, DICANT DEDICANTQUE
A.D.
MDCCCXX.

The old man was too frail for a public appearance, so the donors waited on him at his house, where the presentation was made by Mr. James Lucas, in a very laudatory speech, which is reported in full in the columns of the *Stirling Journal*.¹ Mr. Burden replied in a Latin speech, which is not reported. After the presentation the company proceeded to the Globe and Crown Tavern, where they had a high time, toasting everybody and everything, "until"—really it requires the exact words of the newspaper report to do the thing justice—"until at length the meeting partook of the very 'music of the spheres' by flinging their glasses into the air, and vowing eternal remembrance of the evening. Reason, however, never lost her sway; and, just as the Auld Clock was preparing to strike twelve, the whole company filed off, under the care of the gallant captain,² to their respective homes."

¹ The *Stirling Journal* had just begun its career. It was started by Mr. Colin Munro in 1820. From this time, therefore, we have its pages to draw material from, and the writer expresses his thanks to the proprietors for kindly giving access to the

file. The same acknowledgment is due to Messrs. Munro & Jamieson, proprietors of the *Stirling Observer*, which began its career in 1836.

² Captain Stewart, of the 42nd Regiment, who had been chairman.

The surplus money was spent in "a beautiful set of china" for Mrs. Burden. Mr. Burden did not long enjoy his *otium* and his pension. The presentation took place on the last day of November, 1820, and in the *Journal* of 8th March, 1821, appear some verses to his memory, written by an affectionate and grateful pupil. The poetical merit of this "Tribute" is not high; but we learn from it that the old man had his enemies, who thought him too rigid and unbending, and his discipline too severe—not to say harsh—but that he was respected by all his pupils, and loved by the more studious. A short sample of this effusion will be enough:—

Shalt thou unhonoured to the dust return,
Nor wept by one of all thy pupil train?
Forbid it, Gratitude! Yet one survives
To wail thy loss, and tune the pensive strain.
.
'Twas thine in life to bid me comprehend
The speaking page, with useful knowledge fraught,
To teach my mind to feel the enamoured glow
Of what a Horace and a Livy wrote.
.
Farewell, lamented shade! I can no more.
Accept this little offering to thy fame;
And if keen malice dare profane thy worth,
The grave must wipe it from thy spotless name.

Malcolm Burden was a native of the parish of Fossoway and Tullibole, in Kinross-shire, where he no doubt received his early education. Afterwards he went to Edinburgh, and became reader and *amanuensis* to the blind poet, Dr. Blacklock, acting also as tutor to the Doctor's boarders, while at the same time he was pursuing his own studies in the University. As we have not the date of Burden's entry into Blacklock's house, we can only wonder if he was the "poor scholar" who was reading to the blind poet when Dr. Johnson paid his visit in the Autumn of 1773.¹ It is perhaps more likely to have been some predecessor of Burden in the post of reader. But had he remained with Blacklock a few months longer than he did, he would have had the opportunity of seeing and hearing one Robert Burns, an even greater man, shall we say? than the literary dictator of England, when he visited Edinburgh towards the

¹ Letters of Dr. Samuel Johnson, edited by Dr. J. Birkbeck Hill, vol. i., p. 230. Letter to Mrs. Thrale, 17th August, 1773:—"This morning I saw at breakfast Dr. Blacklock, the blind poet, who

does not remember having seen light, and is read to by a poor scholar in Latin, Greek, and French. He was originally a poor scholar himself. I looked on him with reverence."

end of 1786. When Blacklock was meditating giving up his pupils, the office of schoolmaster in Burden's native parish fell vacant by the decease of its occupant, and Blacklock strongly recommended his tutor for the post. The following extract¹ from Minute of the Kirk Session of the parish, 15th March, 1786, gives the result:—"They (the Kirk Session) unanimously agreed that in regard Mr. Malcolm Burdon,² presently *amanuensis* to the Reverend Doctor Blacklock in Edinburgh, who was strongly recommended by the Doctor and also by Messrs. Hill and Dalziel, professors of Greek and Latin in the University of Edinburgh, and by several other persons, and who was also warmly mentioned by several of their most esteemed heritors, and himself also a native of the parish, and his moral character well known and highly approved of by many present, should be appointed to the office of schoolmaster of the said united parishes of Fossoway and Tullibole, he having previously signified his willingness to accept thereof, if chosen, and he being examined for that purpose in presence of the meeting, and having given ample satisfaction in the different branches of literature upon which he was examined, viz., Greek, Latin, reading of English, Writing, Arithmetic, and Church Music, &c." He was accordingly appointed schoolmaster of the united parishes during his good behaviour, to enter on his office at Whitsunday. He continued for four years in that office. In 1790 he applied for the position of second master in the Grammar School of Kirkcaldy, and for this appointment he was again strongly recommended by Dr. Blacklock and by Sir Henry Wellwood Moncrieff, the principal heritor of Fossoway and Tullibole. Here also the candidates had to undergo examination before the patrons (the Town Council), but the "trial," as it was called, does not appear to have been a very formidable affair. It was limited to reading a passage from Milton and another from the *Spectator*, and singing "a tune of music."³ Burden was elected. Next year he was transferred to Stirling to assist Dr. Doig—as has been noted in its place.

GEORGE MUNRO, LL.D.—1820-1854.

On the resignation of Mr. Burden, the Council resolved to advertise for candidates. Before proceeding with the appointment they again raised the fees of the Grammar School in order to increase the income of the new Rector. The fee was now to be 7s. 6d. a quarter, and of this sum the Rector was to

¹ Extracted from the Session Records by the minister of the parish.

² So spelled in this Minute.

³ Kirkcaldy Burgh Records.

receive 5s., while the remaining 2s. 6d. went to the usher. With the number of pupils then in attendance this meant an increase of about £40 in the yearly emoluments of the Rector. His fixed salary was to be £40 during the life of Mr. Burden, and £50 afterwards. From the applicants a short leet of five was chosen, and an examination was appointed to be held by the clergymen of the town—established and dissenting—in presence of the Council.¹ With one exception² the candidates declined this examination, and the Council came to the conclusion that, as there could be no “comparative trial,” it would not be proper to proceed with the examination of a single candidate. The clergymen were accordingly requested to retire and consider the certificates of the candidates, and more particularly of two of them named by the Council,³ and to report their opinion. They concurred in recommending George Munro, LL.D., as the person best qualified, and he was accordingly appointed by the Council “during his life and good behaviour.”

No appointment could have been made with fairer prospect of success. For Dr. Munro was not only a scholar of the first rank, but a teacher of much experience and proved ability. He had begun his teaching career at the opening of the century as classical assistant to Mr. Taylor of the Musselburgh Grammar School, at that time one of the best schools in Scotland. From there he was called in 1805 to succeed the celebrated Dr. Carson⁴ in the rectorship of the Grammar School of Dumfries. He proved himself a worthy successor of that well-known scholar, even raising the reputation of the School, and increasing the number in attendance to such an extent that within two years after his appointment there were between 300 and 400 pupils studying Latin and Greek in the School. During his residence in Dumfries he completed his studies for the Church, and became a licentiate. He also received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the University of St. Andrews. “His manner of teaching,” says an old pupil, “was excellent, his discipline was perfect, and

¹ Council Records, 16th September, 1820. The names on the *short leet* were, Dr. George Munro, Rector of the Grammar School, Dumfries; Mr. James Muir, schoolmaster of Lasswade; Mr. Andrew Bankier, teacher, Glasgow; Mr. James Brown, Gilmerton; Mr. Daniel Stewart, Rector of the Grammar School, Inverary. The examiners were Rev. Drs. Wright and Small and Mr. Bruce of the Established Church, Rev. Messrs. Smart and Heugh of the Secession Churches, Bishop Gleig, and Rev. Mr. Milne, Dollar.

² Bankier, Muir, and Stewart had at first been

willing to submit to examination, but the last two afterwards refused.

³ These were Munro and Brown—the two who had from the beginning declined examination.

⁴ Munro had succeeded Carson as assistant in the Musselburgh School in 1801. Dr. Carson went to the High School of Edinburgh, as classical master, in 1805, and was made Rector of that School in 1820. He was made LL.D. by the University of St. Andrews in 1826, after he had in 1820 declined the offer of the Greek Professorship in that University.

though he knew when to be stern and strict, there was so much kindness and affability blended with his powers that the boys never lost their love and respect for him. They had the most thorough confidence in his superior attainments, and this made them regard his daily expositions of the classics as the words of an oracle!"¹

There was abundant testimony to his success and popularity in Dumfries. On leaving, the Seven Incorporations of that borough presented him with the "freedom of the whole Incorporations, as a testimony of their respect for his talents and abilities as a teacher."² Even fifteen years later than this he had not been forgotten by his former pupils of the southern town. In the beginning of 1835, they mustered in force at Edinburgh and entertained their old preceptor to dinner. On that occasion the Chairman (Mr. A. Crichton, author of the "History of Arabia," &c.) stated that Dr. Munro, besides his knowledge of classical and modern European tongues, was intimately acquainted with several Oriental languages, and that he had translated the "letter brought by the celebrated traveller, Henry Salt, from the Ras of Abyssinia to George IV., then Prince Regent."³

There is no doubt that Dr. Munro was a man of immense erudition, and as little doubt that he had been a success in Dumfries. That success, however, was not repeated in Stirling—whatever may have been the reason. It may be that his best days were past before coming to Stirling, and that he did not exert his former energy and fell into somewhat idle habits. Or he may have felt the people of Stirling uncongenial and his new masters inappreciative. At any rate, his term of the rectorship was marked, almost from its commencement, by troubles—disagreements with his assistants, and disputes with the Council, who made several ineffectual attempts to bring about his retirement—and a constantly decreasing number of pupils. Dr. George Galbraith, in his "Old Recollections of Stirling,"⁴ gives the following amusing and graphic account of his experience of the Grammar School and its Rector—"Dr. Munro had a reputation of being a very erudite man, and I believe he was especially skilled in Gaelic literature, but at the time I entered the School any energy he had possessed as a teacher had evaporated, and he had fallen into indolent ways. Frequently he was out of the School for some time, engaged, as we boys said and believed, in feeding his ducks in the backyard. The apartment on the

¹ Obituary notice in the *Argus*, reproduced in the *Stirling Observer*, 10th November, 1853.

² *Stirling Journal*, November 23, 1820.

³ *Stirling Journal*, 9th January, 1835.

⁴ A Paper read to the *Stirling Natural History and Archaeological Society*, and published in the *Transactions* of that body, 1893-1894.

ground floor was the schoolroom, one end of which the Doctor reserved for himself, the 'helper' superintending the junior boys at the other end. The Doctor from time to time made a visit of inspection to our end of the School, and I must say he was not so entirely deficient in energy but that before returning to his own department he usually distributed a few vigorous sculds with the tawse among those boys whom he found not up to the mark with their lessons. . . . A number of the parents, dissatisfied with the Doctor's *laissez faire* management of the School, withdrew their boys from it, and set up a private classical school, with the assistant, Mr. Warden, who for some reason was giving up his situation in the Grammar School, as master."

This secession took place within six years after Dr. Munro's appointment, and from that time till the close of 1853, this opposition classical school maintained a separate existence. Dr. Munro must have lost his energy very soon after coming to Stirling, but for some time he made a brave show indeed. He started with abounding vigour, advertising classes for French and Italian, as well as for the usual subjects taught in the School.

By the way, it is interesting to note here the beginning of the "genteel" era. The old Grammar School "bairn" had long ago given place to the "boy," and the latter, in his turn, now vanishes, and the "young gentleman" makes his appearance—for a time only, happily. In prize-lists and other school documents, the names of pupils appear regularly with the prefix Master or Mr. It was even customary in the schools at this period, it seems, for the teachers to address their scholars in that way. This kind of "genteel style" prevailed for about thirty years; and, after all, the boys were not made prigs by it so much as one would expect. In fact, it is generally understood that they made up for it by greater roughness of manner than was known before or has been known since.

We have no precise statement of the number of pupils attending the School when it was taken over by Dr. Munro, but we learn from a notice in one of the Council Minutes (25th December, 1839,) that in Dr. Doig's time there were between eighty and ninety scholars. At the close of Dr. Munro's first year, the number is stated to have increased. In 1824 there were ninety-seven pupils. This appears to have been the high-water mark of the attendance. At the annual examination in the end of June, 1827, Provost Thomson, while congratulating Dr. Munro and his assistant on the success of their labours, mentioned the fact that, of late, the numbers attending had not kept up. The secession above alluded to had by this time taken place. In 1839, the number of pupils is given as eighteen; in

1840 it had risen to twenty-three. A census taken in 1851 returns the number of boys in the Grammar School at six; in 1852 it is given as seventeen; and at Dr. Munro's death next year, the attendance was reported to be "merely nominal."

As has been already stated, Dr. Munro's difficulties in the conduct of the School began immediately after his appointment. Mr. Park, the usher at that time in office, claimed a power in the management which the Doctor was not disposed to allow. So early as 11th November, 1820, the Council had to make an effort to arrange this difficulty. A Committee was appointed to meet with the Rector and usher, and to call in the aid of the clergymen of the town, "for the purpose of making arrangements relative to the proper mode of managing the School in future," and with power to divide the School by a partition, if they thought it necessary. A partition was eventually erected, though probably not at this time. A second difficulty with Mr. Park arose next year. He laid claim to the half of the school fees, in terms of his appointment. As the fees had been raised on the appointment of Dr. Munro and a new allocation made, the Council rejected the claim as ill-founded. Moreover, it was pointed out that the usher had suffered no loss of income from the new arrangement, as his fixed salary had been increased by £10, while the number of pupils had not diminished. Park raised an action at law against Dr. Munro and the Council, which that body resolved to defend (10th November, 1821). The action depended for a year, and the Council offered Park a sum of £40 to discharge it. This offer was accepted, 25th November, 1822, and Mr. Park declared his willingness to abandon his action and "content himself with the present salary and fees." He did not long survive, for we find the Council on the 4th June, 1823, instructing the office-bearers "to concert a plan" for filling up the vacancy caused by his death.

With Dr. Munro came in the fashion of advertising laudatory accounts of the examination of the School by the Magistrates. In fact, the "press" made its appearance in Stirling contemporaneously with him. His brother, Mr. Colin Munro, came with him from Dumfries, and started the first local newspaper—the *Stirling Journal*. At the close of his first session, the *Journal* has a long advertisement, in most eulogistic terms, of the examination of the School, the peroration of which may be given as a specimen of the sort of notices which were then not uncommon. It was possibly not the wisest plan that could be imagined for "causing the Grammar School to flourish," but perhaps, on the whole, it was better than the old method of "steiking up the doors" of rival schools.

"The Magistrates sincerely congratulate their townsmen on the result of these examinations, as being the best proof that Stirling is supplied with the ablest teachers in the various departments, and the blessings of a liberal education—the highest boon the Magistrates can bestow—secured to the youth of this place, and therefore hope the respective teachers will continue to meet with all that confidence and encouragement, to which experience has proved them to be so justly entitled.

(Signed) "JOHN BUCHAN, *Provost*."¹

The subjects in which the pupils of the Grammar School were examined are stated to have been Latin, Greek, Mythology and Antiquities, and French. Specimens of Latin and English versification also were exhibited, and one of the latter is printed.

For some years after this the notices of the School show that it continued to flourish. Making due allowance for the language of laudation, one can discern that sound and good work was being done. In 1823, special reference is made to the excellence of the Latin verse. In 1825, the Council agreed to contribute five guineas for prizes. Before this, prizes had been given by the Magistrates, but this seems to be the first regular allocation of a fixed sum for that purpose. That year, the Rev. Dr. Bennie was examiner, and he sent a report to the Council in which he highly praised Dr. Munro and his assistant, Mr. Taylor. Taylor seems to have been the successor of Park. His name does not appear in the Minutes of Council, and the probability is that he was appointed by the Rector himself. In April, 1826, Dr. Munro was informed by the Council that the arrangement made with him in 1825 regarding assistance was only temporary, and that, if he chose, he might return to the former arrangement, by which the usher was to hold his situation during the pleasure of the Council; and on the 22nd May of the same year, it was recommended to restore the office of usher to its former state.² The usher of 1826 was Mr. Joseph Warden. The examination of that year was conducted by Professor Buchanan,³ who declared that the former glories of the Grammar School were being upheld by Dr. Munro. Shortly afterwards, Mr. Warden seceded from the Grammar School and established an opposition "academy," which drew away a number of the pupils, so that at the close of session 1827, we find Provost Thomson,

¹ *Stirling Journal*, 26th July, 1821.

² There appears to be some distinction understood between "usher" and "assistant." So far as can be made out the former appears to have been a subordinate official appointed by the Council to take charge of a definite portion of the school work,

subject, of course, to the general supervision of the Rector; whereas the "assistant" was entirely at the disposal, so far as concerns the work of the School, of the headmaster.

³ Robert Buchanan, LL.D., Professor of Logic, Glasgow University.

while felicitating Dr. Munro and his assistant on their work, mentioning that "of late the numbers attending had not kept up."

For the next six years not much appears in the Municipal Records about the Grammar School, with the exception of frequent repairs to the fabric, which seems to have been sadly out of order. One of these notes is curious as pointing to somewhat strained relations between the Rector and the Council. It ordains "the windows in the Grammar School to be repaired *at the expense of Dr. Munro*," and to make sure of payment, the sum is ordered "to be kept off his salary." The Council must have relented, however, as next year they are found putting in new windows and executing other necessary repairs at the request of the Rector.

In 1833, the dissatisfaction of the Council received expression in a motion which, though expressly referring to all the schools, was specially aimed at the Grammar School. A Committee, consisting of the office-bearers and four members of Council, with power to call in the assistance of the clergymen in the town, was appointed to make a minute examination of all the schools aided by the Council, and to report on or before 31st December next—"the report to contain whatever suggestions may appear necessary to the Committee for removing defects and otherwise rendering the system of public education as efficient as possible." What this Committee reported does not appear. Probably the matter went to rest in the course of a dispute which now arose between the Town Council and the Presbytery of Stirling regarding their respective rights of supervision over the schools.

The Presbytery claimed the right of inspecting and examining the Burgh Schools, and, in the summer of 1834, they sent intimation to the masters of their intention of doing so. Mr. M'Dougall of the Writing School and Mr. Weir of the English School "peremptorily refused" to admit them. Dr. Munro wrote to the Presbytery protesting against surrendering any of the rights or privileges of the Rector of the Grammar School, but stating that he was willing to receive them as visitors *ex gratia*. The Presbytery then addressed the Town Council in a letter asserting their right to make Presbyterial inspections of the Schools. No reply was given to this letter till 16th February, 1835, on which date the Council, after instructing the teachers to resist the claim of the Presbytery, sent a long letter on the subject to the Moderator. The drift of this reply was that the Council "could not recognise any right in the Presbytery to superintend, or of the members thereof to examine the Schools," but that it would give the Council pleasure and would at the same time be highly satisfactory to the teachers themselves, if the clergymen individually would accompany the Magistrates when visiting

the Schools, and give their advice with regard to their better government and regulation.¹ The Presbytery held that the preamble of the Act of 1803 did give them the right of examination, and they sent deputations for that purpose to the Schools, which deputations the teachers—in pursuance of instructions from the Council—treated “summarily.” The quarrel dragged on for some years longer, and there are several notices in the Minutes of committees appointed to watch the proceedings of the Presbytery. The last Minute referring to the matter is under date 18th March, 1839:—“The Council having learned that a Committee of Presbytery intend to visit the public Schools are unanimously of opinion that the Presbytery have no right to do so, and resolve to support the schoolmasters in resisting any such encroachment on the privileges of the schoolmasters and the rights of the Council by every means in their power.” The matter then disappeared from the books of the Council—ending in a practical victory for the municipality. The conflict between the jurisdiction of Presbytery and Council in regard to Burgh Schools continued to agitate other burghs, until it was finally decided by the Court of Session in 1861, in the case of the Presbytery *versus* the Town Council of Elgin. The Court decided in favour of the ecclesiastical jurisdiction.² The triumph of the Presbyteries, however, was short-lived. An Act of Parliament³ was passed in 1862, abolishing the jurisdiction of the Church over Burgh and Grammar Schools, and providing that no master of any such school should be subject to the government and discipline of the Established Church, or to the trial, judgment, or censure of the Presbytery for his sufficiency, qualifications, or deportment in his office.

The latter portion of Dr. Munro's incumbency is a somewhat wretched story of dissatisfaction on the part of the Council, and apparently the public, and disinclination to move on the part of the Rector. Numerous attempts were made to establish what was called a “New Academy,” on the principle of a joint proprietary acting with the Town Council. These were not successful; but at the close of Dr. Munro's life, the generosity of an old pupil of the Burgh Schools enabled the town to build a new High School, the nucleus of the present pile of buildings in the old Greyfriars Yard. The full history of the origin and progress of this movement will be given in another chapter.

For a good many years the educational affairs of Stirling were in a very chaotic state. An inspection of the columns of the local newspapers shows that in addition to the recognised Grammar School and Public Schools of

¹ Letter signed by Provost George Galbraith, and addressed to Rev. Alexander Leitch, Moderator of Committee of Stirling Presbytery.

² Stirling Town Council voted £20 to aid the Elgin Council in their appeal against this decision.

³ Act 24 and 25 Vict. c. 107.

the Burgh, the place was teeming with private schools, either entirely of an adventure character or partially subsidised by the Council.¹ It seems to us wonderful how so many adventure teachers could have managed to make a living, however modest, in a town of the size of Stirling. Our present business, however, is to trace briefly the remainder of Dr. Munro's connection with the Grammar School.

Towards the end of 1839, when the teacher² of the opposition Classical School was about to leave Stirling, it was thought a suitable opportunity had come for making some new arrangement in the Grammar School. A Committee of inhabitants appeared before the Council and made certain proposals. These were that the Council should rescind its Act of 1824, and, instead of an assistant, appoint an usher at a salary of £50, the inhabitants undertaking to raise the fee to 10s. a quarter, to be equally divided between Rector and usher: the Rector to teach Greek, French, and Italian;³ the usher, Latin and English. It was mentioned that the number of boys attending the Grammar School was then only eighteen, and that twenty-five pupils attended the opposition School. A Committee was appointed to confer with Dr. Munro. That is all that appears in the Council Minutes. We learn, however, from a report in the *Journal*, that the Council agreed to support a teacher in opposition to Dr. Munro, to the extent of giving him the use, rent-free, of the Guild Hall, and granting him a salary of £15 a year⁴ for five years, declaring at the same time that this agreement was not to be recorded in the Minutes. Dr. Munro wrote to the Council that he was strongly opposed to raising the fees and to the appointment of an independent usher, but that he was willing to appoint as assistant any one the Council might wish. In a subsequent letter (21st February, 1840), he protested against any grant from the town's funds for a rival school and against the refusal of the Council to grant him extracts from their Minutes. The rival school was opened in August, 1840, and the Doctor at the same time issued a manifesto in which he appealed, as a test of his success, to the appearances always made by his pupils at the Universities.

In the year 1843 it looked as if the difficulties between Dr. Munro and the Council were going to be settled in a somewhat unexpected way. That

¹ An educational census taken in May, 1851, enumerates eighteen schools of a public or quasi-public kind, without taking account of strictly private and boarding schools.

² The teacher at this time was a Mr. J. Callander.

³ This arrangement was obviously intended practically to shelve the Rector as a teacher.

⁴ On condition that the Committee should contribute another £15 and restrict the school fee to 7s. 6d. per quarter.

was the year of the Disruption of the Church of Scotland. There were vacant charges all over the country, and many licentiates who had been engaged in teaching in parish and other schools were raised to the pulpit. Dr. Munro's chance came with the rest. In the beginning of September he received a presentation to the vacant parish of Dornoch. He went north and preached, and was duly objected to by the parishioners. At a subsequent meeting of the Presbytery of Dornoch, however, the objections were withdrawn, and the Presbytery were ready to proceed with the settlement. But the Doctor changed his mind, and threw up the presentation.

In Stirling things continued to go on as before, till a crisis was reached in 1851. At the examination of the Grammar School in June of that year, the examiners had noted the "extraordinary advance of the higher pupils." Notwithstanding this, on the 15th December, a memorial, signed by 297 inhabitants, was presented to the Council by Sheriff Sconce, praying that steps should be taken for the retirement of the present Rector, and the appointment of a new one. The Council thereupon wrote to Dr. Munro, proposing that he should resign and offering a retiring allowance of £50, with £20 for house rent. To this the Doctor replied that he saw no reason why he should retire, and respectfully declined the proposal. A Committee that had been appointed to examine the Schools reported (20th February, 1852), that they were highly pleased with all, and specially pleased with the Grammar School, in which, however, there were only seventeen scholars. Thus the venerable Doctor had again the best of it. The Council troubled him no more during the remainder of his life. His name does not again appear in their books. There is no reference even to his death, which occurred in the Grammar schoolhouse on the 28th October, 1853.¹

Dr. Munro's want of success in Stirling is curious and not easily accounted for. His scholarship was not at fault. Of all the learned men who had preceded him in the Grammar School—and several of them were amongst the foremost Scottish scholars of their day—none was more erudite than he was. The writer of the obituary notice in the *Argus* thus sums up his accomplishments:—

"His knowledge of the Greek and Roman classics was minute, accurate, and profound. He was master of several modern languages, French, German, Spanish, Italian, &c., which he perused with the facility of a native." Of the Oriental tongues, dead and living, he had

¹ The last notice of him in the local newspapers is on the occasion of the annual examination of the School, when reference is made to the "unwearied care of the Rector" and the "admirable" exhibition

made by his scholars.

² To this ought to be added an intimate acquaintance with Gaelic and Gaelic literature.

acquired a knowledge rarely met with in this country, save among those who had made them their peculiar study. With Hebrew and its cognate dialects he was familiar. He knew Coptic and Abyssinian. But, perhaps, on this point, we may merely content ourselves with giving the words of an old pupil, published years ago—‘He had an intimate knowledge of a dozen languages, could read twenty, and had a smattering of forty.’”

Neither was his ability as a teacher in doubt. His remarkable success in Dumfries had sufficiently proved that. It was further shown by the fact that as often as his dissatisfied patrons sent examiners to report on his School, as often these were constrained to admit that his pupils were remarkably well taught. His character was irreproachable, his temper mild, and his manner unpretentious. His intimate friends were few, but these were warmly attached to him, and delighted in his kindly and intellectual conversation.

With Dr Munro, the history of the Grammar School proper may be said to terminate, for although his successor was appointed Rector of the Grammar School and taught for some time longer in the old building on the Castle Hill, the arrangements for the new High School were under consideration before the old Doctor's death, plans had been prepared, subscriptions raised, estimates procured, and shortly afterwards the building was begun. From this time, therefore, we shall have to take the various burgh schools together as one organisation, under the title of The High School of Stirling.

APPENDICES.

I.—SUNDAY WORK IN THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL—THE SCHOLARS' LOFT.

Sunday was not a day of rest either to masters or scholars of the Grammar School in the earlier period of its history. On that day the School met as usual—generally at eight o'clock in the morning—and after prayer the boys were drilled in Catechisms, Psalms, and Scripture lessons. The younger scholars had to get by heart and repeat select Psalms and passages of the Catechism in English, while the seniors were exercised in Calvin's or other Latin Catechism, and in Buchanan's Latin version of the Psalms. After this, they marched in orderly procession to the church, with the master at their head and the doctors bringing up the rear. A special place in the church was set apart for their accommodation, where they sat facing the minister, if possible, and carefully watched by their teachers, who were held responsible for the conduct of the boys not only while they were in church but for the whole day. At the close of the afternoon service they were again taken to the School, and examined by the master on the sermons to which they had listened, receiving at the same time from him explanations on points in the discourses which might have been supposed to be beyond their unaided capacity. After "a large hour's space" spent in this exercise, the diet of religious instruction was concluded with praise and prayer.

But this was not all. By an ingenious arrangement the boys were made to act as instructors of the more ignorant members of the congregation. Two of them had to stand up before the pulpit, between the second and third bells, and repeat the Catechism in English before the assembled congregation—one asking the questions and the other giving the answers—so that the common people might be able, by dint of this weekly repetition, to get the language of the Catechism by heart. This practice may have existed in Stirling from the time of the Reformation, although there is no reference to it in the Records till 1656. In a Kirk Session Minute of 29th January of that year, it is mentioned that the people were in the habit of gathering in the church before the minister came in, and that there was no "exercise"—it was a time of great confusion in local ecclesiastical affairs—and the Session consequently ordained that the schoolmaster should select two of his scholars to repeat the Catechism—one the questions, the other the answers—every Sabbath morning at nine, and afternoon at one o'clock. The succeeding Minute (1st February) shows that this ordinance was obeyed, and the practice was ordered to be continued

thenceforward. Nearly fifty years later, it is noted that the reading of the Catechism is still maintained, and the hours are now ordered to be slightly altered. The "scholars who make repetition of the Catechism" are now to enter at "a quarter before ten in the morning and a quarter before two in the afternoon" (Kirk Session Minute of 5th January, 1699).

In the appointments of master of the Grammar School down to and including that of Dr. Doig in 1760, the master is taken bound "to catechize and go to church" with the boys on Sunday. The obligation does not appear in the agreement with Mr. Chrystal, Dr. Doig's successor, in 1800; nor has it occurred since. Only once before, however, and for a short period, was the custom intermitted. That was in the time of the trouble with Mr. James Guthrie, and his colleague, Mr. Robert Rule, when these ministers—notwithstanding the deposition of the former and the "nullification" of the appointment of the latter—persisted in preaching in the church in despite of the prohibition of the Council. The then schoolmaster (Mr. John Galbraith) and his scholars were forbidden to attend the services of the recalcitrant divines, and as there was no place for them to sit together in the Tolbooth, where the municipal worship was being conducted, the Kirk Session instructed parents to keep their boys beside themselves until matters became settled.

The part of the church where the Grammar School boys sat was known as "the scholars' loft." It was desirable that it should be so placed that a good view of the pulpit could be had from it, and that, conversely, the minister could with eye and voice command the position. In a Minute of the Kirk Session, the Scholars' Loft is mentioned as on the east side of the loft granted to Viscount Stirling in 1631. Mr. Ronald, the prime authority on the old church, has identified its place as "occupying the eastern arch of the south aisle" ("Landmarks of Old Stirling," p. 53). That was a position which sufficiently fulfilled the requirements, for it commanded a fairly good view of the pulpit on the north side of the church. The Scholars' Loft appears to have been set apart for its special use immediately after the Reformation. The earliest reference to it in the local Records is in 1604. A Council Minute of 12th March states that "The provest, baillies, and counsall convenit findis gude that the schollares laft in the kirk be reformed and enlarged at the sight of the minister and sic eldares of the kirk as he craves to be adjoynd to him." To this proposal the Kirk Session assented at their meeting on the 22nd of March:—"The brethrein of the kirk aggries that the loft appointed for the schull salbe extendit farther east at the sycht of the minister" and others named. From this it would appear that the scholars had been increasing up to that time. Further occasional references occur down to nearly the close of the eighteenth century. In 1714 (21st August) the Council paid £38 18s. Scots for building the stair that goes up to the loft. In 1739 (6th January) David Haldane, weaver, was to get £3 Scots a year for taking care of the Scholars' Loft in the East Church. The last reference to it in the Town Council Minutes is on 26th May, 1780. By that time, no doubt, the

custom of the Grammar School boys sitting together in church had largely fallen into desuetude. The secession of Ebenezer Erskine had been responsible for much change in the ecclesiastical arrangements of the town. The Seceders were not likely to allow their boys to attend the Auld Kirk, even under the charge of the master. The Scholars' Loft disappeared finally in the renovation of the church, which took place in the beginning of the nineteenth century.

II.—MASTERS AND DOCTORS OF THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL FROM 1753 TO 1853.

Masters.

GEORGE ADAM, M.A.

—1753-1755.

JOHN LIVIE, M.A.

—1755-1760.

DAVID DOIG, M.A., LL.D.

—1760-1800.

WILLIAM CHRYSTAL, M.A., LL.D.

—1800-1805.

MALCOLM BURDEN

—1805-1820.

GEORGE MUNRO, M.A., LL.D.

—1820-1853.

Doctors.

JAMES CLARK, M.A.

—1753-1778.

EDWARD CHALMERS

—1778-1779.

DAVID BURN

—1779-1791.

MALCOLM BURDEN

—1791-1805.

WILLIAM JAFFRAY

—1800-1806.

MICHAEL RUSSELL, M.A.

—1806.

— HENDERSON

—1806-1808.

HUGH PARK¹

—1808-1823.

— TAYLOR

—1823-1825.

JOSEPH WARDEN²

—1825-1826.

GEORGE H. M'MILLAN

—1827-1836 (?).

Rev. JOHN LIVINGSTONE³

—1840.

In consequence of the quarrels between Dr. Munro and the Town Council, and the withdrawal of the grant for an assistant, no more names appear in the Records.

¹ Died in Stirling, 1823.

² Seceded and established a rival school; died in 1839, at Crieff.

³ Presented to the parish of Kippen, 11th January, 1844.

CHAPTER II.

THE ENGLISH SCHOOL, FROM THE DISJUNCTION IN 1740.

AS has been mentioned in a previous chapter,¹ the English School was separated from the Grammar School in 1740. Accommodation was found for the new school in a house belonging to Bailie Gillespie,² but the exact locality of it we have not been able to ascertain.

RALPH DRUMMOND—1740-1747.

Ralph Drummond, previously English doctor in the Grammar School, was the first master. When Sloass, the writing master, left the Grammar School in 1741, it was arranged that his successor in teaching writing and arithmetic should now be assistant to the English teacher, and give his services in the Grammar School at hours and on terms to be agreed on. Out of several candidates who stood trial, John Burn, schoolmaster at Tillicoultie, was appointed to the office, 12th September, 1741. Drummond resigned, 27th December, 1746, as he had "taken a farm in the Park of Stirling, where he meant to reside," and left at Candlemas, 1747.

JOHN BURN—1747-1764.

John Burn was appointed his successor, and the arrangement by which the teacher of writing and arithmetic was assistant to the English master was brought to an end. Henceforth, the Writing School has an independent existence, to be afterwards traced.³ Mr. Burn was to have a salary of £16 sterling,

¹ See page 95, *ante*.

² Council Records, 5th December, 1741:—Appoint the treasurer to pay David Gillespie, late baillie, £12 Scots, as a year's rent due at Whit-

sunday last for the house furnished by him for an English School.

³ See Chapter III.

and was allowed an assistant at a stipend of £100 Scots. To the latter office, William Weir, son of John Weir, merchant, was appointed (8th August, 1747). In 1748 (16th July), Weir removed to Falkirk.¹ He was succeeded by Robert Norrie, "indweller in this place." Norrie asked an augmentation in 1749, and from the statement made on this occasion we learn that the fee for pupils in the English School was 16s. Scots a quarter. The Council ordered Burn to allow Norrie 4s. of each quarterly fee, or to pay him £4 sterling out of his allowance, at his option.

To this School the Town Council and the Kirk Session sent their "poor scholars," and from time to time sums for fees and books to these scholars are entered in the accounts.² In 1755, Mr. Burn applied to the Council to have his fees paid in advance, "as is the practice already at the Grammar School," because, as he alleged, "many of the parents are very deficient in the payment of the school wages." His request was granted.

On 25th March, 1757, John M'Kinlay, who kept at the time a school in "the Craigs of Stirling,"³ was appointed assistant to Mr. Burn, with £100 Scots of salary, and one-fourth of School wages—the Candlemas compliments to be apportioned between them as the donors should direct. At the same time, it was ordered that the boys of Allan's Hospital should be taught at this School.⁴ In 1760, M'Kinlay's salary was raised to £10 sterling. At this time both the English and the Writing Schools appear to have been held in Cowane's Hospital House—the one in the lower, the other in the upper room.⁵

But by 1763 the accommodation there had become inadequate. On the 29th November of that year a Committee of Council reported "that it was their opinion that on account of the great number of children at the English School, all taught in one place, it was impossible they could be all taught

¹ Where he became doctor in the parochial school, remaining there till midsummer of 1759.

² E.g., 2nd September, 1749, £6 12s. Scots to Burn for teaching poor scholars; 20th June, 1752, 20s. sterling to Burn for poor scholars sent by the ministers; 14th October, 1752, £25 4s. Scots to Burn for books to the charity scholars; 20th January, 1753, and 5th May, 1753, £12 Scots each time—and so on. It seems as if £12 Scots, or £1 sterling, per year, was the regular sum allowed by the Council for teaching poor scholars.

³ M'Kinlay's School in the Craigs appears to have been an adventure school, the furniture of which was his own property, for a year or two later it is noted in the Minutes that he was paid

18s. 10d. for "tables and forms" which he had brought with him. The Council probably thought his appointment as assistant a better way of getting rid of his opposition to the Town School than the old-fashioned method of ordering his school doors to be "steikit up."

⁴ See account of Allan's Hospital School, *infra*.

⁵ Council Records, 10th October, 1761:—The Council direct payment to Mr. Gordon, former writing-master and tacksman of the house where the Writing School was formerly, before it was removed to the Hospital, of £1 sterling for rent of said house. Compare with Minute, 29th November, 1763, quoted above.

properly. Besides, it was highly inconvenient for many of the young children at the School to travel from the extremities, particularly the lower part of the town, to the Hospital House, especially in the winter season, or that they could have the proper benefite of the fire while there." The Council therefore "enact and agree that the said English School shall be divided against the first of January next, and that one of the present masters shall teach in the present schoolhouse, and the other further down the town, and recommend to the former Committee to enquire for a proper schoolhouse down the town, and to bring in a proper plan to the Council against Saturday next at ten o'clock forenoon, as to the proper methods for dividing the said School." At the meeting on 3rd December, it was agreed that Mr. Burn should have his choice of schools, if he made his wishes known to the Council before next meeting. Both of the Schools were to be allowed to teach writing to their scholars, but not arithmetic or book-keeping. It does not appear whether Burn made his selection of a school. He was probably indifferent, as very soon afterwards—24th February, 1764—he wrote stating that he was to hold the English School no longer than Whitsunday.

Although John Burn thus drops out of our narrative, he has, both on his own account and because of his descendants, sufficient interest to justify a short statement regarding his subsequent career. He seems to have gone to Glasgow, where he opened an English School, in which he was very successful. He was the author of an English Grammar, which became popular in the schools of the western city, and went through several editions.¹ Occasionally in the Stirling Records his name is written *Burns*, and he adopted that spelling himself before his death. He was the father of the venerable Dr. John Burns, minister of the Barony Church of Glasgow from 1774 to 1839, and thus the ancestor of the Burnses of Inverclyde, and of Kilmahew and Cumbernauld. The present Lord Inverclyde is the great-great-grandson of this old Stirling school-master.²

The facts show that it was M'Kinlay who went "down the town." The Town Council purchased as a schoolhouse for this English School a building in the Baxter Wynd. It was a two-storey house with a garret above. The lower flat was let as a shop, while the flat above was the School, reached by a stair at the back, or upper side of the house—for the gable was to the street—and approached through an open space, which might serve the purpose of a playground. In this School M'Kinlay and his successor, Bell, taught till 1786, when the property was sold by the Town Council. It

¹ The third edition bears the date, 1778.

² See Note (1) at the end of this Chapter.

was situated on the right hand side of the street (going up), and the site is now occupied by shops of comparatively recent erection.¹ Down to about the middle of the nineteenth century, however, the building retained much of its old appearance, presenting to the street a gable ornamented by a sundial with a pointer of Aberfoyle slate. After the English School left it, the classroom was occupied for some years in the beginning of last century by a private teacher named Esdon.

ALEXANDER DOUGLAS, M.A.—1764-1765.

The Council resolved to equalise the salaries of the masters of the two English Schools—giving £15 sterling to each—and to advertise for a successor to Burn. Seven applicants sent letters and testimonials, and from this list Andrew Dow, schoolmaster at Neilston, was selected as master. Dow, however, declined the appointment; and an invitation was sent to Alexander Douglas, M.A., “assistant schoolmaster at Old Aberdeen,” who was installed in office on the 4th August, 1764.² The next proceeding was to bring this—for convenience sake it may be called the first—English School³ and the Writing School together under one roof. For this purpose the Council hired a house at the “head of the Tolbooth Wynd,” belonging to a Mr. Munro, at a yearly rent of £7 10s. sterling. In this house, therefore, were now accommodated the English School under Douglas and the Writing School under Manson, while the second English School was located in the Baxter Wynd.

ARCHIBALD DOUGLAS—1765-1793.

Alexander Douglas, who was a graduate of Marischal College, Aberdeen, and a young man of great promise, died in the summer of 1765. Perhaps

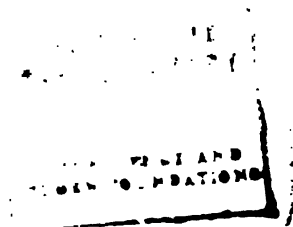
¹ The shops that now occupy the site of this old school are Nos. 18 and 20 Baker Street, the property of Mr. W. Boswell, bootmaker, whose title deeds clearly show that this was the ground and building acquired by the Town Council for a school in 1763, and sold in 1786. It was purchased in the latter year by William Hill, merchant, who already owned the property on the west side. The garret above Mr. Bell's school in the Baxter Wynd is mentioned in a Minute of 18th August, 1781; and in the arrangement made for the sale, 21st October, 1786, mention is made of “the shop below,” possessed “at that time” by John Jack.

² Alexander Douglas, “son of Archibald Douglas, writing master, Aberdeen,” attended Marischal College from 1759 to 1763, and graduated there (*Fasti Aberdonenses* — Spalding Club, vol. ii., p. 330). Another son of Archibald, James Douglas (Stirling), attended the same College, 1766 to 1770, and graduated (*Fasti*, ii.). But with him our story does not concern itself.

³ To this School the “poor children” educated by the town were now sent. There are numerous entries in the Council books of sums paid to the Douglasses for these poor scholars, and as equivalents for Candlemas offerings.



OLD BURGH SCHOOLS.



it was owing to the respect he had gained during his short year of service in the town, that the Council were unanimous in electing (23rd August 1765) as his successor, his father, Archibald Douglas, "teacher of English in Aberdeen," after the School had been taught in the interval by James Morrison. The two Schools remained in the Tolbooth Wynd till 1776, at which time the premises were found to be out of order, and as the proprietor declined to execute what the Council deemed necessary repairs, the "tack" was renounced at Whitsunday of that year.¹

A move was now made to "Mr. Patrick Connal's house at the foot of St. Mary's Wynd." This was a large house, with accommodation not only for both the Schools, but also for the households of the masters. For this house-room, however, they had to pay rent, Manson, £2 15s., and Douglas, £1. The rent of the whole building was £11, so that the Council managed to house the two Schools at the very modest expense of £7 5s., an actual saving of 5s. on the rent of the old and unsuitable premises in the Tolbooth Wynd. The new schoolhouse had, and still has, an interest of its own; for it was none other than the fine seventeenth century building which had been the residence of Stirling's benefactor, John Cowane. In this handsome and commodious house, which still in its picturesque ruin is one of the most striking features of the older architecture of the town, the Writing and one of the English Schools of the burgh were conducted for the next eleven years.²

In 1783 began a movement for building new Schools. This movement appears to have originated outside the Council. Its introduction to the Council is recorded in the following Minute, 9th August, 1783:—"Laid before the Council a Representation from a respectable number of the inhabitants of the Burgh, proposing for building new Schoolhouses, and the Council having reasoned thereon, They are unanimously of opinion that a scheme of this kind would greatly contribute to the interest of the place, and is very much wanted on account of the ruinous condition of most of the present Schoolhouses, but that the town's funds can spare but little towards accomplishing it. They therefore remit the Representation to the Guildry and Trades, and recommend to the Dean of Guild to convene the Guildry, and to Convener Stewart to convene the Trades, on Tuesday next, that they may consider the Representation and condescend upon what they will contribute, out of their own funds, and out of the funds of the Hospitals with which

¹ The houses in the Tolbooth or Jail Wynd have been taken down. The School was probably on the

site of the Butter Market.

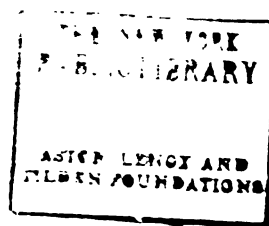
² See Note (2) at the end of this Chapter.

they are connected, for carrying on so laudable a scheme." The negotiations went on for about three years, with the final result that the Guildry contributed £60 to the building of the Writing and English Schools—the proportion contributed by the Trades Incorporations is not stated. The remainder of the sum required was raised by the sale of the old English School in the Baxter Wynd, and by contributions from Hospital funds amounting to £115 15s. 4d. The new building, of which Mr. Gideon Gray was architect, was erected on a site, belonging to the town, in what was then commonly called Cowane's Yard, although occasionally—and more correctly—it is designated Greyfriars Yard. The position it occupied was just in front of what is now the Elementary portion of the High School. It was a plain building of two storeys. The ground floor was the English School, entered from the front. Above was the Writing School, to which access was had by an entry on the right and a stair behind. There was a piece of ground behind the house, which was ordered to be let as a garden, but at a later period was utilised as a playground. Hitherto the Burgh Schools had had no settled habitation for themselves, and to that extent the provision of a special building for them must be regarded as an improvement on the old state of matters. But the new Schoolhouse was severely unadorned. Its only ornament was one of Nature's providing—a fine row of lime-trees which lined the approach.¹

Into this new building Manson and Bell, with their respective schools, were moved in 1787. Douglas must have occupied some portion of it too—for the house in the Mary Wynd had been given up—although that is nowhere distinctly stated. He was growing old, and the Council—as was its wont in such circumstances—was getting tired of him. In the beginning of 1791 (4th April), an effort was made to get rid of him. He was asked to leave, so that the Council might re-arrange the English teaching under Bell as head-master, with M'Laurin (teacher of Allan's Hospital boys) as assistant. A pension of £16 was offered him, with "£5 to take him where he means to stay." "If," it is added, "he resides in Stirling, his annuity shall be stopt." No explanation is given of this peremptory and curious condition. Douglas refused to submit to it, and the Council decided to starve him out. Their minute of 20th October, 1792, bears that "in regard Mr. Douglas, English teacher, declined coming into terms with their Committee, they ordain his salary to be stopt after Martinmas next." That was somewhat short notice.

¹ No drawing of this Burgh School, taken while it still stood, is known to exist. The illustration has been drawn in accordance with the instructions

of old pupils who remember the appearance of the place.





CHRISTOPHER BELL.

At the beginning of next year, however (23rd February, 1793), an arrangement was come to whereby Mr. Douglas resigned on condition of receiving his salary during life. The two English Schools were then re-united under Mr. Bell and an assistant.

JOHN M'KINLAY—1764-1771.

For about thirty years these two Schools had existed separately, and we must now turn back in our narrative to trace the history of the second English School. This was formed in the beginning of 1764, under Mr. John M'Kinlay; but we know not on what principle the division was made, or whether the fees remained the same in the two Schools. M'Kinlay died in the beginning of 1771.

CHRISTOPHER BELL—1771-1813.

The vacancy was advertised in the Edinburgh newspapers. From the applicants the Council elected Mr. Christopher Bell, "schoolmaster at Campsie." He was appointed "during pleasure," at a salary of £20 a year (£15 payable by the town and £5 by Cowane's Hospital) and the School wages. Bell bound himself to precent in the church in place of Mr. Manson of the Writing School, who, in consequence, handed over to him the office and emoluments of teacher of vocal music to the town, but retained the precentor's salary and the fees arising from the registry of baptisms. Mr. Bell entered on his duties on the 1st April, 1771,¹ and held his position for over forty years with credit and acceptance. He was a man of social disposition and accomplishments, and popular in the society of the town. He was one of the party that met Robert Burns on the occasion of the visit to which reference has already been made,² and is hit off thus in the poet's diary—"Bell, a joyous fellow, who sings a good song." His singing was well known in the town and beyond it, as the following little story, which used to be narrated by the late Mr. Duncan Macdougall, shows. Bell belonged to the district of Campsie³ and had friends in the neighbouring

¹ The School, during the interval since Mr. M'Kinlay's death, was taught by Robert Norrie, residenter in Stirling, and John M'Intyre, son to Alexander M'Intyre, residenter, who got the sums of £3 and £2 respectively for their services (Council Records, 30th March, 1771).

² See ante, page 116.

³ Mr. W. B. Cook, in an article in the *Stirling Sentinel*, of 30th January, 1900, thinks it likely that he may have been a son of the Rev. William Bell, minister of the parish of Campsie from 1749 to 1788.

parish of Fintry. When visiting these friends, if he stayed over Sunday, he was invariably pressed and generally good-naturedly consented to lead the psalmody in the Parish Church. On these occasions the church was always well filled. One of the adherents of the church was the parish "natural," who—as others of his kind often are—was passionately fond of music. When he heard of Bell's approaching visits, he was wont to betake himself to the manse, and present his petition thus:—"Minister, man! Bell's comin' the morn. Could you no' gie us't a' psalms." He was wont also to enliven the meetings of the Guildry with his strains, for he became a burgess, *qua* guildbrother, in 1777.¹ Two years after his appointment, it is noted (13th April, 1773), that he had given such satisfaction both as teacher and as precentor, that he was allowed to draw the whole emoluments connected with the latter office—Mr. Manson, who was getting old, giving up to him the register of baptisms, with the fees arising therefrom, while Manson was to receive an addition of £5 to his salary. Five months later (7th August) this act was altered, and Manson was allowed to retain the fees, while Bell received the additional £5. The reason of this re-arrangement probably was that the £5, as is learned from a later Minute, was paid in name of precentor's salary from the funds of Cowane's Hospital. On the death of Manson in 1791, the fees also were assigned to Bell, and he was allowed at the same time to retain the £5 of additional salary.

In 1793 took place the union of the English Schools, and Mr. Bell now became sole headmaster, with David Jamieson as assistant. The assistant's salary was at first £12,² but in the same year it was raised to £15, and in 1794 to £20; in addition to which sum he had a fee of 8d. a quarter from each scholar. On the 27th June, 1797, the salary of Mr. Bell was again increased by £5, and a like sum was added to that of Mr. Jamieson. No reason for these augmentations is given. On 17th February, 1800, on Mr. Jamieson's application, the Council raised his salary another £5, and at the same time voluntarily added £5 to that of Mr. Bell. On 16th November, 1805, the fees in the English School were increased to 2s. 6d. a quarter, whereof Mr. Bell was to receive 1s. 6d. and Mr. Jamieson 1s.; and on 18th January, 1806, a further rise was made to 3s., the addition going to increase the emoluments of Mr. Bell. Again, on 1st April, 1809, he was granted an addition of £5 to his salary, and

¹ Christopher Bell admitted burgess *qua* guildbrother in right of his wife (— Littlejohn) paying £8 Scots (4th March, 1777).

² £4 from the Town, £5 from Cowane's Hospital, £1 10s. from Spittal's, and £1 10s. from Allen's (23rd February, 1793).

at the same time was allowed £5 a year for keeping the register of burials. These successive gifts, given without asking—at least openly—sufficiently prove that Bell was a *persona grata* with the municipal powers. Apart from his ability as teacher and precentor, and the “joyous” disposition which made him a general favourite, we may be allowed to suspect that his generous treatment by the Council owed something to the fact of his connection with the Guildry and his relation by marriage to a family at that time exceedingly powerful as dispensers of municipal patronage. On 7th October, 1809, the salaries of all the public teachers were re-arranged. The Rector of the Grammar School, his usher, Mr. Macdougall and Mr. Bell were each to receive £50 a year, and Mr. Jamieson and Mr. M'Laurin¹ £42 each. On 9th October, 1813, the Council received and accepted the resignation of “Christopher Bell, English Teacher, and on account of his long and faithful services in that capacity for about forty-three years past, allow him to retire with his salary of £50 yearly during his life.” He died next year—October, 1814.

Chr Bell

Shortly after this we find Mr. Jamieson teaching in the Guild Hall. At what time his School was separated from Bell's nowhere appears in the Records. Possibly it may have been about the time when the re-arrangement of salaries was made, as we then find him mentioned as an “English teacher,” apparently in a position independent of Bell. At any rate, in 1817 (15th February), the office-bearers of Council were directed to find “a central place in the town for Mr. Jamieson's school, instead of the Guild Hall,” and to look for a flat of Allan's Hospital house, for which, if it can be got, they are willing to pay rent. Whether Jamieson got a more “central” School does not appear, but he resigned at Candlemas, 1820, renouncing the emoluments of his office, and the Council directed him and his wife “to be installed on the Hospitals at 6s. a week each.” His School came to an end. No successor was appointed.

JOHN WEIR—1814-1845.

On the death of Bell the office-bearers were appointed a Committee, with powers, to elect a successor. Their choice fell on Mr. John Weir, “teacher in Kelso,” who was accordingly appointed, 18th February, 1814, at a salary

¹ Master of Allan's Hospital School—now a public School.

of £50 and fees, 5s. per quarter, "from inhabitants and strangers alike." This action of the office-bearers did not pass without objection in the Council. Deacon Sutherland "protested against the instalment of Mr. Weir, as having been done without regularly warning the Council, and that the members of Council then assembled had no right to do any such thing, unless they had got twelve hours' previous warning ; and thereupon took instruments in the clerk's hands." The deacon's protest, however, came to nothing. Mr. Weir was also appointed to the offices of session-clerk and registrar of marriages, baptisms, and burials, held by his predecessor. He was a man of great activity and energy, and immediately set about the reorganisation of the School. He was successful in persuading the Council to make additions to the furniture and offices, and to enlarge the playground for the pupils.¹ He taught his School largely on a sort of monitorial system, training in the course of years a considerable number of apprentices for the profession. He was not allowed a regular assistant, paid or partly paid by the town. The School did not exhaust his energies : he maintained at the same time drawing classes for private pupils in a class-room at Allan Park. Mr. Weir was the first to introduce drawing as a branch of instruction in the public schools of Stirling. In 1825 he persuaded the Council to fit up special appliances in the English School for this purpose, and the exhibition of drawings was made a great feature at the annual examinations. Geography—taught to a large extent by map-drawing—was also a favourite subject.

His zeal for improved methods in education led him, shortly after he came to Stirling, into a curious quarrel and litigation with the Guildry. He had adopted what was called the "Fultonian" method² of teaching English. This required the use of certain books published by the inventor of the system. These books the local bookseller, for some trade reason, did not sell. Weir therefore ordered a supply from the author for the use of his scholars. The bookseller complained to the Guildry, and persuaded that body to notify Weir that he was infringing their rights, and unless he made application for liberty of merchandise and paid the dues for freedom of the Guildry—amounting to about £70—a prosecution would be instituted within a fortnight. He resolved to resist. For two or three years the case was before the

¹ The addition to the playground was got from the garden beside the School. On 14th May, 1876, Hugh Cameron, merchant, and Archibald Cuthill, writer, gave up their tack of the garden for £8 10s.

² George Fulton (born 1752, died 1831), the inventor of a system of teaching reading and pronunciation by means of ingenious printed cards,

was originally a printer in Glasgow. Afterwards he opened a school in Edinburgh, first in Niddry Wynd, then in the New Town, where he practised his method with great success. He was joint-author with his nephew, George Knight, of a popular "Pronouncing Dictionary."

Magistrates of Stirling. The Court, guided by two legal advisers, pronounced interlocutors in favour of the Guildry. Against these Weir reclaimed, but without success. At last he claimed a trial before the whole bench of Magistrates. The booksellers founded their right on a supposed charter—which, however, could not be produced. No such charter apparently existed. As the result of this trial, defendant was assolizied. No expenses were found due to either party. Pursuers appealed to the Court of Session. Lord Hermand confirmed the judgment of the Magistrates, and allowed Weir five guineas of costs. This decision was ratified by the First Division of the Court of Session. The unanimous finding of the Judges was “that a teacher’s furnishing books for his own pupils is not merchandise, and that the rights of no corporation can be allowed to interfere with the internal arrangements of a school.”¹

In 1827, there were about 200 pupils—girls, as well as boys—attending the English School. The majority of these, no doubt, would at the same time attend the Writing School. In 1828, he began a new arrangement, by which the hours from twelve to two P.M. were reserved for girls exclusively, at a much higher fee. Mr. Weir was then at the height of his powers and his success. The newspaper reports describe the interest excited by his annual examinations as “intense,” and the progress of his pupils as “astonishing.” And so he continued working well and successfully for a good many years longer—the smoothness of his current ruffled only by two quarrels, in which he appeared rather as a third party than as a direct participant in the dispute. The first was in connection with the claim of the Presbytery—elsewhere referred to²—to examine the Burgh Schools. The quarrel in this case was directly between the Presbytery and the Town Council. The next occasion was when, in 1842, he resigned the session-clerkship, and the Kirk Session wished at the same time to deprive him of the post of registrar. As he had been appointed to this post by the Town Council he laid the matter before that body (4th August, 1842), and they resolved “to protect their officer.” The dispute that followed was between the Council and the Kirk Session as to their respective rights. This is the last notice but one we have of Mr. Weir in the Council Minutes. In the end of March, 1845, he joined Dr. Munro and Mr. Macdougall in sending to the Council a letter indignantly repudiating the aspersions on their professional character made in a speech by one of the Council orators, when the subject of the proposed proprietary academy was under the consideration of that body. His death was intimated to the Town Council at their meeting on 6th November, 1845.

¹ Report in *Stirling Journal*, 17th June, 1824.

² See *ante*, p. 129.

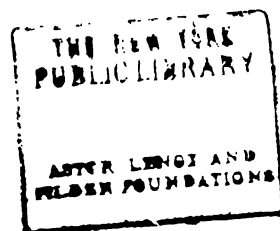
WILLIAM YOUNG—1846-1886.

After making arrangements for the *interim* management of the School, and resolving to continue the salary and fees as before, the Council advertised for a successor to Mr. Weir. From the applicants a short list of nine¹ was made, and Mr. Gordon, H.M.I.S., was asked to examine these candidates, and report the result to the Council. Five of the candidates appeared for examination on the 19th of March, 1846, and Mr. Gordon's report recommended Mr. William Young, master of Gorbals Youths' School, Glasgow. Mr. Young was unanimously appointed. In his engagement it was stipulated that the fees were "to cover everything (except 1s. for coals, to be paid in September) that has been in use to be exacted from the pupils." Thus the "Candlemas offerings," which the Council had for several years vainly tried to put a stop to, were now definitely abolished. Mr. Young tried hard to get some additional playground for his pupils, who were rapidly increasing. In 1849 he asked for the garden behind the School. This was granted; but next year it was withdrawn, and the ground again let. In 1852, however, it was finally handed over to extend the playground.

Under Mr. Young, the English School grew in numbers and more than maintained its efficiency. He was a man of vigorous intellect and strong character, a thorough disciplinarian and a hard worker. As he worked himself, he insisted on his pupils working also. Idle boys had not a good time. Grammar and analysis were strong points with him, and in these subjects his pupils were most persistently and thoroughly drilled. He was expert in time-saving methods, as, with so many pupils at different stages of advancement, he had need to be. In fact, his School was an excellent model of organisation and order.

For several years he managed his classes single-handed, or with such assistance as he procured and paid for himself. But on entering the new High School building in 1856, the Council granted him £20 towards the payment of an assistant, on condition that he added £25, and that the assistant should be appointed by the Council. And in 1869, on account of the increase of pupils, it was found necessary to have a second assistant, and an additional sum of £20 was granted on similar conditions. This arrangement continued till 1875, when the junior pupils were withdrawn to form the new Elementary School instituted by the Board in that year, and in consequence

¹ Robert Armstrong, Tain; W. B. Carnith, Smith, Kippen; Duncan Stewart, Bridge of Allan; Broughty Ferry; James Dickson; C. C. Robertson, Andrew Wilson, Pathhead, Kirkcaldy; William Forteviot; Henry Shields, Glasgow; William Young, Glasgow,





WILLIAM YOUNG.

of this diminution of pupils, one assistant was again found sufficient. Mr. Young continued his work in the High School with vigour and efficiency till the beginning of 1886, when, feeling his health beginning to fail, he resigned, with forty years of good service to his credit. The Board granted him a retiring allowance of £100 per annum, and recorded in their Minute-book their sense of the value of the service he had rendered to the School and the community. The Board Minute of 1st March, 1886, reads as follows :—"The Board agree to record in their Minutes their warmest acknowledgments of the value of his services as head of the department over which he has presided for the long period of forty years. A careful student of English literature and a ripe scholar, he has devoted himself with much energy and perseverance to the duties of his profession. A man of most honourable and upright character, thoroughly conscientious in his work, and an excellent disciplinarian, happily combining firmness with gentleness, he has proved himself from the first to be a most effective teacher ; he has well maintained the standing of the High School among the secondary schools of Scotland, and he has succeeded in gaining and retaining the respect and esteem of generations of the youth of Stirling who have been under his charge. While Mr. Young has been obliged, in consequence of advancing years and impaired health, to relinquish the active duties of his profession, the Board hope that he may be long spared to enjoy the rest so honourably earned, and their best wishes go with him on his retirement." The kindly hope expressed in the last sentence was not fulfilled. Mr. Young enjoyed his rest for so short a time that he may be almost said to have died in harness. His death took place on 20th May, 1886.

William Young was born in Glasgow in 1814, and was thus seventy-two years of age at his death. He studied at the University of his native city, but did not proceed to graduation. For some years before coming to Stirling he was headmaster of the school in Glasgow known as the Gorbals Youths' School. He entered on his work in Stirling at the same date as Mr. Duncan Macdougall of the Writing School, and although he continued at his post some four years more than Mr. Macdougall, he did not long survive his old friend and colleague.

APPENDICES.

I.—JOHN BURN AND HIS CONNECTIONS.

The only difficulty in identifying the Glasgow teacher, John Burn — undoubted ancestor of the Burns families of Inverclyde and Kilmahew—with the Stirling schoolmaster of the same name, arises from the statements of recent writers. Dr. J. O. Mitchell ("Hundred Glasgow Citizens"), Dr. Marshall Lang ("Glasgow and the Barony"), Dr. Macadam Muir (Eyre Todd's "Cathedral of Glasgow"), and Mr. Edwin Hodder ("Sir George Burns, Bart., his Times and Friends"), who enters more into details than the others, unite in calling John Burn, previous to his appearance as a teacher in Glasgow, "a proprietor in Stirlingshire"; not one of them knows him as a schoolmaster in Stirling. They agree, however, in giving the name of his wife as Janet Young. Now, the Stirling Registers record three children born to John Burn and Janet Young: (1) Jean, in 1742; (2) John, in 1744; (3) Elizabeth, in 1747. Of these, John grew up to become the Rev. Dr. John Burns, minister of the Barony Parish of Glasgow. The two girls died in infancy, and their burials are thus registered: (1) "1744, August 2nd, Jean Burn, daughter of *John Burn, writing master*, buried in Murdoch King's lair," and (2) "1748, March, 14th, Elizabeth Burn, daughter of *John Burn, schoolmaster*, buried near Murdoch King's stone." These extracts leave no doubt that John Burn, the husband of Janet Young, was the Stirling teacher. His position is correctly described in each notice. In the first, he is called writing master, because at the time he was assistant for teaching writing and arithmetic to Ralph Drummond of the English School; in the second, he is schoolmaster, as he was then himself at the head of the School. Burn apparently had no burial-place of his own in Stirling till the death of his wife in 1749, when he made application to the Kirk Session for ground (Minute of Kirk Session, 19th April, 1749). In the place thus obtained was buried his wife Janet Young; and, on 1st November, 1758, his second wife, "Anne Muschet, spouse to John Burn, master of the English School, was buried in his own lair, mid grave"; and here also he was himself laid, 27th July, 1790—the notice of the burial designing him "Mr. John Burns, schoolmaster," with the *s* which he had appended to his name in his latter years.

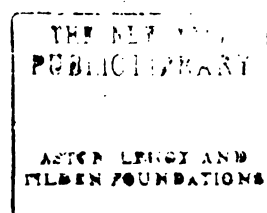
There is great dubiety also about the name of "the property in Stirlingshire," which John Burn is said to have owned. It is called sometimes Stirth, and sometimes Corntown. The first name is taken from "a contract of marriage," a copy of which Mr. Hodder says he had before him as he wrote, "betwixt Mr.

John Burn of Stirth and Janet Young, youngest daughter of the deceased William Young of Risk and Jean White, his relict spouse, at St. Ninians, February 9th, 1741." Risk is the name of a carse farm in the parish of St. Ninians to the east of Bannockburn; but where is Stirth? No such place-name is known to exist or ever to have existed in Stirlingshire. The word might have been regarded as a mere contraction or transcriber's error for Stirling, were it not the case that Burn did not come to Stirling till seven or eight months after the date of the deed. The following extract from the St. Ninians Records, however, shows the mistake which has been made in transcribing the document: "January 24th, 1741, John Burn, *doctor to the schooll of Airth*, and Jennet Young, laul^l daughter of the deceased William Young of Risk in that parish, gave up their names to be proclaimed in order to marriage. Anthony Dunning, dyster in St. Ninians, was cau^r for both parties. Married March 4th." Burn, therefore, was assistant in the school of Airth at the time of his marriage to Janet Young. When he was appointed to Stirling in the autumn of the same year, he was designated "school-master at Tillicoultry." Whether, in the interval, he had been transferred to the Tillicoultry School, or whether "at Tillicoultry" merely indicates his place of residence at the time of appointment may be uncertain, but is of no consequence. The "Stirth" myth, at any rate, is disposed of. The second name that has been given to Burn's property is Corntoun. "In the course of time," says Hodder (pp. 14 and 15), "John Burn sold the property of Corntoun in the county of Stirling (which had been long in the family, Thomas Burn having held it, in 1538, by Crown charter), and came to reside in Glasgow." This short statement is curiously full of errors, as it mixes both persons and places. There is a well-known Corntoun on the left side of the Forth between Stirling and Bridge of Allan. Of a portion of this estate called the Kemplands of Corntoun (a small property with a very interesting history), a certain John Burn, resident at Manor, received sasine in 1773. That, it will be observed, was not until some time after John Burn, the Glasgow teacher, had sold his property and settled in Glasgow. Moreover, the Corntoun John Burn had only one child, a daughter named Helen, who married Patrick Murdoch, and carried the property to him. Mr. W. B. Cook has been good enough to investigate for me the history of this Burn family, and has shown conclusively that the Glasgow Burnses are not descended from them. When we turn, however, to the Charter of 1538, as recorded in *Reg. Mag. Sig.* (1513-1546. No. 1782, p. 397), we discover both the source and the extent of Mr. Hodder's error. There are three mistakes in his statement:—(1) The place is not called Corntoun, but Carntoun; (2) it is not in Stirlingshire, but in Clackmannanshire; and (3) Thomas Burne was not the proprietor, but a tenant. The charter confirms a sale by Sir James Colville of East Wemyss to Grissile Duncanson, relict of John Forester, "of the third part of the lands of Carntoun, in the barony of Tulycultry, vic. Clackmannane, held in assedation by Alexander Hunter and Thomas Burne." There are many other charters in which this Carntoun, or Carnetoun, or Cairntown of Western Tillicoultry is mentioned. But the important one for our purpose is dated 15th December, 1614. In

that year Lord Colville of Culross feued most of the farms on his Tillicoultry estate to his tenants—at a feu apparently equal to the former rent (Old Stat. Acct., xv., 210). Among others, he “set in feu farm to Patrick Burne in Wester Tillicoultry, a sixth part of the lands of Wester Tillicoultry called Carnetown—and another sixth part to Chrystie Burn in Westertown of Tillicoultry” (*Reg. Mag. Sig.*, 1609-1620, No. 1145). One or other of these feus appears to be the property that descended to John Burn the schoolmaster. If we follow the history of the estate down to his time we shall find the reason why Burn sold his feu at the time he did. After leaving the possession of Lord Colville of Culross, Tillicoultry passed through the hands of several proprietors. In 1756 it was purchased by the Hon. Charles Barclay Maitland, who was anxious to buy back the feus granted by Lord Colville, and gradually did so. This re-purchase of the feus synchronises with the time when John Burn left Stirling, and so supplies a sufficient reason for the sale of his property. With the proceeds he established himself as an English teacher in Glasgow. His only son was already there. His wives and daughters had died in Stirling, and he may have been feeling lonely. At any rate, we can suppose that the division of his School, occurring when he had an opportunity of selling his “feu,” determined him to leave Stirling and try his fortune in the larger city.

II.—THE BURGH SCHOOLS IN COWANE’S LUDGING.

As everything connected with this fine old mansion of the benevolent Dean of Guild and his family is of special interest, it may not be out of place here to narrate the steps by which it came into possession of Patrick Connal, and to be used for the Burgh English and Writing Schools. For this information we are indebted to the kindness of Mr. J. S. Fleming, F.S.A. (Scot.), who has furnished extracts from the dispositions and titles of the property, as well as a copy of the tack in which Connal let his house to the Managers of the Burgh for use as a school. Mr. W. B. Cook also, with his usual courtesy, aided in the identification of the locality of the School by supplying a copy of the sasine of Patrick Connal from the Stirling Burgh Sasines, 1774-1777. From these documents it appears that towards the middle of the eighteenth century Elizabeth Short, her sister, Ann Short, and their nieces, Catherine and Elizabeth Ann Bray, possessed—in whole or part—“that tenement of land lying in the Mary Wynd of the Burgh of Stirling, high and laigh, back and fore, with the close, well, yards, and pertinents thereof belonging of old to Alexander Cowane, merchant, grand uncle of Alexander Short, merchant in Stirling, father of Elizabeth, and son of umquhile John Short, provost of Stirling.” In 1763, Hew Mackaill, writer in Edinburgh, apparent heir of the deceased Elizabeth Short, his mother, sold his interest in the property to Archibald Brown of Greenbank, who in his turn sold it to James Scott and Thomas Gilfillan by disposition dated 8th February, 1764. Thomas Gilfillan, who occupied the place as a dwelling house and carpet factory, became bankrupt, and





COWANE'S HOUSE, ST. MARY'S WYND.

his trustee and James Scott, by articles of roup dated November, 1771, sold it to Patrick Connal for £100. The original upset price was £300, but, after repeated exposures, £100 was all that could be got for it. Obviously it was in bad condition at the time, and probably Connal had to spend a good deal on repairs. In the sasine, which is dated 15th March, 1774, the property is described exactly as above (except that there is now the addition of a dyehouse, apparently built by Gilfillan), and is said to lie on the north side of the Mary Wynd, contiguous to Argyle's Garden. The tack entered into between Patrick Connal and John Gibbon, the Burgh treasurer, is dated 1st April, 1776, and sets forth that Connal sets to the Managers, for behoof of the community of the Burgh, and *for the purposes of Schools and accommodating the masters thereof within the same*, all and hail that his house, high and laigh, back and fore, with the close, well, yaird and pertinents, lying on the north side of the Mary Wynd contiguous to Argyle's garden—but reserving the use of that cellar below the said house, “commonly called the miln house”—and that for ten years from Whitsunday, 1776, at the yearly rent of £11 sterling. He binds himself at the same time “to maintain the house in good repair, and, at the entry, to repair and make sufficient the floor in the upper kitchen, and to glaze the windows, which are not so at present.” The Burgh ran out the ten years' lease of the house, and occupied it for one year beyond that term. The new Burgh Schools were ready for occupation in 1787.

III.—THE END OF THE CANDLEMAS BLAZE.

In the engagement of Mr. William Young of the English School, and of Mr. Duncan Macdougall of the Writing School, in 1846, it was stipulated that the quarterly fees were “to cover everything that had been in use to be exacted from the pupils.” Thus was formally brought to a close the annual Candlemas offering which had existed from time immemorial in the Schools; for, although it is not specially mentioned in the agreements with masters of the Grammar School till the appointment of Erskine in 1727, it is there referred to in the words “as usual.” How long it continued to exist in the Grammar School proper is uncertain, but it is probable that it may have lasted as long there as it did in the Burgh Schools. In these the Candlemas “blaze” was reckoned as a source of income from their institution, and was recognised as such by the Town Council in the appointment of teachers. Sometimes the Council defined the proportions in which the sum contributed should be divided between master and assistant. At other times—as when John M'Kinlay was appointed assistant to John Burn in 1757—it was arranged that the “compliments at Candlemas” should be apportioned between them “as the givers should direct.”¹ Early in the nineteenth

¹ In this case M'Kinlay had previously had a School of his own, and had brought his pupils with him to the Burgh School. It is natural to sup-

pose, therefore, that these would desire that their “compliments” should go to their own former teacher—and so with the former pupils of Burn.

century a desire arose to get rid of this tax on the "benevolence" of parents. On the 18th July, 1806, the Town Council, granting £20 to Peter M'Dougal to aid in obtaining an assistant, added this note:—"It being understood that in future Mr. M'Dougal and his assistant are not to be entitled to nor receive any present from the scholars at Candlemas, as was formerly the custom." At the same time, the office-bearers were directed "to concert a plan for abolishing Candlemas presents in the other Schools also in time coming." Apparently the office-bearers failed to concert a feasible plan, and the compliments continued to be offered in all the Schools as before. Thirty years later (20th June, 1836), the Council resolved to "confer with the teachers about the possibility of abolishing the Candlemas offering." This conference also was ineffectual. In 1838 it was reported that the Candlemas offering had ceased in Allan's School, but that the Burgh schoolmasters still continued obdurate. It has to be said for these teachers that the contributions of their scholars were on a more liberal scale than could possibly be the case with the Hospital scholars, and that they were naturally unwilling to renounce such a considerable portion of their income without some compensation. The last occasion on which the matter appears in the Council business is on 20th July, 1838, when it was again brought up, but nothing definite was done. If the offering did not die a natural death between that date and 1846, it was finally extinguished by the terms of the engagements of that year.

IV.—MASTERS AND ASSISTANTS IN THE BURGH ENGLISH SCHOOLS
—1740-1856.

Masters.

RALPH DRUMMOND
—1740-1747.
JOHN BURN
—1747-1764.

Assistants.

JOHN BURN
—1741-1747.
JOHN WEIR
—1747-1748.
ROBERT NORRIE
—1748-1757.
JOHN M'KINLAY
—1757-1764.

In 1764 the English School was divided. There were now, for some time, two Schools with independent masters.

Up-Town School.

ALEXANDER DOUGLAS, M.A.
—1764-1765.
ARCHIBALD DOUGLAS
—1765-1793.

Down-Town School.

JOHN M'KINLAY
—1764-1771.
CHRISTOPHER BELL
—1771-1793.

The Schools were re-united in 1793.

Masters.

CHRISTOPHER BELL
—1793-1813.
JOHN WEIR
—1813-1845.
WILLIAM YOUNG
—1846-1886.

Assistant.

DAVID JAMIESON—Assistant to
Bell, 1793-1809; master of
an independent English
School, 1809-1820.

Messrs. Weir and Young were not allowed assistants by the Town Council. They engaged and paid for what assistance they required; so that no assistants' names appear in the Records, until the English School, in 1856, became part of the new High School. The names of the assistants after that date will be given in the Appendix to Chapters on the High School.

CHAPTER III.

THE WRITING AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL.

ADAM STEWART—1747-1751.

WHEN the Grammar School was divided, in 1740, the Writing and Arithmetic Classes were attached, as a department, to the English School. That arrangement continued only for seven years. In 1747 the School for writing, arithmetic, and book-keeping started on an independent existence. For half a century, however, these subjects were associated with music. The Writing School was, in fact, the development and continuation of the old Sang School. On 2nd May, 1747, Adam Stewart¹ was appointed precentor and music master, writing master, and teacher of arithmetic and book-keeping, at a salary of £200 Scots, besides school fees and emoluments as precentor, and for baptisms and marriages. The fees were 18s. Scots per quarter for church music, and £3 for perfecting; £1 10s. a quarter for writing and arithmetic; and one guinea (sterling) for perfecting each person in book-keeping. These fees were for freemen's children: charges for others were in the discretion of the master. Presumably the pupils who paid for "perfecting" remained, without further charge for these subjects, till their education in them was supposed to be complete. Who was to be the judge of the requisite perfection—whether the pupil, the teacher, or the Council—is not stated. Probably there was a recognised course of instruction, through which when pupils had gone they were supposed to be "perfected." Mr. Stewart

¹ Probably the same who, ten years before, had been teacher of writing and arithmetic in the Grammar School, and had "inclined to go to Glasgow for better bread." In the notice of Stewart on p. 23, *ante*, his contravention of the Guildry law ought to have been mentioned. The Guildry Minute of 13th March, 1736, tells us that Mr. Adam Stewart,

writing master, was complained against for having encroached on the Guildry's privileges by selling paper, pens, and ink, and was bound under a penalty of £10 sterling not to be guilty of the like in future. He stayed only two months longer. The order of the Guildry possibly had made his "bread" in Stirling not so good as it was before.

was taken bound to attend the Grammar School and teach writing there without further payment. He was also recommended by the Council to the Kirk Session as clerk, and presumably was appointed to that office. Where the new School was housed is nowhere mentioned. Mr. Stewart got £12 Scots towards providing a suitable room for the purpose, and this sum was continued throughout his time and that of his successor. He continued in charge of the School till the end of July, 1751.

WILLIAM GORDON, M.A.—1752-1759.

The Council agreed to advertise for a new master. No appointment, however, was made for a year, and during that time John Drummond acted as *interim* master. On 28th November, 1752, after trial had been had of various selected candidates,¹ William Gordon,² schoolmaster at Fochabers, was considered most suitable, but his installation was delayed until he should "send full and ample testimonials that he was a person of prudence and discretion and of a Christian behaviour, and also of diligence and application such as begets authority in his practice as a teacher of youth." He appears to have satisfied the demands of the Council, for he was ultimately appointed on the same terms as to salary and emoluments as his predecessor, "during the Council, present and to come, their pleasure." He was not chosen session clerk.

Like some of his predecessors, Gordon deemed it proper to present his patrons with a specimen of his caligraphic skill. This was acknowledged with the usual *honorarium*, as appears from this Minute of 6th April, 1754:—"Appoint the treasurer to pay to Mr. Gordon, Written Master, one pound one shilling ster. money and that in consideration of the Character of a true patriot Nately Deleeneated in Writting, presented by him to the Council, and they appoint to cause fframe and Glaze the same, and place it in the Councill room."³

In 1755, on account of a domestic scandal, he was suspended from the precentorship, but was eventually reponed in the end of that year.⁴ In 1757

¹ Those who came up to precent and otherwise stand trial were Mr. John Henry, schoolmaster at Kirkcaldy; Thomas Marr, schoolmaster at Potterrow, Edinburgh; and Henry Smellie.

² He was a graduate of Marischal College, Aberdeen, having taken his degree in 1736.

³ It may be said that the Minutes at this period are fairly orthodox in spelling. The one above quoted, judging from the hand-writing as well as

the spelling, has obviously been written by a very junior clerk. He has been specially troubled with the word *delineated*, and, uncertain whether he should put two e's or two i's or an i and an e after the l, he has put two e-like letters with dots over both, so that the reader may take his choice.

⁴ Kirk Session Records, 20th and 27th August, 8th October, 10th December, 1755.

he applied to be put on the same footing—whatever that may mean—with the Rector of the Grammar School, and was accordingly “installed anew.” The dissatisfaction which the people of Stirling were certain, sooner or later, to feel with their teachers broke out next year. Complaints were made against him “for not taking proper care of the boys under his charge and not giving due attendance on the Grammar School.” The Magistrates made inquiry and admonished him. Shortly after he demitted his charge, and left the town on the 1st May, 1759. The Minutes (5th May, 1759) say he went to settle in Glasgow. If so, he did not remain there, as he opened a school in Edinburgh, which met with the greatest success. He is said to have had no rival as a commercial teacher. But perhaps the people of Edinburgh were more easy to satisfy in the matter of teachers than those of Stirling. He was the author of many excellent works on arithmetic and book-keeping, and of several elegant translations from the classics.¹

JAMES INNES—1759-1761.

The vacancy was advertised in the *Edinburgh Courant and Mercury*. On the 2nd August, 1759, James Innes, from Aberdeen, was appointed to succeed Gordon in all the offices the latter had held, with the same salary, fees, and emoluments. The usual fate of the Stirling schoolmaster overtook Innes sooner than usual. On 21st March, 1761, complaints against him were presented to the Council, “touching his being negligent of his duty, and otherways deficient with respect to his office as a teacher of youth, as to which the greatest attention ought to be given.” The formal attempt at moralising in the end of the sentence makes a decent cover in which to wrap the complaint. The Council appointed a Committee of investigation. What they did we are not told; but Mr. Innes threw up his appointment, and left at the close of the session. During his time, the Writing School appears to have been held in Cowane’s Hospital house, to which it had been removed from the house occupied by Gordon. So we judge from the statement in a Minute (10th October, 1761) that £1 sterling was paid as rent to “Mr. William Gordon, former writing-master and tacksman of the house where the writing-school was formerly, *before it was removed to the Hospital.*”

¹ For these particulars regarding the later career of Gordon we are indebted to a speech of Mr. Duncan Macdougall at the dinner following the

laying of the foundation-stone of the new High School, reported in the local newspapers (*Journal*, 6th August; *Observer*, 10th August, 1864).

DANIEL MANSON, M.A.—1761-1791.

On the resignation of James Innes, Mr. Daniel Manson, Cupar-Fife, was sent for by the Council. He came, precented in the church, and underwent examination in the presence of the Council and several of the inhabitants—with the result that he was appointed to the vacant situation on the 24th August, 1761. The terms of his appointment were identical with those of his predecessors—only, the fees are now stated in sterling, instead of Scots money as previously. He was also definitely bound to teach writing in the Grammar School two hours a day.

Manson was a fit successor to the accomplished Gordon, and began the unbroken series of able masters who have since occupied the position. His selection, although it seems to have been made without advertising, or any of the usual flourish of trumpets, was entirely justified by the results.¹ Even the Town Council continued to appreciate his merits. Under date 13th April, 1773, it is recorded in the Council Book that “as Daniel Manson has been very useful to the inhabitants of the Burgh and their children by introducing several branches of education”—we are not told what they were²—“into his school never before taught here,” he was to receive an addition of £5 a year to his salary. That is a creditable testimonial both to teacher and Council. But, indeed, the Council at this period seem to have been unusually well disposed towards their teachers. With three such public favourites as Doig, Manson, and Bell at the head of the Schools, scholastic affairs in the burgh were on the whole satisfactory and prosperous.

During Mr. Manson's time the Writing School was removed from Cowane's Hospital, first to Mr. Monro's house in the Tolbooth Wynd, next to the Cowane mansion-house in the Mary Wynd, and lastly to the new building erected for it and the English School in the Greyfriars Yard. But the history of these movements has already been given in the account of the English School, and need not be repeated.

Manson continued precentor and teacher of music till the appointment of Christopher Bell to the mastership of one of the English Schools in the

¹ It appears to have been David Doig, Rector of the Grammar School, who drew the attention of the Council to Manson's qualifications. Doig, who had just come from Falkland in Fifeshire, must have been well acquainted with the remarkable abilities of the Cupar schoolmaster.

² Probably certain branches of mathematics. Neither in Manson's agreement with the Council,

nor in that of any of his predecessors, is mathematics mentioned as a subject of instruction in this School. Whereas in the engagement of his successor (Mr. P. M'Dougal) it is mentioned apparently as a matter of course, and as if it were now a recognised and ordinary subject in the curriculum of the School.

beginning of 1771, when he resigned these offices with their emoluments in favour of Bell. That brought the connection between the Writing and the Sang Schools to a close. No master, either of writing or of mathematics, has since then taught music in Stirling.

For about thirty years Manson continued his successful work in Stirling. No teacher of his subjects in Scotland had a higher reputation. Not only ordinary pupils attended his classes, but established teachers of writing came to improve their own hands and to study his methods. These were strictly his own. In teaching arithmetic and book-keeping he used no text-books. Some of the feats recorded of him are remarkable enough. It was said, for instance, that he would dictate different sets of transactions in book-keeping to several pupils at the same time, and make no mistakes. He died in the beginning of April, 1791.

PETER M'DOUGAL—1791-1846.

The Council forthwith set about making arrangements for a successor. It was agreed that the new master should no longer be required to precent or teach music, but to meet the loss of that source of income, he should have £8 additional salary from the funds of Cowane's Hospital, making the total annual salary £30; that he should be obliged, if it were thought necessary, to keep an assistant, partly at his own expense and partly by help of an additional allowance for the purpose from the Council; that he should no longer be bound to teach writing in the Grammar School; and that the fees for freemen's children should remain as before, with liberty to the teacher to charge for unfreemen's children, and for mathematics and other extra branches at his own discretion. Having made these arrangements the Council wrote to Mr. James Smith, schoolmaster at St. Andrews, to come to Stirling, "so that if he is pleased with the town, and the Council with his abilities, a settlement may take place at once." Mr. Smith declined the invitation.

Thereafter, as they had been pleased with the recommendations of Mr. Peter M'Dougal of Edinburgh and with the specimens of his writing, they asked him to come and see them. The result of the interview appears in the Minute of 15th April, 1791:—"The Council having conversed with Mr. P. M'Dougal and heard the report of the examination which he this day underwent in presence of the Magistrates, ministers and others, do install him teacher of the Writing, Arithmetic, Book-keeping and Mathematical School of this burgh, in room of the late Mr. Manson *ad vitam*

aut culpam." Mr. M'Dougal was to open his School on the 3rd May next, and announcement of the fact was to be made in three Edinburgh newspapers. Thus began a connection with the School which lasted for upwards of half a century—the longest incumbency in the history of any of the Stirling Schools. During this lengthened period Mr. M'Dougal retained the esteem of his townsmen in general, and the respect and affection of many generations of pupils. He carried on the traditions of his predecessor Manson, whose pupil he had been for some time. His reputation in his day as a teacher of writing and commercial subjects was not inferior to that of any in the country. Many of his pupils attained to positions of influence and distinction, and the master was ever ready to aid them in their ambitions. For many he was influential in procuring situations and starting them on their career.

Pupils came from near and far to practise under his supervision and instruction the art of fine writing—then deemed of much more importance than it is now—and to learn book-keeping and mathematics. He did not confine his instructions to theoretical mathematics. He was, in fact, a pioneer in technical education, as it is now understood, teaching the applications of mathematics to such subjects as surveying, land-measuring, dialing, gauging, and navigation. Stirling may seem a curious place for a navigation school; but, as his class-registers, some of which are still extant, show, he had always a number of sailor-pupils under instruction in that subject. He was wont to take his boys out to survey and plot the fields in the neighbourhood; and it is recorded that on their return from these excursions, he was in the habit of taking them to his house in St. John Street, and refreshing them with ale served in the tall ale-glasses of the period.

Under a teacher so energetic and able the School rapidly increased in numbers. Twelve years after his appointment (4th July, 1803), it is reported that "Mr. M'Dougal's Writing School has grown too numerous," and the office-bearers of the Council are directed "to write to their correspondents in Glasgow to find a person versant in writing, arithmetic, book-keeping, and drawing," to be an additional teacher, to whom £20 of salary and other emoluments were to be given. This looks as if another school were at that time contemplated. The design was not carried out. On the 18th January, 1806, the £20 was ordered to be paid to Mr. M'Dougal to enable him to obtain an assistant, and, with the same view, the school fees were raised. These were now to stand—for writing and arithmetic during the public School hours, 5s. per quarter; for book-keeping, 7s. 6d. per quarter, and a guinea

and a half for perfecting; for boys and girls attending writing and arithmetic for one or two hours only, 2s. 6d. per quarter. Mr. M'Dougal was warned at the same time that he was to expect no more for an assistant from the public funds than the £20 thus granted, and both he and his assistant were to understand that in future they were "not to be entitled to nor receive any present from the scholars at Candlemas, as was formerly the case."¹

At this time the Council was doing its best to keep down the numbers in Mr. M'Dougal's School by encouraging opposition to it. One of these opposition schools was kept by Mr. James Harvie—writing master and accomptant he is styled,—who in 1801 (16th October) received the sum of seven guineas as a present, in return for an elegant piece of penmanship presented by him to the Council. Next year the Council furnished his School for him, and allowed him a salary of £10 yearly in name of rent. Six years later, Mr. James Preston, teacher of writing, arithmetic, and mathematics, was added to the list of subsidised teachers. For several years onwards from 1808 he received from two to four guineas a year in the way of donations "to encourage him."

Notwithstanding opposition, however, Mr. M'Dougal's School maintained its numbers. But he did not immediately appoint an assistant. On 26th March, 1808, the Committee were peremptorily instructed to find an assistant to Mr. M'Dougal, "as the number of scholars requires it." Again, on 7th July of the same year, "considering the great increase in the number of the scholars," Mr. M'Dougal is ordered immediately to get a proper teacher to assist him, and the Council will now give a salary of £50. And so at last an assistant was appointed. The first was Paul Doig, appointed in November, 1808. He was succeeded, on the 16th November, 1811, by Alexander Forrester, junior—one of a family of famous writers who were trained by M'Dougal.* Alexander Forrester was replaced, on 7th April, 1814, by his younger brother,

¹ The end of the Candlemas offerings, however, was not yet. See Appendix III. to chapter on English School.

* Alexander Forrester was reckoned "the finest penman of the century." He went to London, where he acquired a great reputation in the art, but died at a comparatively early age. The *Stirling Journal* of 8th August, 1828, gives an account of Mr. M'Dougal's delight on discovering a specimen of his pupil's penmanship adorning the walls of the Guild Hall in London. "It was placed by the side of the

celebrated Tomkin's masterpieces; and though not expecting to recognise any of the performances of his favourite scholar in such distinguished company, the eye of the master who taught the boy the principles of the art soon discovered the author. It appeared that this young gentleman had been employed to execute the work which graced the walls of the Guild Hall, where it still retains its place among the most celebrated specimens of penmanship in the kingdom."

William.¹ To William Forrester succeeded Duncan Macdougall,² 14th October, 1817, who also ran the usual term of three years. The next assistant was John Elliott, appointed 6th May, 1820. On 25th March, 1826, Mr. Elliott left for Glasgow, and Mr. M'Dougal prayed the Council to appoint in his room his nephew, Duncan Macdougall.³ This was done. But the Council now began to grudge the expense of an assistant. They resolved to take the opinion of counsel as to whether they were bound to continue the payment, and at last (on 23rd November, 1829), they resolved that the assistant's salary should be discontinued. On the 30th March, 1830, Mr. M'Dougal sent a petition praying the Council to rescind their resolution. A Committee was appointed to consider and report. The result of the consideration does not appear in the Minutes, but Mr. Duncan Macdougall continued to assist his uncle till the close of session 1831.⁴

From that time onwards Mr. M'Dougal appears to have conducted his School single-handed, or with such monitorial and other assistance as he was able himself to pay for and procure. The sympathy of the public was not wanting to him in the high-handed treatment he received from the Council. In 1835 a movement began in the Town Council itself to alter the state of matters. Mr. Connal moved that considering the long and valuable services of Mr. M'Dougal, who had now taught in Stirling for forty-four years, an assistant should be provided for him. One magistrate thought he should now retire on half his salary; another suggested that he should be offered a retiring allowance of £50. The matter was delayed, and when it was next taken up a proposal that £25 a year should be granted for an assistant was defeated. Another attempt was made later in the same year with the same result.

Next year, a numerously-signed petition was presented to the Council in

¹ William Forrester became a well-known writing master in Edinburgh. Of his work, when he was a candidate for the post of writing master in the High School there, December, 1828, the *Caledonian Mercury* said:—"His specimens are indeed the very bean-ideal of elegance and beauty, characterised at once by great freedom and boldness of design, with the utmost nicety and perfection of execution." He was frequently employed by the Magistrates to engross Addresses. He entered the Town Council in 1852, and became a Magistrate of the city in 1857. In the beginning of February, 1861, he was appointed treasurer of Heriot's Hospital Trust, and he retained that post till October, 1872, when he resigned on the ground of advancing years. He died in January, 1876.

² A nephew of Peter, but not his successor.

³ Not the Duncan Macdougall previously mentioned, but another nephew, a cousin of the former. Mr. Duncan Macdougall, junior, however—who afterwards was his uncle's successor—had been serving his apprenticeship in the practice of teaching under his uncle for five or six years prior to his appointment as assistant in 1826.

⁴ He then went to Glasgow, where, in conjunction with Dr. Felician Wolaki and Mr. (afterwards Professor) David Thomson, he founded and carried on the George Square Mercantile Academy, one of the most successful private schools in the city.

support of the proposal, but it was again rejected. Later in the same year, another petition was presented by Mr. Lucas, signed by 200 inhabitants, asking for an assistant and stating their willingness to have the school fees increased, if the town could not otherwise afford it. Mr. Connal and Mr. Lucas then again moved the grant of £25. That it was not inability to pay this sum that inspired the majority of the Council is clear from the way in which the motion was now met. It was proposed to institute a new and separate school and give the money to the master of that. This proposal was carried—though only by a small majority: and so the matter was again shelved. It is needless to say that no more was heard of the design to found a new school. It had served its purpose, and was allowed to sink.

While the old man was being thus hardly dealt with by the authorities, his friends and old pupils gathered round him, and, in token of their respect and affection, celebrated the close of his half-century of teaching work in Stirling by entertaining him to dinner in the beginning of May, 1841. The chair was occupied by John Murray of Livilands, the oldest scholar present, and Mr. John Sawers, Procurator-Fiscal, was croupier. The magistracy was represented by Provost Galbraith, the clergy by Drs. Beith and Bennie. Fully a hundred old scholars met to do honour to their master, among whom were Colonel Graham of Meiklewood, John Burn Murdoch of Gartincaber, Colonel Baird, Mr. William Connal of Glasgow, and many other well known and respected inhabitants and neighbours. The strongest testimony was borne by all the speakers to Mr. M'Dougal's character and the value of his work, and in his reply the old man alluded with honest pride to the high positions many of his old pupils were now occupying in society, in the army, the Church, law, and commerce.¹

He was now in his eightieth year, but for five years longer he held stoutly to his work. Then on the 9th of March, 1846, the Council were summoned to consider a letter he had forwarded proposing to resign at Whitsunday of that year. The resignation was accepted, and the Council unanimously agreed, "in respect of the long and faithful services of Mr. M'Dougal as teaching the said school, having been teacher therein for fifty-five years, also on account of his advanced age, being in his eighty-fifth year, to continue his salary (£50), with an additional £10," for the remainder of his life. Thus gracefully at the end, although their treatment of him for the last decade of his teaching life had not been conspicuously generous, the Council closed their account with their veteran teacher. The description of his work

¹ The proceedings are fully reported in the *Stirling Journal*, 14th May, and in the *Observer*, 18th May, 1841.

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PETER M'DOUGAL.

as "long and faithful service" was well deserved. He made a great reputation for the Writing School of Stirling; he gained the esteem of successive generations of pupils—not a few of whom have shown their regard to his memory by benefactions to the School since, and the recollection of his worth, and even of his eccentricities, is still warmly cherished by the few that survive.

Peter or Patrick¹ M'Dougal was the eldest son of a farmer and grazier at the head of Loch Fyne, Argyllshire, and was born on the 5th of January, 1761. He received his early education at a school at Cairndow. When but fourteen years of age he began his career as a teacher at a place called Bech, a small hamlet on the shore of Loch Goil, where he was entrusted with the education of the few fishermen's children. A very primitive school this was—a mere hut, without either window or chimney, or even fire-place, the fire, when it was required, being kindled in the middle of the earthen floor. The open door had to serve for both chimney and window—admitting the light and letting out the smoke. School furniture there was none. Seats were extemporised from sods and stones, with an occasional plank; and the rudder of John Moes' fishing boat, supported on pillars of turf, formed a writing desk—that is, when the rudder could be spared from its more legitimate and profitable use.

After a year in this humble bigging, he removed to a rather better but still small place at Ardentinny on Loch Long, and there remained for about four years, doing his duty faithfully in the little school, and diligently endeavouring to improve his own education. His musical talent attracted the notice of the minister of Dunoon, who successfully exerted himself to get him appointed precentor and schoolmaster of that parish. The appointment met with opposition from some of the parishioners, chiefly on the ground of the youth of the new master—he was only nineteen years of age—but it was speedily justified by his great success both as teacher and precentor.

But he was so far from resting satisfied with this success, or with his as yet rather limited attainments, that he not only continued the most assiduous private study, but in his holidays put himself to school under the best known teachers in Glasgow and Stirling. Like other schoolmasters of the time, he attended the classes of the famous Stirling teacher, Manson whom he was some ten years later to succeed, received his instructions, studied his methods, and caught his spirit. It was probably through this

¹ His baptismal name was really Patrick, but he always wrote it Peter, as he thought that otherwise

"he might be mistaken for an Irishman."

master that he was brought under the notice of William Gordon—Manson's own predecessor in Stirling—then at the head of the most flourishing Mathematical and Writing School in Edinburgh. By Gordon he was invited to Edinburgh to become his assistant in 1785. He accepted the invitation, and so approved himself to his chief that he was shortly after assumed as a partner in the School. Edinburgh would probably have continued to offer a better field for his talents and his work than Stirling was likely to do: but his health was not good in the city, and so, when Manson died in 1791, he offered himself as his successor, and, as has been narrated, received the appointment.

He was a man of marked character. He not only ruled his pupils with a firm hand, but held his own in many a little tiff with his patrons. Characteristic incidents occur even in the matter-of-fact pages of the Council Records. In the quarrel with the Presbytery already referred to he had, of course, the backing of the Council. But on other occasions when they attempted to interfere with what he deemed his rights, "Old Patie"—as his pupils affectionately called him—proved himself more than a match for the authorities. At one time, for example (in 1839), the Council resolved, following the Glasgow fashion, to alter the School holidays to an earlier month. Now Patie was a keen shot, and for years had never missed the grouse shooting in August. When the edict of the Magistrates was served upon him, he duly announced it to his pupils, but he informed them at the same time that he intended to be in the School all the month of July, but would not be there during the month of August. There is a tradition handed down by old pupils that when the Provost and one of the Magistrates arrived to close the School in the end of June, M'Dougal locked them in one of the two rooms of which at that time his School consisted, and calmly went on with his work in the other.

That story does not appear in the Records, and perhaps may be regarded as apocryphal. But here is a little incident which shows how in another matter he got the better of his masters. The Schools were situated in the immediate neighbourhood of the public slaughter-houses. The open space in front was thus the resort of a great many loungers and rough characters. The consequence was a considerable destruction of glass in the windows of the schoolhouse. Every now and again the accounts of the Council have entries of sums paid for replacing panes of glass in the schoolroom windows said to be broken "by malicious persons from the outside." One may suspect that the boys of the School were not without their share in this destruction. Whoever may have been the chief delinquents, the Council

got tired of this continued small drain on the public funds, and a resolution was proposed and carried that they should pay for no more broken glass, but that Mr. M'Dougal and the other teachers would require to replace it at their own expense. For some time after this resolution, no items of expenditure under that head appear in the Council's books. But by and bye a member proposes and carries a motion to the effect that the Council should glaze the windows in the Writing School-room, which had been broken from the outside, *and which Mr. M'Dougal had filled up with sheet iron.*

The esteem in which Mr. M'Dougal was held by the numerous pupils who had benefited by his teaching in Stirling, was frequently manifested. In 1815, he was presented by former pupils with a richly-chased silver cup; and shortly after that he was entertained to a public dinner by old scholars then resident in Glasgow, and presented on that occasion with a gold watch. A rather curious gift testifying, in the manner of its giving, both to the regard of a former pupil and the confidence of that pupil in his old master's judgment, reached him in the summer of 1829, when Major William Miller of Jamaica asked his acceptance of a hogshead of rum, sent duty free, and at the same time requested him to send out ten or twelve young men of his own up-bringing, for whom the Major promised to find profitable employment in Jamaica.¹ The rum was accepted, and the young men sent out—but not before they had been put through a special course of training by their master. We may be sure he followed the career of these youths in Jamaica with special interest. On the margin of one of his school registers is found marked a note of regret for the death of one of the most promising of the band. The jubilee dinner in 1841 has already been mentioned. And, long after his death, when the time came for the retirement of his successor, his surviving pupils united with those of the younger generation in founding a Macdougall Scholarship as a joint memorial of uncle and nephew.

All his life he was an enthusiastic Highlander. He was one of those who were instrumental in forming the Stirling Caledonian Society, and was long an active and trusted official of that society. He never forgot his native Gaelic or lost his love for the bagpipe. It is said that after he had retired from his work, and was confined by the frailties of age to his own house, his great delight was to have a Highland piper play pibrochs before the house. It is certain that he ever took the greatest interest in the Gaelic-speaking dwellers in Stirling. For many years he gathered them together on Sundays

¹ *Stirling Journal*, 6th August, 1829.

and acted as their pastor; and when the Rev. Dr. Beith, on coming to Stirling, instituted religious services in the Gaelic tongue, Mr. M'Dougal, giving up to him the place of teacher and preacher, officiated as his precentor.

He lived for full five years after his retirement—tenderly cared for by his nephew, who had succeeded him in the School. Towards the end he was confined to bed; but even then his cheeriness of spirit did not desert him, and there were occasional flickers of that quaint and slightly satirical humour which had so often characterised his sayings. His successor occasionally held his class for natural philosophy in the house; and a pupil tells how on one occasion when a lesson on electricity, with illustrative experiments, was being given there, the noise attracted the attention of the old man, who was lying in an adjoining room. At an interval his tremulous voice was heard enquiring, "Duncan! What have you got there?" "Just some young philosophers, uncle," replied his nephew. "Ah!" muttered the old man, "there are too many philosophers in this world; drown the young ones, Duncan." So to the last he had his little joke at consequential persons and their pretentious names.

He died on the 27th of June, 1851, in the ninety-first year of his age. A hard-headed, kindly-hearted, whole-souled man was old Patie. He did a long day's work for Stirling—did it honestly and well—until exhausted nature was unable to bear the burden longer. His name deserves to be held in grateful remembrance.¹

DUNCAN MACDOUGALL—1846-1882.

The Council had not far or long to look for a successor to Peter M'Dougal. From the time that Mr. Duncan Macdougall left the School in 1831 he had been teaching in Glasgow, with such reputation that the Council immediately offered to appoint him successor to his uncle. As an inducement the fees were again raised, and the augmented salary was continued. Although even thus Mr. Macdougall was making a considerable pecuniary sacrifice in leaving his prosperous school in Glasgow, yet a feeling of loyalty to the School in which he had been educated and had formerly taught, and affection for his aged relative, led him to accept the offer. His success in Glasgow was in no doubt. The *Glasgow Citizen*, in noticing his removal, spoke of him as "a

¹ Mr. M'Dougal published in 1816 a work on arithmetic, which shows the thoroughness with which he was wont to handle his subject. It would be difficult even yet to find a more completely

practical and useful manual. The title is "A Complete Course of Practical Arithmetic, including Logarithmic Arithmetic and Artificers' Mensurations. Glasgow, 1816."

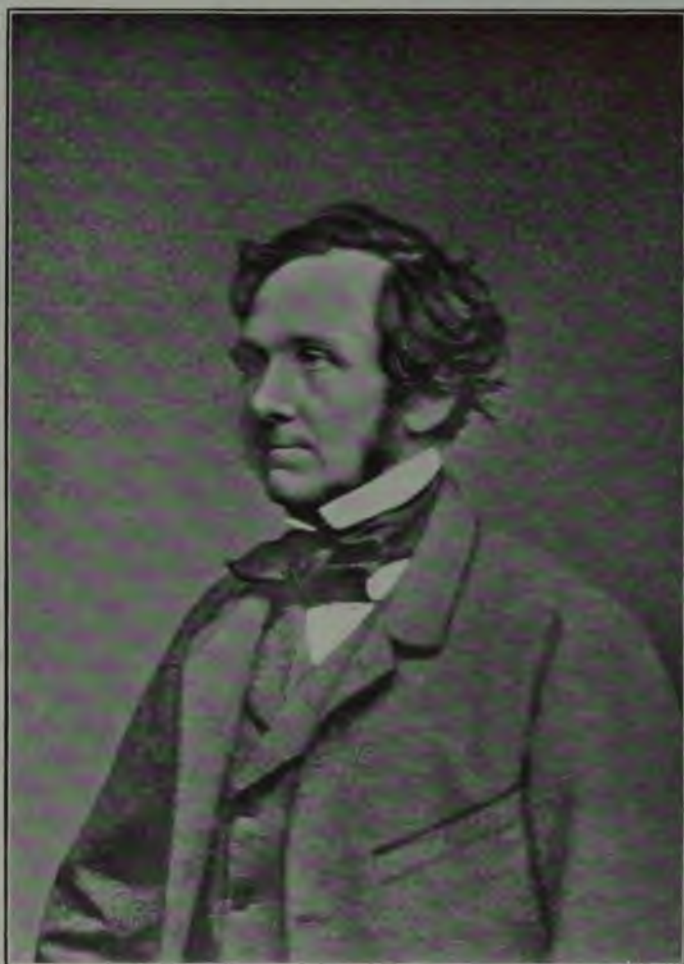
successful teacher in the city for upwards of fifteen years," and as "highly valued for his professional and literary attainments and social worth." On the 27th of May, 1846, a numerous company of former pupils entertained him to dinner in Glasgow, and on the 12th September he was similarly honoured by the principal private teachers in Glasgow, and presented by them with a piece of silver plate as a mark of their esteem. Mr Macdougall thus entered on his work in Stirling with the best omens, and for upwards of thirty years he fully maintained the credit of the School. Two new subjects — natural philosophy and phonographic shorthand — were introduced by him to the Writing School. These, and especially the latter, added much to the practical value of the education given in the School.

Just at this time the Arithmetical and English Classes were considerably increased by reason of a new arrangement made in the opposition Academy. That school had been taught with success since the beginning of 1840 by Mr. J. J. Dunlop. When the new masters (Mr. Macdougall and Mr. Young) were appointed to the Burgh Schools, Mr. Dunlop discontinued the teaching of English and arithmetic, and pupils thenceforth attended the Burgh Schools for these subjects, while they continued to go to Mr. Dunlop's school for classics and mathematics. The growth of the Writing School was marked. In 1851 there were about 250 pupils in attendance; and on entering the new High School in 1856, the numbers were so great that it was deemed necessary to appoint a regular assistant. Previously to this Mr. Macdougall had been in the habit — like his uncle — of employing and paying monitorial assistants. These young men received a careful and useful training, and many of them afterwards became successful professional and mercantile men. The Council now agreed to give £20 towards the salary of an assistant, on condition that Mr. Macdougall should contribute £25 more. Under this arrangement the first assistant master was Edward Macfie, who continued till the end of session 1857-1858, when he left for an appointment in Londonderry. The next was G. M. Scott — son of a famous teacher of writing in Edinburgh — who left in 1860. He was followed by W. K. Bannatyne. In November, 1866, Mr. Bannatyne went to attend classes in Edinburgh University, and was succeeded by J. Duncan. Mr. Duncan, however, remained only to the close of the session. Mr. Bannatyne returned, and served till the end of session 1869-1870, when he left to become sub-editor of the *Edinburgh Daily Review*, at that time under the editorship of Henry Kingsley. He was then succeeded by Robert Dawson. Mr. Dawson continued to assist Mr. Macdougall during the remainder of his teaching life, and on his retirement in 1882 was appointed his successor in the Writing and Commercial Department of the High School.

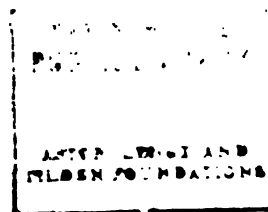
Mr. Macdougall was a man of the most kindly and friendly disposition, much beloved by his pupils, highly esteemed in the community, and generally speaking on the best terms with the managers of the School. On two occasions only some malcontents in the Council prevailed on that body to subject the School to special inspections. First, in 1858, Dr. Woodford, one of H.M. Inspectors of Schools, was sent for to report on the School. His report was so favourable that an attempt was made to obtain from him what was called a "revised" report. But this "revision," if received, did not reach the public. Again, in 1863, Professor Kelland was instructed to make a special examination of the School. His report spoke well of all the departments of the School, and especially of the work in arithmetic and mathematics. These extraordinary inspections caused some little friction at the time, as the teachers felt, not unnaturally, that they were suspected, but on both occasions Mr. Macdougall's classes, as well as the others, came out of the ordeal most satisfactorily. There is no doubt, however, that Mr. Macdougall felt deeply the suspicions that had given rise to them. He was a man of sensitive conscience and blameless honour, than whom no one less required to be watched. And underneath his peacefulness of temper and suavity of manner lay a quick and high spirit, which keenly resented everything approaching to unworthy or underhand conduct. With the School Board, as with his colleagues in the High School, his harmonious co-operation remained unbroken, until, in 1882, he felt the time had come for retiring from the work to which his long life had been devoted. The School Board graciously acknowledged his long and excellent services, and the high character which had impressed itself on his pupils, and voted him a retiring allowance of £100 per annum.

In testimony of the good work done by him and his uncle, a sum of £250 was subscribed by old pupils to perpetuate the name in connection with the High School. A piece of plate, with a suitable inscription, was presented to Mr. Macdougall himself, and in accordance with his wishes the remainder of the sum was devoted to founding a Mathematical Scholarship in memory of uncle and nephew, who between them had held the mastership of the School from 1791 to 1882. The presentation was made in the High School on 18th January, 1884, and in acknowledging it Mr. Macdougall, with characteristic modesty, dwelt chiefly on the life and achievements of his uncle, referring but slightly to his own work. This token of esteem, from those whose esteem he most valued, cheered his declining years.

Duncan Macdougall was the son of Dugald Macdougall, a farmer at Dundarave on Loch Fyne side. He was born on the 8th of August, 1805, in the old castle of Dundarave, which at that time was occupied as the farm-



DUNCAN MACDOUGALL.



house. When about seven years of age he was sent to his uncle Peter at Stirling, with whom thenceforth he continued to live, returning to his father's house only during holiday times. The care bestowed upon him by his revered uncle he repaid by a lifetime of affection and dutiful service. His education was received entirely in the Stirling schools : under Mr. Burden and Dr. Munro in the Grammar School, Mr. Bell and Mr. Weir in the English School, and Mr. Peter M'Dougal in the Writing and Mathematical School.

He began to assist his uncle at a very early age—apparently in 1821—at first as a monitor and junior assistant, until in 1826 he was formally appointed principal assistant by the Town Council. Although the Council withdrew the subsidy for an assistant in 1829, he continued, out of regard for his uncle, to give his services in the School till 1831. Then he went to Glasgow and organised his most successful school there. In addition to his scholarly attainments and professional skill, his amiable temper and pleasing manners and his social accomplishments—among which may be reckoned his delightful rendering of Scottish songs—all contributed to make him exceedingly popular in the western city. After fifteen years of highly-appreciated work in Glasgow—where he made and through life retained many warm friends—he was recalled to Stirling in 1846, in the manner which has been already narrated, to take up the work of his venerable relative. A period of thirty-six years' work in this position made up a record of sixty-one years' continuous service as a teacher previous to his retirement in 1882.

Such a lengthened spell of unbroken work had worthily earned a period of repose. The few remaining years of his life were spent in this peaceful rest, but not in inactivity. He employed himself, so long as he was able, in charitable and religious work ; and he found a constant enjoyment in noting the successes of his old School and his old pupils. Esteemed by all who knew him, and loved most by those who knew him best, he entered into his final rest on the 28th of December, 1885, in the eighty-first year of his age. His uncle and he together had served the cure of the Mathematical School of Stirling for a period not much short of a century—surely a record in scholastic annals.

APPENDIX.

MASTERS AND ASSISTANTS IN THE WRITING AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL —1747-1856.

Masters.

ADAM STEWART
—1747-1751.
JOHN DRUMMOND
interim—1751-1752.
WILLIAM GORDON
—1752-1759.
JAMES INNES
—1759-1761.
DANIEL MANSON
—1761-1791.

PETER M'DOUGAL
—1791-1846.

The Council withdrew the grant for an assistant in 1829, and after 1831 Mr M'Dougal carried on the School alone.

DUNCAN MACDOUGALL
1846-1882.

Assistants.

PAUL DOIG
—1808-1811.
ALEXANDER FORRESTER
—1811-1814.
WILLIAM FORRESTER
—1814-1817.
DUNCAN MACDOUGALL, Senr.
—1817-1820.
JOHN ELLIOTT
—1820-1826.
DUNCAN MACDOUGALL, Junr.
—1826-1831

Mr. Macdougall conducted the School with monitorial assistants whom he engaged and paid for himself, until the Writing School was united to the High School in 1856. The names of assistants after that date are given in an Appendix to the Chapters on the High School.

IV.—THE HIGH SCHOOL.

CHAPTER I.

THE HIGH SCHOOL UNDER THE TOWN COUNCIL—1856-1873.

THE origin of the movement which, after many years of negotiation and fruitless effort, led at length to the erection of the High School in 1854, is traceable to the schism in the Grammar School. As has been mentioned in the history of that institution, a secession took place in 1826. This was supported by a considerable body of the inhabitants, and so early as 1831 we find them complaining that the School was not acknowledged by the municipality.¹ The feeling of dissatisfaction with the state of things in the Grammar School continued to smoulder for some years—the Council meanwhile waiting for some distinct manifestation of the public feeling. On the 12th December, 1839, in consequence of a letter received from the Rev. Robert Henderson, incumbent of the Episcopal Church, "Convener of a Committee of inhabitants interested in the improvement of Grammar School education," a special meeting of Council was held to consider the whole matter. A deputation,² of which Mr. Henderson was spokesman, appeared and stated their case. From what was said by him and others, it appeared that there were at that time eighteen boys in the Grammar School and "about twenty-five" in the rival establishment. As the teacher of the latter (Mr. J. Callander) was about to leave, the Committee thought that now was the time for reorganising the Grammar School. They had already communicated with Dr. Munro, but had got no satisfaction. They proposed now that the Council should appoint an usher at a salary of £50, who should in the management of his classes be independent of the Rector, and who should have the whole teaching of Latin and English, while Dr. Munro should

¹ *Stirling Journal*, 28th July, 1831.

² The members of this deputation were the Rev. Messrs. Henderson and Marshall, the Rev. Dr. Beith,

and Messrs. Hill, Chrystal, Hallyburton, Hewitt, John M'Ewen, and Grassom. (Council Minute, 12th December; *Stirling Journal*, 20th December, 1839.)

continue to teach Greek, French, and Italian. If this were done, they were willing that the fees should be raised to 10s. a quarter, to be equally divided between the Rector and usher. The Council appointed a Committee to confer with Dr. Munro and report. The proposal, it will be seen, virtually amounted to shelving the old Doctor, as in the subjects allotted to him there would be very few, if any, pupils left for him to teach. He quite understood the move and strongly resisted it, but expressed himself willing to leave the appointment of his assistant in the hands of the Council. The Inhabitants' Committee then made another overture to the Council. They proposed to establish a new school, and asked the Council to give £30 of salary to its master and the use of the Guildhall or other building belonging to the town for a class-room. This proposal the Council met by granting the use of the Guildhall and contributing £15 a year for five years to the salary of the new teacher on condition that the Committee met this with another £15 and restricted the fee to 7s. 6d. a quarter.¹ Thus originated the Stirling Classical and Mathematical Academy, which opened in the beginning of September, 1840, with Mr. John James Dunlop as master.

In the end of that year the Council received a communication from Mr. Robert Hill, Secretary to the new Academy, asking a Committee of Council to be appointed to meet with his Committee to "consider about erecting a new Academy in the burgh." The request was acceded to; the Committees met, and their report given in on 15th February, 1841, was as follows:—"(1) That it would be of great benefit to the town of Stirling and neighbouring district if an Academy were established, affording sufficient accommodation for teaching therein the various branches of a classical and commercial education by several masters, under the superintendence of a headmaster or Rector; (2) that this could be accomplished by a fund raised in shares to be taken by the town and public bodies in Stirling, and by individuals therein and in the neighbourhood, and others taking an interest in the prosperity of Stirling; (3) that the management of the Academy with the election of teachers should be vested in the subscribers according to the extent of their respective subscriptions; (4) that as, from time to time, the offices of teachers in the different burgh schools became vacant, their places should be transferred to the Academy, and the present schools sold for behoof of the town." This report was approved of by the Council, and it was remitted to a Committee to "mature plans." It took exactly

¹ This resolution, deliberately suppressed in the Minutes of Council, is reported in the local news-

papers: *Observer*, 23rd December; *Journal*, 27th December, 1839.

four years to mature those plans.¹ A report was presented on the 10th February, 1845, in which it was proposed to raise £4000 for the building of a new Academy.² Of this sum the Council were asked to pay £2000 and to hand over to the disposal of the directors of the proposed Academy the salaries held by the teachers of the Grammar School, the Writing School, and the English School, while the public were expected to take up £2000 in £10 shares. It was further recommended that the Academy should be managed by a board of twelve directors, six to be appointed by the Town Council and six by the shareholders.³ A motion to delay consideration of this till the March meeting of Council was carried. At that meeting a numerously-signed petition against the project was presented.⁴ Again delay for six months was moved, and carried by a majority of one.

So the scheme of the projected Academy and the agitation against Dr. Munro, which had originated it, went to rest till the end of 1851. On the 19th December of that year, a deputation of inhabitants headed by Mr. Robert Sconce (afterwards Sheriff Sconce) appeared before the Council and presented a memorial, signed by 297 townsmen, praying that steps should be taken for the retirement of the present Rector and the appointment of a new one. The Council accordingly communicated with Dr. Munro, offering him a retiring allowance of £50 per annum, with £20 additional for house rent. The doctor replied that he saw no reason why he should retire, and respectfully declined the proposal. At the same meeting at which this letter was read (16th February, 1852), a report of a Committee that had been appointed to examine the Burgh Schools was presented. The reporters stated that they were pleased with all and "specially pleased" with the Grammar School. That looks like a sarcastic commentary on the desire to get rid of Dr. Munro.

It was obvious, however, that the people, for whatever reason, would not subscribe for a new building if Dr. Munro was retained; and matters were again at an apparent deadlock. But now a *deus ex machina* appeared on the scene. Colonel Hamilton Tovey Tennent, H.E.I.C.S., an old pupil of the Schools, addressed a letter to Provost Sawers, which gave an impulse

¹ Nothing at all appears to have been done by the first Committee. On the 19th February, 1844, Bailie Smith moved for a new Committee, which reported as stated.

² Councillor (afterwards Bailie and Provost) Rankin affirmed that the existing schoolhouses were a disgrace to Stirling, while others held they were

good enough and sufficient for the town.

³ This scheme was modelled on the constitution of several academies recently established, under the joint control of Town Councils and shareholders, which were working fairly well.

⁴ By Bailie M'Alley.

to the desire for new and improved buildings by opening up a prospect of success. As the new High School was really the result of the offer made by Colonel Tennent, his letter deserves to be given in full:—

STANMORE, 30th August, 1852.

MY DEAR SIR,

I had occasion to revisit the good town of Stirling the other day after a rather long absence, and I was much gratified with the handsome appearance of the Churches, Banks, Prison, and other buildings, which have been recently erected, and I could not help regretting that some portion of the wealth so liberally distributed had not been appropriated to the renovation of the Public Schools of the place.

It occurs to me that Stirling has not progressed as it ought to have done in this respect since the days of the learned Dr. Doig and the talented and indefatigable Mr. M'Dougal. I may be wrong in my conjecture, nevertheless I beg to assure you that I felt very great pleasure a short while ago from observing in the *Stirling Journal* that it had been mooted in the Council of the Town to remove the Fleshmarket and to improve the Schools.

Impressed with these sentiments, I beg you will do me the favour to make known to your colleagues that if they will come to a decision on the subject of an improved (M'Dougal) School House, *before the end of the present year*, I shall be happy to contribute the sum of one thousand pounds in aid of the building.

I have the pleasure to subscribe myself an Honorary Burgess¹ of the Town of Stirling, and

My dear Sir,

Your faithful Servant,

H. TOVEY TENNENT.

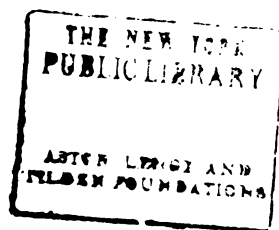
Provost SAWERS.

At a special meeting called to consider this letter on 6th September, 1852, Colonel Tennent's offer was unanimously and cordially accepted; his condition was agreed to, the Provost was instructed to convey to him the warm thanks of the Council, and a Committee was appointed to confer with the Colonel and make all arrangements for proceeding to build.² At next meeting (27th September) a Committee of Inhabitants waited on the Council, desiring to co-operate in building the School—Academy it is always called at this time—and raising funds. This co-operation was accepted, and five members from outside were added to the Committee of Council. The Council further agreed to offer as a site for the new build-

¹ It had been agreed in 1829 to present Colonel Tennent with the Honorary Freedom of the Burgh, but his departure for India had prevented the completion of the ceremony at that time. As a matter of fact, he was not really an Honorary Burgess until he was presented

with the Freedom on the occasion of laying the foundation stone of the new High School, on 3rd August, 1854.

² This Committee consisted of Provost Sawers, Bailies Morrison and Mouat, and Councillors M'Gregor, Gentleman, and Yellowlees.





ORIGINAL PLAN OF HIGH SCHOOL.

ings "the Fleshmarket and Slaughterhouse, together with as much of Cowane's Yard as could be appropriated without interfering with the thoroughfares and accesses to adjoining properties." This site had a historic interest. Known at that time as Cowane's Yard, it had previously borne the name of Greyfriars' Yard. It was, in fact, the ground that had been occupied by the old Monastery of Franciscans or Greyfriars. In excavating for the new building, as also for the later extension in 1889, bones and skulls—doubtless the remains of friars of the olden times—and foundations of the cloisters and other buildings running along the Spittal Street side of the ground, were uncovered.¹

Plans for the building, prepared by the Messrs. Hay, architects, Liverpool, were submitted to the Committee and accepted by them, and were definitely approved by the Council at a meeting held on 22nd November, 1852. These plans were certainly ambitious enough. Designed in what the architects call the Collegiate style, they showed buildings of imposing elevation, in the style of English Gothic prevalent from the thirteenth to the fifteenth century, grouped around three sides of a spacious quadrangle, which was to form the playground of the School. Along the west side of the ground at this time ran a row of fine lime trees, which it was hoped might be preserved to form a sylvan walk in front of the School; but unfortunately it was found necessary to cut them down.² The front of the building occupies the line of these trees. In the centre of this frontage rises a square tower with surmounting spire, attaining a height of 110 feet from the ground to the vane. Through this tower a wide portal leads into the quadrangle. On the wall over the central archway is a fine sculptured group, representative of Education, Science, and Art, designed by the Messrs. Hay, and executed by the well-known sculptor, Handyside Ritchie. Beneath this are blocks intended to bear

¹ The Franciscans—so named from St. Francis of Assisi, who founded the Order in 1206—were called by their founder, *Fratres Minores* (Minorites), and were also known as Greyfriars from the colour of their dress. They were divided into Conventuals, the original order, and Observantines, a reformed order instituted by Bernard of Sienna in 1419. The Conventuals came into Scotland in 1219; while the Observantines were introduced by James I., who founded a convent of their order at Edinburgh c. 1446. A local tradition says that the Franciscan Monastery at Stirling was founded by James II., and that within its walls that monarch did penance for the murder of William, Earl of

Douglas, in 1452. This tradition is probably incorrect, as it is certain that James IV. founded a convent of the order in the town in 1494 (*vide Epistolæ Regum Scotorum*, vol. i., p. 23, also *Accounts of the Lord High Treasurer for sums paid*, "to the Greyfreris of Striuelin to thair bigging:" vol. i. pp. 390-1). This was the scene of that king's frequent penances (*Cf. Dunbar's Dirge to the King at Stirling*).

² A magnificent plane-tree, twenty-seven feet in circumference, once graced the Greyfriars Yard. This was sacrificed in 1783 when the Fleshmarket was formed in the eastern portion of the ground. This great tree stood just where the open play-shed of the High School is now placed.

the arms of the burgh and certain antique heads. These have never been executed. A framed slab on the front wall of the class-room to the left of the tower was intended to carry an inscription in honour of Colonel Tennent. It still remains blank. The great central tower is flanked on either side by large class-rooms of a single storey in height, with steep pitched roof and open rafters ; while at both ends of these the building is carried up to the height of two storeys, profusely ornamented with turrets and pinnacles. Down Spittal Street and along the north side of the quadrangle, the building was to be continued at the height of two storeys, but with somewhat varying levels, so as to give an effective sky-line and picturesque grouping of the buildings. The north-east angle, like the others, was adorned with spires and turrets. Round nearly the whole quadrangle—a portion of the north side only excepted—ran a portico supported on massive pillars.

The room in the central tower to the left of the archway was intended for a business office, while a similar, but somewhat larger, room to the right was added to the accommodation of the English School, and the upper flats of the tower were to form a house for the janitor. To the right the one-storey portion was to be the main class-room (fifty-five feet by twenty-two feet) for the English School, while the square building at the south-western angle held two class-rooms, each with a smaller withdrawing room and lavatory. The lower of these rooms was intended for gymnastics, and the upper for an art master. The arrangement on the left of the archway was similar : one large single-storied school to accommodate the classes in writing, arithmetic, and mathematics, flanked by the higher building at the corner, which afforded room for the teachers of classical and modern languages. On the Spittal Street side was placed the examination hall, open from floor to roof, with a gallery running round the west and south sides. This hall measured eighty-four feet by thirty-two feet, and was estimated to be capable of accommodating an audience of 700 people. Next to the hall, and occupying the north-eastern corner of the building, were seven large and three smaller rooms, designed to be utilised as laboratories, scientific class-rooms, and lecturers' apartments. A shed for drill and gymnastics connected the buildings at the angle with a large building on the east side of the quadrangle (sixty-four feet by thirty feet, internal measurement), the ground flat of which was intended for a library and the upper flat for a museum.

Such were the designs of the architects. They were certainly comprehensive enough, and much in advance of the school architecture of the time. Unfortunately, they were also greatly beyond the pecuniary resources of the Burgh. Only the front block, it was found, could be erected at the time ;

and in this fragmentary condition the building remained for nearly forty years. Even to the present day the hall and museum are *desiderata*. The class-rooms were too large for the present ideas of what a class-room ought to be, but they mark a characteristic feature of the School management of that period. It must be remembered that in those days trained assistants were scarcely known, and it was considered necessary that the young men, who acted as assistants, should do their work under the supervision and in the presence of the head-masters of the department. Hence arose the supposed necessity for designing large rooms, in which two or more teachers could be engaged at the same time under the eye of their chief. The confusion and loss of teaching power involved in this method would not be tolerated now. The great rooms, with open roofs, moreover, were difficult to heat equably by the open fire-places then in use, and were very uncertain in their acoustics.

It was thought that £4000 would be sufficient to complete the building according to these plans, but, if that sum was likely to be exceeded, it was resolved that the examination hall should be left out of the plan.¹ In the meantime, the Committee proceeded to obtain building estimates and to raise subscriptions. The result of their labours was reported to the Council on 20th September, 1853, by Mr. Sconce, who stated that the estimates amounted to £6500,² and that after making every deduction that could with propriety be made, £5000 would be required. The subscriptions amounted to £3300, and this sum the Committee hoped to be able to make up to £4000, and they asked the Council to supply the remaining £1000 necessary to complete the building. Provost Sawers moved that the £1000 should be granted in yearly instalments of £250, on condition that the building, when erected, should become the property of the Burgh, and this was agreed to almost unanimously.³ The estimates for the amended plans were found to come to £4136 and the opening of 1854 saw building operations begun. A little difficulty was caused at first by an interdict taken out by the Incorporation of Fleshers; but no time was lost, as the interdict was speedily recalled by the Sheriff (Sir John Hay). The new building—which the Council resolved to call the High School—was so far advanced as to allow the foundation stone to be laid on the 3rd of August.

That was a great day in Stirling. The railway companies ran trains at cheap fares, and from early morning great numbers of country people poured into the town from the surrounding districts. The streets were crowded with

¹ Leaving out the examination hall would of necessity mean also leaving out the scientific and other class-rooms at the north-east angle of the building.

² Including the examination hall, but probably not the museum and library.

³ The vote was fifteen for the proposal and two against it.

inhabitants and visitors. At noon the shops were closed and the bells began to ring. The ceremonies of the day opened with the presentation of the freedom of the Burgh to Colonel Tennent. After that, the select company in the Council Chambers proceeded to join the procession, which was being formed in Allan Park under the direction of Grand-Marshal Andrew Robertson. This was a most imposing affair. The town's dignitaries were all there, with their gorgeously appparelled satellites bearing aloft the *palladia* of the ancient burgh—the blue blanket, the municipal flags, the ancient weights and measures, the town halberts. The Guildry, the Seven Incorporated Trades, the Tolerated Communities, were present, with their various insignia. There were also in the procession representatives of all the public bodies and of every profession and section of the community; the boys of the various public schools with the masters; Oddfellows, Free Gardeners, and Freemasons, with their quaint dresses and mysterious emblems. Flags of all kinds were conspicuous, and music was in profusion, from the town drummer and piper to fully-equipped instrumental bands.¹ The local newspapers rise to enthusiasm in describing the brave display. "It was," says the *Journal*, "perhaps the most gorgeous pageant which has ever been witnessed in Stirling." And the *Observer* declares that "not even when Royalty graced our ancient town was there ever witnessed a finer spectacle than that which was seen this third of August, at the laying of the foundation-stone of a school."

About one o'clock, amid the waving of flags, the music of the bands, and the cheers of the spectators, the procession began to wend its way through the closely packed streets to the site of the new building. There the foundation-stone was laid with full Masonic ritual, by Sir Alexander Gibson Maitland, Provincial Grand Master Mason, the dedicatory prayer being offered up by the Rev. Dr. Arnot of Edinburgh, Grand Chaplain. The plate affixed to the foundation-stone bore the following inscription:—

THE FOUNDATION STONE
OF THE
HIGH SCHOOL OF STIRLING
WAS ON THE
3RD DAY OF AUGUST, 1854,
IN THE
EIGHTEENTH YEAR OF HER MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA,
LAID WITH MASONIC SOLEMNITIES BY
SIR ALEXANDER CHARLES GIBSON MAITLAND, BART.,
OF CLIFTONHALL,
PROVINCIAL GRAND MASTER,

¹ See the official programme of the procession, printed in Appendix.

ASSISTED BY THE GRAND LODGE OF SCOTLAND AND MANY OF
THE DAUGHTER LODGES, IN PRESENCE OF
JOHN SAWERS, ESQ., PROVOST,
AND THE
MAGISTRATES AND TOWN COUNCIL OF STIRLING,
AND OF
LIEUT.-COLONEL HAMILTON TOVEY TENNENT
OF STANMORE, IN THE COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX,
A NATIVE OF STIRLING,
A MUNIFICENT CONTRIBUTOR TO THE BUILDING ;
AND OF THE OTHER SUBSCRIBERS AND PUBLIC
BODIES OF STIRLING.

JOHN HAY
WM. HARDIE HAY
JAMES MURDOCH HAY } OF LIVERPOOL, ARCHITECTS.

Here follow the names of the Magistrates and Town Council, and the High School Committee. Then, as is usual, the local newspapers and current coins¹ were placed in the cavity under the stone ; the Grand Master made a most felicitous and graceful little speech, and the Provost presented Colonel Tennent with the silver trowel used on the occasion.² The proceedings of the day concluded with the inevitable dinner, which was held in the Golden Lion at five P.M. Above 150 gentlemen were present. Provost Sawers presided, assisted by Robert Bruce, Esquire of Kennet (father of the present Lord Balfour of Burleigh), and Procurator-Fiscal Sconce as croupiers. Besides those who had taken the chief part in the ceremonies of the day, many gentlemen of position and distinction were present,³ and there was much eloquent speaking. Especially interesting speeches were made by Mr. Duncan Macdougall and Mr. James Donaldson, masters in the School, and by the witty Sheriff Logan, a former pupil of the School.

Thus the building was begun with the fairest auspices, but misfortune soon overtook it. The builders were unable to complete their contract. In the beginning of November, 1855, it was reported that the contract money was exhausted, and that building operations had ceased. The Council, how-

¹ The newspapers were the *Stirling Journal and Advertiser*, the *Stirling Observer*, the *British Messenger*, and the *Masonic Calendar* ; the coins—sovereign, half-sovereign (gold), crown, half-crown, shilling, sixpence, fourpence, threepence, twopence (silver), penny, half-penny, farthing, half-farthing (copper).

² The Muse was not wanting to celebrate the day. An ode, "To the Eastern Star," was written

for the occasion by William Sinclair, the Stirling poet ; and in justice it must be said that Mr. Sinclair's ode is far above the average merit of such occasional poems.

³ Sir James Anderson, M.P., Sheriff Baillie (Lord Jerviswood), Sheriff Logan, Sergeant Bain of Livi-lands, Major Henderson of Westerton, Mr. Wright of Broom, &c.

ever, guaranteed the workmen's wages, and building again went on under the superintendence of a clerk of works. By 12th May, 1856, four class-rooms were ready, and the School was partially opened. For another year the building continued in a scrambling way and under great difficulties. In the month of August, 1857, the School Committee made a report to the Council. From this report, we learn that the original estimates had amounted to £4136, while the subscriptions promised reached the sum of £4430. The expenditure, however, up to that date had been £5081 13s. 11d, and the subscriptions received, with interest, yielded £3862 12s. 11d. There was thus a deficiency of £1219 1s., but to this had to be added the sum of £141 17s. 11d. due to Bank for interest on overdrafts, and £432 2s. 3d. of tradesmen's accounts still unpaid. So that the total debt due at that date was £1793 1s. 2d. Subscriptions to the amount of £625 yet remained unpaid, and the Committee reckoned that about three-fourths of that sum might yet be recovered. For about a year they used diligence to this end, and also applied to Colonel Tennent for an additional sum to enable them to complete what they had begun. The Colonel declined to do more than he had already done. In May, 1858, the joint Committee of Council and Inhabitants appeared before the Council and reported their want of success. They proposed now that the Council should clear off the £1750 of the debt resting on the School by appropriating the £750 obtained from the sale of the old Grammar School¹ and borrowing £1000 on the security of the buildings. They promised that, if this were done, they would take steps to obtain the necessary funds for erecting a hall for the High School and the burgh generally. The Council agreed to this request, and fulfilled their part of the agreement. The funds for erecting the hall, however, were not then or afterwards forthcoming. No hall was built : nor was any further portion of the architects' plan carried out. The west side of the quadrangle only had been built, and in this fragmentary state the High School remained during the whole time it continued in the hands of the Council, and for many years after its transference to the School Board,

To return now to the internal history of the School. Dr. Munro died, as has been already stated, on 28th October, 1853, and the Council, before appointing a successor, resolved to reconsider the arrangements of the Grammar School. It was decided to abolish the office of usher, and to separate the teaching of modern languages from the Grammar School. For these languages a distinct teacher was to be appointed, at a salary of £30 and fees.

¹ The Grammar School was sold by public roup on the 9th February, 1856, and was purchased by the

Commissioners of Supply for the County of Stirling. It has ever since been used as the Militia storehouse.

The classical master was to receive a salary of £60 and fees, and was to teach mathematics and natural philosophy in addition to classics. This latter provision did not take effect, as the classical master afterwards appointed declined to teach mathematics and natural philosophy, so that these branches remained under the charge of the writing and mathematical master as heretofore. It was further resolved to appoint teachers of music, drawing, and gymnastics, with fees but without salary. The fees were also fixed.¹ Besides these arrangements, the Council approved what was called a Programme of the Course of Study, drawn up by a Committee. This document, interesting as an illustration of what was considered at the time most advanced in educational purpose, and for the sake of comparison with the work of the High School at the present day, may find a place here. "The Programme of the Course of Study," says the Minute of Council (19th December, 1853), "will stand thus:—

- I.—ENGLISH—(1) Reading, Spelling, Derivation ; (2) Grammar and Composition ; (3) Geography and History ; (4) Natural History.
- II.—COMMERCIAL—(1) Writing and Arithmetic ; (2) Book-keeping.
- III.—CLASSICAL, &C.—(1) Latin and Greek ; (2) Higher Branches of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy and Astronomy.
- IV.—MODERN LANGUAGES.—French, German, Italian.
- V.—DRAWING, and Modelling and Colouring.
- VI.—GYMNASTICS, DANCING."

It seems scarcely necessary to say that this rather ambitious "programme" was not then fully carried out. The requisite apparatus for the contemplated science teaching was not provided until many years after that date.

JAMES DONALDSON, M.A. (LL.D., &C.)—1854-1856.

As a beginning, however, the Council proceeded to elect teachers of classics and modern languages ; and on the 11th of July, 1854, Mr. James Donaldson, M.A., at that time assistant to the Professor of Greek in the University of Edinburgh, was appointed classical master, and Mr. Theodore Roeding master of modern languages. Until the new building was ready for occupation, the English School and the Writing and Mathematical School occupied the old Grammar Schoolhouse, where also Mr. Roeding was accommodated with an upper chamber ; while the classical department, under Mr. Donaldson, found room in the East Kirk Session House. By the month of May, 1856, the

¹ Classics, 7s. 6d. per quarter ; French, German, Italian—any one language, 5s. : any two, 7s. 6d. : all three, 10s. per quarter. Fees for music, drawing,

and gymnastics were not then fixed, as there was as yet no accommodation for these classes.

building was so far advanced as to permit of the transference to it of the various Burgh Schools. Accordingly, on the 12th May of that year, the new High School was formally opened by the Provost and Magistrates in presence of the Town Council and a gathering of the inhabitants of the burgh. The pupils marched down from the upper part of the town, where their temporary quarters had been, and took possession of their new premises—the Latin and Greek Classes under Mr. Donaldson, the Modern Languages Classes under Mr. Roeding, the Writing and Mathematical Classes under Mr. Macdougall, and the English Classes under Mr. Young.

The School did not long retain the services of Mr. Donaldson. He taught for a few months only in the High School. He was appointed one of the classical masters in the High School of Edinburgh, and bade farewell to Stirling on the 29th of September, 1856, amid many tokens of esteem and goodwill on the part of his pupils and their guardians. The Grammar School was almost defunct before Dr. Munro's death. Mr. Donaldson opened his classes with about forty pupils, and left between seventy and eighty. The subsequent career of this distinguished scholar and teacher has greatly influenced Scottish education and scholarship for a period that is now little short of half a century.

He was born at Aberdeen on the 26th of April, 1831, and was educated first at the Grammar School and afterwards at Marischal College and the University of Aberdeen, where he graduated. Subsequently he prosecuted further study at New College, London, and at the University of Berlin. He became Greek tutor in the University of Edinburgh in 1852, and in 1854 was elected Rector of the Grammar School of Stirling. In 1856 he was appointed one of the classical masters in the High School of Edinburgh, and advanced to the rectorship—in succession to Dr. Schmitz—in 1866. He had meantime been elected F.R.S.E., and in 1865 the University of Aberdeen had conferred on him the honorary degree of LL.D. After a five years' tenure of the rectorship, he was appointed Professor of Humanity at Aberdeen in 1881. This professoriate continued for another five years, when (1886) he was appointed Principal of the United Colleges of St. Salvador and St. Leonards, and three years later (1889) Principal of the University of St. Andrews.

In the educational movements which marked the last half of the nineteenth century in Scotland, Dr. Donaldson has borne a prominent part. Not only in the practice of teaching, but all through the progress of educational legislation and university reform his influence has been felt. By lectures and addresses, by articles in magazines and reviews, by evidence given before various Royal Commissions—to which his high standing as an educator gave special



DR. DONALDSON.



weight—he has done much to shape the legislation of the time, and to improve the condition of teachers and teaching in Scotland. Under his wise and energetic rule the ancient University of St. Andrews is prospering and extending.

His published works are numerous. His literary activity began early and has continued throughout his life. The first work from his pen was a modern Greek Grammar, published in 1853. This was followed by the *Lyra Græca* in 1854. A Critical History of Christian Literature and Doctrine, from the Death of the Apostles to the Nicene Council, in three volumes, appeared in 1864-1866. Then came the great work, The Ante-Nicene Christian Library, edited by Dr. Donaldson in conjunction with the Rev. Dr. Roberts,¹ in twenty-four volumes, 1867-1872; Lectures on the History of Education in Prussia and England, 1874, and in the same year The Apostolical Fathers, a Critical Account of their Genuine Writings and of their Doctrines; the Expiatory and Substitutionary Sacrifices of the Greeks—a paper read to the Royal Society of Edinburgh—1875. His contributions to encyclopedias, reviews, and magazines are too numerous to mention in detail. They include such subjects as Greek Language (*Kitto's Encyclopedia*); Education (*Chambers's Information*); University Reform, Rome and Early Christianity, Position of Women in Ancient Greece, Characters of Plautus (*Contemporary Review*)—besides articles in the *Encyclopedia Britannica*, *Edinburgh Review*, *Scottish Review* and others. In addition to all this, Dr. Donaldson edited for many years *The Museum, or English Journal of Education*, and was the first editor of the *Scottish Educational News*.

During the year 1856 some further re-arrangements were made, necessitated by the increase of pupils. The salary of the master of modern languages was advanced from £30 to £50. The English and writing masters were allowed £20 each for an assistant, on condition that they made up the salary in each case to £45. Mr. James Graham was appointed teacher of music at a fee not to exceed 2s. a quarter for two lessons a week, and Sergeant-Major Thomas Anderson teacher of gymnastics at a similar fee; and an assistant, at an annual salary of £50, was allowed to the classical master.*

D. H. PATON, (LL.D.)—1856-1866.

On the 27th October, 1856, Mr. David H. Paton, Rector of the Grammar School of Banff, was unanimously elected classical master in succession to

¹ Afterwards Professor of Humanity in the University of St. Andrews.

The first classical assistant, Robert Kerr, M.A., was appointed 30th January, 1857.

Mr. Donaldson.¹ Mr. Paton had already distinguished himself as a scholar and a teacher. Educated first at the Madras College, St. Andrews, he studied at the University of that city from 1847 to 1851, but did not seek graduation. In 1852 he was appointed assistant classical master in Madras College, remaining in that position till his transference two years later to the rector of Banff Academy. There he was very successful, so that during the years of his tenure of office, the attendance rose from fifty to one hundred and fifty pupils. His induction to Stirling took place on 26th November 1856. The salary was fixed at £60 per annum, with fees of 7s. 6d. per quarter.

The next item of the "Programme" to be carried out was the addition of drawing to the subjects taught in the School. On the 16th April, 1858, Mr. Leonard Baker, holding the Board of Trade's diploma of art master, at the time master of the Art School at Dunfermline, was elected teacher of drawing in the High School. The fees for this new branch of instruction were fixed at 7s. 6d. per quarter for drawing, 10s. 6d. for water colour, and 15s. for oil painting. No salary was given at first, but in 1863 the art master was granted, in addition to his fees, a salary of £40 a year. In 1858, the drawing classes were put in connection with the Government Department of Science and Art, South Kensington, and have remained so since. To Mr. Baker's boundless energy and enthusiasm is due the fact that the art classes in the High School of Stirling have long been recognised by competent authorities as unsurpassed by any similar classes in the country.

In 1858 there was apparently some friction between the teachers and Managers of the School. The Council commissioned H.M. Inspector (Dr. Woodford) to make a thorough examination of the teaching and work of the School, and to report to them on the subject. So far as can be gathered — the report was kept private by the Council — Dr. Woodford reported that the School was in a satisfactory condition, but this does not appear to have satisfied the Council. They proposed to ask the Inspector to make a second examination and a second report. Against this the teachers of the School protested. Their letter of protest was ordered to "lie on the table." But a further report was asked from Dr. Woodford. In 1863 the Council again called for a special report on the state of the School. The examiner on this occasion was Professor Kelland of Edinburgh, who reported in laudatory terms of the work done in all the departments of the School, and especially of

¹ During the interval between the departure of Mr. Donaldson and the induction of Mr. Paton, the

Latin and Greek classes were conducted by Mr. Shaw.



DR. PATON.

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TILDEN FOUNDATIONS

mended the classes in arithmetic and mathematics. This report was received by the Council without remark. A detailed return of the pupils attending the School was also called for, and presented to the Council on the 19th of June. This return gives the total number of pupils as 373—of whom 227 were boys and 146 girls. In the English department were 234 pupils; in writing, arithmetic, and mathematics, 200; in the classical department, 60; art department, 56; modern languages, 35.

The only alteration of the curriculum in the period covered by the preceding paragraph was the addition of dancing,¹ so that the programme of 1853 was now complete, with the very important exception of the proposed Science teaching, for which there were no facilities, and instruction in Italian, for which there had been no demand. Some changes also took place in the staff. It is not necessary in this narrative to chronicle the various changes among the assistants in the School. These were mostly young men preparing for the Church or other professions, or waiting for higher positions in their own. The changes, therefore, were necessarily frequent. A full and classified list of them will be given in an Appendix. Mr. Graham, the music master, resigned 18th October, 1858, and was succeeded, 20th December, by Mr. Alexander Leckie, for whose encouragement the fees allowed to be charged were slightly increased.² Mr. Leckie held his appointment for about a year only—resigning on the 23rd January, 1860. No successor was then appointed. Music was absent from the curriculum of the School for a good many years afterwards. Mr. Roeding, the master of modern languages, sent in his resignation to the Council at their meeting on 17th August, 1863;³ and on the 7th of the following month, Herr Friedrich Boos, at the time teaching in Perth, was chosen to succeed him. Mr. Boos was appointed on the same terms, as regards fees and salary, as his predecessor.

In 1860, the boys of the School, infected by the warlike spirit which the Volunteer movement had aroused in the country, petitioned the Town Council to be allowed to form themselves into a juvenile Volunteer corps. Their request was granted, and two young Volunteer companies were formed, under

¹ Messrs. Thomson Brothers were appointed teachers of dancing on the 18th November, 1858. Dancing has been taught continuously since in the School.

² For each pupil, 4s.; for three of one family, 10s. per quarter for three lessons a week.

³ Herr Roeding went to teach French and German in Larchfield Academy, Helensburgh, and after some

years there returned to his native country. He had endeavoured to cultivate the social side of High School life. The newspapers give accounts of a grand Christmas tree, in German fashion, and entertainment given by him and Mrs. Roeding to the pupils, their parents and friends to the number of 200, on Christmas Eve, 1859, when dancing was continued till midnight.

the superintendence of Sergeant David Anderson, who was at the time janitor and drill master of the School.¹

Hitherto each department of the School had been not only independent in its own internal arrangements and discipline, but absolutely without any relation to the other departments. Each was a separate educational kingdom, with interests of its own, which might be and occasionally were antagonistic to those of the others. The only thing which gave a semblance of unity to the whole was the enrolment of the pupils in a general matriculation book; and this—apparently to prevent jealousies among the masters—was the duty of the janitor, who was thus the only man exercising anything like a rectorial function in the School. Only the good sense of the masters prevented an arrangement like this coming to utter grief. They did their best to work it by holding periodical meetings for consultation regarding matters that affected the whole School, and each in turn took charge of the discipline of the playground and attended to incidents that occurred outside the class-rooms. The first step to a change in this system was taken in 1863. The Council, dissatisfied with the way in which the matriculation book was being kept, resolved to appoint one of the masters Rector of the School. The classical master, as the representative of the old Rector of the Grammar School, was therefore chosen, as the Minute (21st September, 1863) states, “to take a general superintendence of the School and discharge such other duties in connection with the office as the Council or the School Committee may from time to time point out to him.” His special duty was to “take charge of the matriculation book and keep a list of pupils attending the High School.” No other specific function was at this time or afterwards assigned to him.

There was, however, something gained towards the solidarity of the School in the mere fact of having a reputed head, to whom official communications could be addressed, who should act when required as the representative of his colleagues, and transact whatever business affected the School generally, apart from the internal arrangement of each department. The Rector was to receive a salary of £10 for the work thus devolved on him. The salary was modest; but so was the rectorial duty, limited, as it very nearly was, to the keeping of the matriculation book. A Rector—in the sense of one who should regulate the time of the School, direct the educational policy, be responsible for the general discipline, and in short be, in an effective manner, the head of the School—was an officer whom the Council could not well yet appoint. The

¹ It may interest old pupils if we set down here the names of the officers of these young Volunteer companies. They were:—Captains Joseph Binning

and John Wilson, Lieutenants Robert M'Ewen and John Drummond, Ensigns Andrew Thomson and William Wilson.



ART CLASS ROOM.



masters held their appointments on a footing of independence, and it seemed politic in the circumstances to leave that independence undisturbed.

Mr. Paton continued to hold office till the beginning of session 1866-1867. On the 14th September, 1866, he was elected one of the classical masters of the High School of Glasgow, and left to take up his appointment very shortly afterwards. On the 28th of the month his pupils and colleagues bade him farewell, testifying their esteem by handsome presents, and the regard of the community was evidenced by a public dinner on the evening of the same day, when Provost Murrie presided over a company of forty prominent townsmen. Seven years after he went to the Glasgow school, Mr. Paton, on the death of his colleague, Dr. W. S. Kemp, became the principal classical master of the school; he received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the University of St. Andrews in 1877, and in 1878 he became the first Rector of the re-organised High School of Glasgow. That position he held till April 1901, continuing throughout to guide the affairs of the school with wisdom and success. Dr. Paton was thus the first Rector both of the High School of Stirling and of the High School of Glasgow. And it is interesting to note also that as Dr. Chrystal, who had been translated from Stirling, was the last Rector of the Grammar School of Glasgow,¹ so Dr. Paton, who had been the last Rector of the Grammar School of Stirling, was the first Rector of the High School of Glasgow.

A. F. HUTCHISON, M.A. (EDIN.)—1866-1896.

On the 10th October, 1866, the Town Council met, and elected Andrew Fleming Hutchison, M.A., to succeed Mr. Paton in the rectorship of the School, and he was installed in office by the Provost, Magistrates, and Town Council on the 26th of the same month.² The salary was fixed at £70 per annum, with the fees for Latin and Greek pupils, at first 7s. 6d., but shortly afterwards raised to 10s. per quarter. At the time when Mr. Hutchison took over the charge of the School, the agitation for reform in educational administration and methods, that has since worked such a change in the national education of the country, was just beginning. In all these changes the High School of Stirling shared, and there were many others due to local and individual initiative, which quite revolutionised the School during his incumbency. The High School, up to 1866, was simply the old Burgh Schools continued under

¹ The office of Rector of the Grammar School of Glasgow was abolished on the death of Dr. Chrystal.

² During the interval the Latin and Greek classes were taken charge of by the Rev. John Brand.

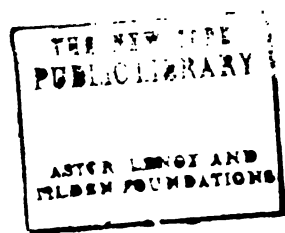
one roof. In 1896, when he left, it was a single organism, with varied activities, working in co-operation, and ruled by one head. The old body of managers disappeared, and another took its place. The building was enormously extended and completely furnished and equipped. The elementary teaching was cut off, and the strength of the School concentrated on higher work. The ambitious Programme of 1851 was overtaken, and enlarged in a manner not dreamed of then. The internal organisation was entirely remodelled, and the general direction of the work and of the discipline lodged in the hands of a responsible Rector, while it should be added that both the pupils and the staff of the School were more than doubled. All these changes, fortunately, came about gradually, without even a temporary dislocation of any portion of the machinery, and without any disregard of existing interests.

The first local note of coming change was struck in a pamphlet, entitled "*Stirling, its Schools and Mortifications*," written by Bailie John Christie, convener of the Town Council's High School Committee, and printed early in 1866. In this, Mr. Christie, after stating the case against the then distribution of the Hospital funds, proposed that the management of the various funds should be consolidated and "the revenues set apart for charitable and educational purposes, and so distributed that, while due consideration would be given to the wishes of the founders, in granting substantial pecuniary aid to old and decayed members of the Incorporations, and education to the children of the poorer members here, the remaining funds should be made the means of showering on the whole inhabitants of the burgh abundant, good, and cheap education." The details of the scheme which he suggested for this purpose are set forth with great ability and clearness in the pamphlet. Into these details it is unnecessary to enter. It will be sufficient to say that out of the total revenues of the Mortifications he suggested that nearly two-thirds should be set aside for the maintenance of pensioners and the expenses of management, and rather over one-third devoted to the improvement of education in the burgh. He proposed to complete, equip, and more generously provide for the High School, and to establish three new English Schools.

Although no immediate action followed the publication of Mr. Christie's pamphlet there can be no doubt that it was largely influential in directing attention to the subject, and in shaping the legislation that afterwards took place. His proposals attracted the attention and gained the general approval of the various Commissions that began at this time to visit the School, or to examine into the nature and application of the Hospital endowments. Before Mr. Paton demitted the rectorship, the School was visited (20th and 21st June, 1866),



ART CLASS ROOM.



and reported on by D. B. Fearon, M.A., one of H.M. Inspectors of Schools for England, on behalf of the Schools Enquiry Commission (England), who "thought it desirable to institute a comparison, as regards the quality of the education, between the middle schools in England and those in Scotland." Mr. Fearon's very elaborate report was on the whole favourable to the character and work of the Scottish schools. Not so favourable was the verdict of the Assistant Commissioners (Thomas Harvey, M.A., and A. C. Sellar, M.A.), who inspected the Burgh Schools on behalf of the Education Commission (Scotland), 1863. Their visit to Stirling was made on the 12th of April, 1867, and in their report they directed the attention of their Commission to the suggestions of Mr. John Christie. The Education Commission presented its Report to both Houses of Parliament, by command of Her Majesty, in 1868. The legislative result was the passing of the Endowed Institutions (Scotland) Act in 1869. Under this Act several Scottish Endowed Institutions applied for and obtained Provisional Orders from the Secretary of State for the reconstruction of the endowments under their charge.

At a special meeting of the Town Council of Stirling, Patrons and Managers of the local Hospitals and Mortifications, held on the 30th May, 1870, it was resolved to apply for a Provisional Order under the Act, and a scheme for the reorganisation and administration of the revenues, which had been drawn up by Bailie (afterwards Provost) George Christie, was submitted to the meeting. The educational portion of this scheme made provision both for elementary and for higher education. It gave to the Patrons the power of admitting to the elementary schools, free, the children of necessitous persons, and instituted as many as 158 scholarships and bursaries, varying from £2 to £25 in value.

Other schemes were prepared, by the Guildry for Cowane's Hospital and Cunningham's Mortification, and by the Seven Incorporated Trades for Spittal's Hospital and Allan's Mortification. These together formed an alternative scheme to that of the Council. They proposed to give a larger proportion of the funds to education than had hitherto been given but less than that proposed by the Town Council.

At the meeting of Council on 9th September, as against a proposal to modify these schemes so as to make them acceptable to all parties and thus to apply on a common basis for a Provisional Order, it was carried by a bare majority to submit both to the Secretary of State for his judgment. This was done, and in terms of the 3rd section of the Act, the Secretary of State appointed a Commission of Enquiry. The Commissioners — the Very Reverend Principal Tulloch and Sheriff Blackburn — held their

inquiry at Stirling on the 9th May, 1871, and four following days. A large number of witnesses was examined, and the Council, the Guildry, and the Trades were represented by counsel. The Special Commissioners duly reported to the Home Secretary. The gist of the recommendations was that the funds should be placed under the management of a Board of Trustees, that £720 a year should be set aside for pensions, that Allan's and Cunningham's School and scholars should be maintained until a general Education Act came into operation, and "that powers be given to enable the trustees to promote and encourage secondary and higher education in Stirling by founding and equipping out of the general funds a suitable school, by founding exhibitions for scholarship within the school or in primary schools, and bursaries to Universities or other special institutions, and by endowing the masters with suitable salaries." These recommendations were fraught with great possibilities for the High School, but the Endowed Institutions Act expired (31st July, 1872) before any Provisional Order was granted.

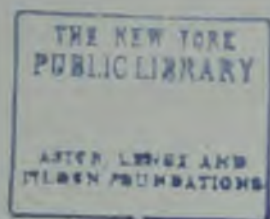
A new Commission, however—the Endowed Schools and Hospitals (Scotland) Commission—was appointed, 12th September, 1872, to inquire into "the nature and amount of all endowments in Scotland, the funds of which are wholly, or in part devoted, or have been applied, or which can rightly be made applicable to educational purposes." This Commission, in dealing with the Stirling Endowments, recommended that a still larger proportion of the Hospital funds than that fixed by the Special Commissioners of 1871 should be set apart for education and administered by a mixed body of trustees, "with a view to the advancement of secondary education in the burgh and its vicinity."¹ The final result of these various protracted investigations was the passing of the Educational Endowments (Scotland) Act in 1882, under the sanction of which great changes—to be afterwards noticed—were made in the High School of Stirling.

This account of the various Government Commissions has rather out-run the internal history of the School. But, indeed, down to the passing of the Education Act in 1872, the School went on in the old lines. No organic change was possible, but the new Rector endeavoured to cultivate a feeling of greater unity within the School by the establishment of clubs for athletic and literary purposes, the organisation of lectures, concerts, and other school entertainments, the foundation of a school library, and the

¹ For more details in regard to these various Commissions, see the Third Report of the Royal Commissioners appointed to inquire into Endowed Schools and Hospitals (Scotland), 1875.



ART CLASS ROOM.



gathering of the whole School together on exhibition days and other occasions, instead of the old custom of holding separate gatherings in the different class-rooms. Throughout this period the same headmasters continued in office, though there were the usual frequent changes of assistants. Considering the small salaries the latter received this is not to be wondered at. In 1869, the Council agreed to grant £40 more than they had been in wont to do for additional assistants in the English and writing departments of the School, provided the masters of these departments contributed a like sum. Mr. Young accepted the grant and the conditions, but Mr. Macdougall respectfully declined. In 1871, however, an addition of £10 each was made to the salaries of the English and writing assistants.

The coming into operation of the Education Act marks an era in the history of the School. The long connection with the Town Council now came to an end, and the School was transferred to the management of the School Board. This transference had the obvious advantage of securing the management of a professedly educational body in the place of one which had many other interests besides those of education to attend to. It broke, however, a long historical connection which had been fraught with many benefits to the education of the town. The Town Council had, on the whole, exercised its patronage of the Schools with commendable wisdom and moderation. It had always shown the greatest anxiety to make and keep its Schools efficient, had been far from illiberal in its general treatment of them, and had never been behind, but occasionally before the times in its educational ideals. In one respect there was a positive disadvantage to the High School in exchanging the management of the Council for that of the Board. By the Act of 1872, School Boards were absolutely prohibited from applying money publicly raised by rates, to the support, in any form, of Higher Class Public Schools. Thirteen schools—of which the High School of Stirling was one—were scheduled under this name in the Act. There was therefore no prospect of improvement, or even of suitable maintenance, until the Act was amended—as it was in 1878. The consequence was that during these years, and until the provisions of the amended Act were understood by the Board, a debt was incurred for maintenance and repairs that certainly would not have been allowed to accumulate had the School been under the Town Council. That, however, was a legal disability which in course of time was removed.¹ The youthful vigour of the Board, and its intimate relations to the School and the

¹ As a matter of fact, the Board did not seek after it had been passed, to take advantage of the amended Act for years

teachers, did not fail to stimulate the energies of the latter and to start the School on a new and still extending course of prosperity.

The first School Board was elected on the 8th of March, 1873.¹ On the 21st April, the Town Council discharged their School Committee, and thus terminated their long and honourable connection with the education of the Burgh. They agreed to pay to the School Board the sums in wont to be paid from the Common Good towards the salaries of teachers, and to contribute £20 yearly as the average cost of maintenance of the High School, and, after taking the opinion of counsel, it was found that they were also bound to discharge the bond of £1000 on the buildings, and to continue the usual payment for prizes.²

¹ The members of the first School Board were :—
Provost George Christie, ex-Provost John Murrie,
Revs. Dr. Binnie and Paul M'Lachlan (R.C.), and
Messrs. Robert Smith, James Reid, Henry Drum-
mond, Robert Yellowlees, and John Carnegie. The
Rev. Dr. Binnie was elected Chairman, and Mr.
Robert Macluckie, Clerk and Treasurer.

² Allan's School and the Territorial School (which
had been for some time under the management of the
Council) were leased to the School Board at nominal
rates.





THE ENTRANCE (ACADEMY SQUARE).

APPENDIX.

PROGRAMME OF THE PROCESSION

TO TAKE PLACE ON THE OCCASION OF

LAYING THE FOUNDATION STONE

OF THE

High School of Stirling,

ON

THURSDAY, the 3rd AUGUST, 1854.

The different Bodies shall meet in Allan Park for the purpose of being marshalled.

Mr. ANDREW ROBERTSON, *Grand Marshall.*

The Public Bells shall begin to ring when the Procession starts. The Procession shall proceed by Port Street, King Street, Baker Street, Bow Street, Tolbooth Wynd, and St. John Street; and return from thence to Allan Park by St. John Street, Tolbooth Wynd, Broad Street, St. Mary's Wynd, Queen Street, Barnton Place, Murray Place, and Port Street.

ORDER OF PROCESSION:—

BAND OF MUSIC.

The Town of Stirling's Colours, carried by the High Constables.

High Constables, Three and Three.

Piper.

Highland Sergeant.

Boys of the Stirling and Bannockburn Caledonian Society, Three and Three,
with their Teacher.

Boys on Allan's and Cunningham's Mortification, with their Teacher.

Boys at Allan's School, with their Teacher.

Eight Centuries of Scottish Education.

Boys at Burgh English School with their Teacher.
 Boys at Burgh Mathematical School, with their Teacher.
 Boys at Burgh Classical School, with their Teacher.

Artisans.

Shopmen.

BAND OF MUSIC.

Odd Fellows.

Gardeners' Lodges.

Members of the Stirling School of Arts.

Merchants not connected with Guildry and Manufactures.

Tolerated Communities.

Subscribers.

Medical Gentlemen.

Dean and Faculty of Writers.

Clergymen.

Sheriffs' Officer.

Sheriff-Clerk and Fiscal.

Sheriff and Sheriff-Substitutes.

Members of Parliament for the County and Burgh.

BAND OF MUSIC.

Trades' Officer.

Seven Incorporated Trades, with their Flags.

THE BLUE BLANKET.

The Convener and Convener Court.

BAND OF MUSIC.

Guild Officer.

Flags. Old Weights and Measures.

Members of the Guildry.

THE DEAN AND HIS COUNCIL.

COLONEL TENNENT AND THE HIGH SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

BAND OF MUSIC.

Town Drummer.

Town Sergeants, with their Halberts.

TOWN COUNCIL.

PROVOST AND MAGISTRATES.

Mason Lodges present according to seniority on the Grand Lodge Roll.

BAND OF MUSIC.

Grand Tyler (with drawn swords) Grand Tyler.

Grand Steward (with white rods) Grand Steward.

Compass (carried by operatives) Level.

The High School.

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Square (carried by operatives) Plumb.
Mallet (carried by an operative).
Cup (wine), Cornucopia (corn), Cup (oil).
Inscription Plates. Architect with Plans. Bottles with Coins, &c.
Bible Bearer.
Grand Chaplain in his Gown.
Grand Secretary. Grand Treasurer. Grand Clerk.
Senior Grand Warden (with batons) Senior Grand Warden.
Past Grand Master. Deputy Grand Master. Substitute Grand Master.
Grand Steward. Grand Steward. Grand Steward.
White Rods.
GRAND MASTER.

CHAPTER II.

THE HIGH SCHOOL UNDER THE SCHOOL BOARD.

UNDER the management of the School Board the High School has undergone enormous changes, and has developed from a loosely connected congeries of Schools into a completely organised unity. The buildings have been largely extended, the number of pupils more than doubled, and the curriculum greatly developed. Some of these changes have been the result of legislation ; others have been initiated by the School Board ; and all of them have been loyally acquiesced in, and in many instances suggested by the masters of the School.

Almost the earliest matter to engage the consideration of the Board was the propriety of adopting some defined curriculum of instruction, according to which the education of pupils might proceed in orderly courses. Hitherto pupils had studied whatever subjects their own fancy or that of their parents had dictated. Capricious changes of classes were not unknown—deranging time-tables and throwing pupils out of line with others of the same age. It was felt that in this way the scholars were not receiving the benefit of a comprehensive education fitted to develop their faculties in a general way. Moreover, a carefully considered curriculum would be a guide to parents in choosing a course of instruction suitable for their children ; and the time was anticipated when this curriculum should become compulsory. The Rector, after conference with the other teachers, presented a report strongly recommending a curriculum, and providing a scheme for the purpose. This report was adopted by the Board, and the new curriculum ordered to be introduced. There were two reasons, however, which rendered it impossible for the Board to make this scheme, with its varied provisions, compulsory. The several masters had entered into engagements with the Town Council whereby they were entitled to the fees of their respective

departments, and these arrangements and rights were preserved to them by the Education Act. The same Act denied the Board any funds for the maintenance of a Higher Class School, beyond the sums that had been in wont to be paid by the Town Council towards masters' salaries and repair of buildings. The Board, therefore, could not venture to offer the masters suitable salaries, and take the risk of meeting these out of the fees and teachers' endowments alone.¹ All that could be done at this time to recommend the curriculum was to provide that those pupils who did not follow it, in any of its divisions, but confined themselves to one or two classes, should pay a higher fee for those classes than the others who did so. Thus it was possible to have a well-arranged series of classes for about the same cost as two or three detached classes. This pecuniary advantage was fairly effective for its purpose. Another inducement for pupils to pass through the whole course of instruction was the institution of a "Leaving Certificate." This certificate was to be signed by the Chairman of the Board and the Rector of the School, and could be claimed by pupils who had satisfactorily completed any of the courses of study in the period over which the curriculum extended. It was, perhaps, in advance of the times, as it was very seldom claimed.

The School was now examined annually—as the Act directed—by examiners nominated by the Board. In consequence of the report by the inspectors for 1873,² the Board resolved to make a change in the modern languages department of the School. Herr Boos accordingly left at the end of that year. Mons. Gustave Vignon,³ of Inverness Academy, was first elected to the vacant post; but, as he declined to sign the agreement which the Board desired, Mons. Louis Revel⁴ was chosen in his place.

The session 1874-1875 was marked by two movements of importance. The first was the institution of a School library, which the Rector, with the help of some friends of the School and the zealous co-operation of the boys, succeeded in establishing. This institution had three objects in view—First, the provision of lexicons, cyclopedias, and other works of reference, useful for the prosecution of advanced or specialised studies, and for general consultation; second, the supply of interesting home reading of a recreative

¹ At a later period the masters themselves voluntarily adopted an arrangement of this kind, and took all risks on themselves.

² Dr. Thomas Harvey of Edinburgh and Professor Black of Aberdeen.

³ Mons. Vignon was afterwards appointed French master in Edinburgh Academy.

⁴ Mons. Revel was a native of Torre-Pellice, and an *alumnus* of the Waldensian College there. At the time of his appointment he was employed as a visiting teacher of modern languages in schools in Glasgow.

character; and third, the cultivation of *esprit de corps*, and a sense of responsibility among the boys, by entrusting them, to a considerable extent, with the management and control of the library. With the generous help of Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman and others who kindly responded to the Rector's appeal, the first object was fairly well provided for from the beginning; and the books of reference then provided have been gradually added to by the proceeds of lectures, concerts, and other entertainments organised by the Library Committee. For the second purpose there was set apart the small sum charged quarterly for home reading, and the members had the selection of these books. The third object was successfully realised; the Library Committee became very active in school life, and has been the parent of debating, literary, and athletic societies.

Of still greater importance was the other movement. The Education Act of 1872 encouraged, or at least permitted, the Higher Class Schools to confine themselves to secondary education. Advantage was taken of this permission to cut off the junior classes from the High School and form them into a distinctly Elementary School. This was to be entirely independent of the High School, both in its finance and in its internal management. It was to have its own headmaster, its own scale of fees, to be placed under Government inspection as a public State-aided school, and thus to earn grants, no portion of which could be used for the expenses of the High School proper. Accordingly, the teaching was to be ruled by the Scotch Code; but it was not to proceed beyond Standard IV. of the Code. When that Standard had been passed the pupils were expected to enrol themselves in the High School classes.¹ The School Board, however, was unwilling to face the expense of building a house for the accommodation of this new School; and therefore, as it was to consist of pupils already in attendance at the High School, a portion of that building was set apart for it, "on condition"—as the Minute, 22nd February, 1875, notes—"of its being given back to the High School when required."

The educational advantages of the separation were obvious. The High School could now devote all its resources to the higher instruction. It would receive its pupils just at the age most suitable for beginning new subjects, and after they had been trained on a uniform system in the elements. On the other hand, there were some practical difficulties. There was a danger of possible friction between the Schools, and of their interests clashing in several

¹ The High School of Stirling was the only one of the Scottish Higher Class Public Schools which thus cut off its elementary classes. The others re-

tained them: and two which, at the time, had no elementary departments, afterwards added them.

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ELEMENTARY HIGH SCHOOL.

ways. But, fortunately, this danger has never been allowed to emerge. The two Schools have worked together in the most harmonious way. A more serious and immediate difficulty lay in the fact that the abstraction of the elementary pupils meant a serious decrease in the income of the School. As the masters were still to be paid by the fees of their departments, that loss obviously would fall almost entirely on Messrs. Macdougall and Young, the masters of the writing and English departments. It was greatly to the credit of these gentlemen that they refrained from standing on their rights—as they might well have done—that they threw no difficulty in the way of the School Board, but readily agreed to its proposals. To make up, to some extent, for the pecuniary loss they were to suffer, it was resolved to charge the Elementary School a certain sum as rent, and to divide this sum between Mr. Young and Mr. Macdougall as compensation *pro tanto*. This money was not paid for very long. The Education Department objected to it; and the attendance at the High School classes so increased that it was not required.

The new Elementary School was opened 3rd August, 1875, by Mr. Frank Wilson,¹ its first headmaster. Under him and his successor, Mr. Alexander Moyes,² it has had a most prosperous career. The total number of pupils enrolled in it during the first session was 103, and twenty years later that number had more than doubled.³ In about five years the accommodation was found to be inadequate, and as the High School had also grown, and required at least one of the rooms formerly lent, the Board found it necessary to build a new Elementary School. Plans prepared by Mr. William Simpson were accepted; and after these had been approved by the Education Department, building was begun in 1881. This new erection, consisting of a large class-room divided into two portions by a sliding partition, and supported on arches which admitted of a covered playground underneath, was made at the south-west angle of the High School buildings. It was opened, with considerable ceremony, on the 24th of March, 1882. At a still later period it was found necessary to seek still further accommodation. This was obtained by again requisitioning one of the High School class-rooms, when the great extension of the buildings of that School—to be afterwards noticed—had made it possible to spare that room.

After the separation, the High School proper also advanced rapidly in efficiency and prosperity. The total amount received in fees for 1876—the

¹ Mr. Wilson had been an assistant master in Glasgow Academy. He left at the end of August, 1877, to pursue the study of medicine. He afterwards practised as a doctor in Paisley, where he died in March, 1888.

² Mr. Moyes also came from Glasgow Academy.

³ In session 1895-1896—the last for which the writer has statistics—the enrolments were almost 250.

first year of the new arrangement—was £743; while in 1893 the value of the fees reached nearly £2000.¹ After that year fees were reduced in order to secure certain grants—so that no later comparison can be made. In 1874-1875, the last session of the undivided school, the number of enrolments was 312. In the first year of the restricted school, 206 pupils were enrolled; and in 1895-1896, the last year for which the writer has complete statistics, the roll had grown to 475. Adding the number in the Elementary School at this time (250), the combined enrolments amount to over 700, as against slightly over 300 twenty years before. This progress was not so marked at first, but especially after the erection of the new buildings in 1889, the number of pupils increased with great rapidity.

The year 1878 saw the commencement of regular Science teaching by the appointment of Mr. Alexander Croall to teach botany and natural history.* This work Mr. Croall discharged for some years in a most effective manner, teaching his subjects practically by field excursions as well as theoretically in the class-room. In the following year there was added to the staff a regular music master, who besides teaching instrumental music to those who wished it, was required to instruct the whole School in vocal music. Mr. J. Lascelles Graham, the new music master, was appointed 18th October, 1879. In the following year the choir, under his leadership, gave their first concert for behoof of the library, and in 1882 began the annual concerts which have continued without interruption since, and have been instrumental in raising, from year to year, sums of money which have been devoted to the support of the library, the athletic clubs, and other purposes in connection with the School for which the School Board cannot supply funds. These concerts developed into an annual High School Festival, held in the Spring of each year, which serves as a means of bringing together past and present pupils of the School, and thus maintaining a most desirable connection. For at the festival, in addition to the musical and other entertainments, an address is always expected from an "old boy"—whose return to the place of his education is doubtless not less interesting to himself than his presence is encouraging and stimulating to his successors in the School.³

¹ To be exact, £1933 10s.

² Mr. Croall, who held the office of curator of the Smith Institute, was a man of rare acquirements and singular modesty, whose enthusiasm for natural science was most stimulating to his pupils.

³ The "old boys" who have appeared at these festivals and addressed the new generations include (the late) Henry Drummond, J.P. of Stirling, and

James S. Macarthur of Glasgow—two former pupils whose recollections of the School carried them very far back; David Yellowlees, M.D., LL.D., Superintendent of the Royal Asylum, Gartnavel, and Lecturer on Insanity in the University of Glasgow; the late well-known Professor Henry Drummond of the Free Church College, Glasgow; George Handsyde Dick, Chairman of the Glasgow Chamber of

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THE MACDOUGALL MEDAL.



THE RANDOLPH MEDAL.

The Randolph Medal, which has since been the principal prize in the School, was founded in 1879. Mr. Charles Randolph of Glasgow, the eminent shipbuilder, by his will bequeathed to the Town Council the sum of £250 to be invested by them, and the interest to be expended annually on the purchase of a gold medal "for the best scholar in the Schools of Stirling." Mr. Randolph had himself been educated at the Burgh Grammar, English, and Writing Schools, and no doubt it was these Schools he had in view when he dictated his will. But the vague words employed left the Council no option but to throw the prize open to competition among all the Schools of the Burgh. That has been annually done since. The Randolph Medal has not been without its influence in inducing pupils both to continue at school for a longer period and to pursue a fairly comprehensive course of study. It is given to the pupil who gains the highest marks in a competition in all the subjects of a usual school education—Science excepted. Science was only struggling for recognition when the medal was founded, and it has not yet been added as part of the examination.¹

Two changes took place in 1881. The School Board asked Mons. Revel to terminate his engagement with them on the 23rd of December, and appointed Mons. Louis Saurin to succeed.² Mr. Duncan Macdougall, who had so long conducted the writing and mathematical department of the School, felt constrained to resign, on the ground of age and failing strength. In a letter to the Board, dated 13th December, 1881, he asked to be relieved of his charge at the end of the succeeding quarter (March 1882), as he was now in his seventy-seventh year, and felt himself unable to continue the strain of conducting his classes much longer. "I resumed teaching in Stirling," he said, "as master of the Commercial and Mathematical Burgh School, on 1st June, 1846, but before going to Glasgow, where I taught for fifteen years, I assisted my venerated predecessor for ten years, so that my services to the community—such as they are—have extended to the long period of nearly forty-six years." Thus modestly did Mr. Macdougall allude to his lengthened service in the cause of education. His spell of

Commerce; John Wordie of Glasgow; Sir John Murray, K.C.B., F.R.S., LL.D., &c. (of the "Challenger"); Rev. J. H. McCulloch, M.A., North Leith; Rev. William Steedman, M.A., Eaglesham; Rev. G. D. Macnaughton, B.D., Ardoch; Frederick Johnston of the *Falkirk Herald*; David Chrystal, solicitor, Stirling; ex-Provost Kinross, Stirling; J. W. Campbell, banker, Stirling; Provost Thomson, Stirling; Dr. James Adam, Hamilton. Among those who have taken part in other School meetings may

be mentioned the late John A. Beith of Manchester; George Alexander of St. James's Theatre, London; and Rev. Dr. Watson ("Ian Maclaren") of Liverpool. Many of them, it should be added, have made generous gifts of various kinds to the School.

¹ A list of the names of pupils who have gained the Randolph Medal is given in the Appendix.

² Mons. Saurin was at the time French Master in Herbertshire Castle School,

work had now extended over a period of sixty-one years. Surely his day of rest had been well earned.¹

The retirement of Mr. Macdougall gave an opportunity for considering the re-organisation of the commercial and mathematical department. The Rector advised that the department should be divided, and two masters appointed—one, a writing master, who should also have charge of the two youngest classes in arithmetic, while the senior arithmetic and the whole of the mathematical classes should be assigned to a mathematical master. At the same time he took occasion to again recommend a single curriculum fee instead of the payment of separate fees for each subject which then prevailed, with an alternative proposal—if the curriculum fee should be thought too thorough-going a measure—for paying all fees into a common fund, and distributing the sum to the various teachers in proportions indicated in a scheme he submitted. The objects of the proposal were to consolidate the interests of the masters in the success of the School as a whole, and to enable the Rector to direct pupils to those classes which he thought might be most useful to them in consideration of their proposed future course in life, without incurring the risk of diminishing the income of the teacher of any particular subject. The School Board was not yet prepared to adopt either of the proposals with regard to the allocation of fees, but agreed to the division between Writing and Mathematics, and resolved to appoint two new masters, who should enter on their work at the beginning of the next session, 1882-1883. Till then the classes were to be carried on as before, by Mr. Robert Dawson, who had been for twelve years Mr. Macdougall's assistant, and Mr. J. G. Christie, M.A., Dunblane.²

On the 1st of May, 1882, the Board appointed Mr. Robert Dawson to the writing mastership, to teach at the same time book-keeping, shorthand, and junior arithmetic; and on the 5th of June, Mr. George Lowson, M.A., B.Sc., St. Andrews, was appointed mathematical master. Mr. Lowson was, at the time of his appointment, Assistant Professor of Mathematics in the University of St. Andrews. An accomplished mathematician, and a teacher of rare skill and capacity, he has been a valued addition to the strength of the teaching staff, and his high reputation has contributed greatly to the credit of the School. This change necessitated a re-arrangement of class-rooms. The writing classes were moved into what had hitherto been the classical room; the old writing room was divided into

¹ For the arrangements made for Mr. Macdougall's retirement and other details, see *supra*, III., p. 169.

² Now minister of the Parish of Helensburgh.

two apartments for the Rector and an assistant classical master; and the mathematical classes were sent to a room which had been vacated by the Elementary School¹ when its new building was erected. Another change in the staff took place this session. Mons. Saurin, the master of modern languages, resigned at the close of 1882,² and the Board elected Herr Eugen Neustadt, from Montrose Academy, to the vacant post. Herr Neustadt entered on his duties on the 19th January, 1883.

In September, 1882, the Educational Endowments Act was passed—an Act which was destined to have an important influence on the fortunes of the School. The Town Council, as Patrons of the Hospitals, resolved to prepare a scheme for the administration of the endowments under their patronage, and requested the co-operation of the School Board. A Committee of the Board³ was appointed (24th November, 1882) to meet with the Patrons; but it is minuted on 15th February, 1883, that “the Board do not wish to interfere in the Town Council scheme for the re-organisation of the Hospital endowments.” The position taken up by the Board in this matter may perhaps, in the circumstances, have been prudent, but it was not distinguished by its strength. As this Council scheme has already been referred to, all that needs be said here is that it was not permitted to take effect, and that it was left to a body of Commissioners, appointed under the provisions of the Act, to formulate the scheme which afterwards (1886) came into operation.

In the beginning of session 1883-1884, a census of the pupils yielded the following results:—In English, there were 199 pupils; in writing, 183; arithmetic, 196; mathematics, 33; Latin, 115; Greek, 17; French, 76; German, 9; shorthand, 55; book-keeping, 36; art, 121. These numbers were taken in the first week of opening, and therefore before the classes had filled up for the session. They do not thus represent the whole school roll—especially in the higher classes, which are always the last to fill—but, even so, they are instructive as showing the great advance that had by this time been made in the work of the school. The English, writing, and arithmetic classes had not now the enormous preponderance over the other classes that they were wont to have. It is interesting to compare the figures with those of two previous census—the first five years before the institution of the High School, and the second about the same period after it. In 1851, there were in the English School 163 pupils; in the

¹ The sum of £15 was now deducted from the rent paid by the Elementary School.

² M. Saurin went to the Military College, Oxford.

³ Consisting of Dr. Galbraith with Messrs. James Cowbrough and Andrew Young.

Commercial School, 246; and in the Grammar School, 6. In 1863, the numbers were:—in English, 234; in writing and arithmetic, 200; in classics, 60; in modern languages, 35; in art, 56. The numbers in mathematics, German, and Greek, are not given separately—but they were certainly very small. It should be added to all this that after the census of 1883, the proportion of the higher to the whole work of the School continued rapidly to rise.

A New Year's gift was presented to the School on the 1st of January, 1884. On that day, Mr. James Thomson, as Chairman and in name of the Macdougall Testimonial Committee, handed over to the Board the sum of £220 for the endowment of a Mathematical Scholarship in memory of Peter and Duncan Macdougall. The conditions attached by the Committee to this gift were that it was to perpetuate the name of Macdougall and encourage the study of mathematics in the School; that it was to be awarded annually by examination on the mathematical work of the fifth class; and that it was to be held on condition of studying at least for another year—necessarily in mathematics—at the school. The gift was accepted on these conditions.¹ The remainder of the money subscribed was laid out in the purchase of plate which was given to Mr. Duncan Macdougall as a souvenir of the occasion. The presentation was made in the High School on the 12th of January, when many old pupils assembled, and Mr. Macdougall gave a peculiarly interesting account of his venerable predecessor.

Before the close of 1884, the School Board had advanced so far as to adopt a resolution "that arrangements should be made for charging a single fee and forming a fee-fund." But—possibly because the Board at that time was nearing the end of its tenure—no action followed on this resolution. In August of 1885, however, the Rector was instructed to prepare a report on the subject. This report was submitted to the Board, and its proposals were approved at the first meeting in 1886; but they did not come into operation until the beginning of session 1887-1888.

In the meantime the Board had been endeavouring to add to the School a gymnasium and a swimming bath, and to increase the accommodation for the art classes. Plans were got for these purposes, and the expense was estimated at about £600. But all this—and much more—was altered by the appearance of the scheme for the administration of the Hospital Endowments of Stirling, prepared by the Commissioners under the Act of 1882, and approved by Her Majesty in Council on the 3rd of April, 1886.

¹ A list of Macdougall scholars appears in the Appendix.

By this Act the revenues of the various Hospital Endowments—Cowane's Hospital, Spittal's Hospital, Allan's and Cunningham's Mortifications—were placed under the administration of a governing body incorporated by the name of "The Governors of the Stirling Educational Trust." This body was to consist of fifteen members—eight elected by the Magistrates and Town Council of the Burgh, three by the School Board, one by each of the University Courts of Edinburgh and Glasgow, one by the Presbytery (Established) of Stirling, and one to be chosen by the Town Council from among ministers of religion other than those of the Established Church. The clauses of the Act specially affecting the High School were the following:—(1) The provision of a sum, not to exceed £250 per annum, for maintaining and educating at the High School the Allan's and Cunningham's Foundationers (Section 27); (2) the payment of an annual sum of £500 (inclusive of the sum of £184 9s. in wont previously to be paid from Hospital funds) to the School Board, for the High School, to be used to promote higher instruction, by augmenting the salaries of the Rector and the other teachers or increasing the teaching staff, and not to be used for the reduction of payments from any other quarter or for the reduction of fees; but a sum of £50 out of this £500 might be expended yearly, at the discretion of the Board, for teaching appliances (Section 30); (3) power was given to the Governors to borrow a sum not exceeding £5000, on such terms that the loan would be extinguished in thirty years, and to grant the sum to the School Board to be applied for the purpose of enlarging, improving, and refitting the buildings of the High School (Section 31); (4) an annual sum of not less than £100 was to be applied in establishing school bursaries of not less than £10 or more than £15 for competition among pupils of public or State-aided schools in the burgh, tenable at the High School for a period not exceeding three years (Section 33); (5) a like sum (£100) in establishing bursaries, between the limits of £10 and £20 each in value, for pupils already in attendance at the High School and in need of aid for the prosecution of higher education, tenable at the School for not more than three years (Section 34); (6) the establishment of at least three University bursaries for High School pupils, each of the yearly value of £30, to be held for not more than four years at a University or Technical College, approved by the Governors (Section 35).

Besides these provisions directly affecting the High School, the clauses of the scheme, which provided for the maintenance of science and art evening classes, were destined to have an important effect in regard to building and equipment. By these clauses, in addition to the establishment

of bursaries for students in the classes, it was provided that a sum not exceeding £300 a year—to which, however, falls to be added the sum received from the Wilson (Bannockburn) Educational Trust for the same purpose—should be given for science and art education, and the Governors received powers to borrow such sum as was required for providing suitable accommodation, apparatus, models, books, and teaching appliances generally (Section 36). It was under the borrowing powers in this clause and those in Section 31, that it became possible to provide the splendid building and equipment for science and art study, which supplies the wants alike of the High School and the Evening Classes.

On the 16th of January, 1886, Mr. William Young, the headmaster of the English Department, and the last link connecting the new High School with the old Burgh Schools, intimated his intention of retiring. After the usual advertisements and applications, Mr. Andrew M'Lellan, M.A., was chosen as successor. Mr. M'Lellan, who was a scholar of unusual accomplishments and distinction, had already had a successful career as a teacher. He had been principal English master in the Collegiate School and in George Watson's College, Edinburgh, head of a successful boarding school at Jedburgh, and at the time of his election was conducting an academy at Uddingston. He was appointed on the 22nd February, and entered to his work on the 25th of March, 1886.

The School Board now proceeded to consider the question of the extension and complete equipment of the School buildings. The Governors of the Educational Trust were urged to take advantage of the power to borrow granted by Section 31 of their scheme. This they agreed to do, to the full extent (£5000) allowed, and to give the Board £3000 at once. The Rector was then instructed to draw up a complete statement of the accommodation and furnishings that would be required; and his report—after the Board had added to it an observatory tower and a swimming bath—was adopted as the basis of instructions to architects. Competitive designs were invited. Mr. John Kinross, A.R.S.A., Edinburgh (an old pupil of the School), was asked to act as professional assessor to the Board in the consideration of the designs submitted; and, in consequence of his report, the design with the motto "*Stare super vias antiquas*" was selected. This was the work of Mr. James Marjoribanks Maclaren, F.R.I.B.A., London—also an old pupil of the School—who was accordingly appointed architect. Mr. Maclaren estimated the cost of executing his plan at £7000. The estimates obtained amounted to rather less than that sum; but in these the fitting up of the swimming bath was not included, as the Board was trying to



RECTOR'S ROOM.

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ASTEN LENOX AND
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS

negotiate with the Town Council to fit up and lease the bath for public use. The Council, however, did not fall in with the suggestion of the Board.¹ The architect was then asked to try to reduce the cost without diminishing the accommodation. He reported that a sum of £733 might be saved by omitting the excavation for the bath and some ornamental details of the building. As, however, the whole had to be furnished and equipped with teaching appliances and apparatus, it was obvious that more money was necessary than the Board had at command. Recourse was again had to the Educational Trust, and the Governors were requested to exercise their power of borrowing under the science and art clauses of their scheme. At the same time application was made to the Department of Science and Art for a Government Building Grant. Both applications were successful, so that, on the 31st March, 1887, the architect was instructed to accept estimates and proceed with the work.

Building operations began on the 8th of April. In making the excavations for the foundations, a number of skulls were unearthed—remains, most probably, of former members of the old monastery of Greyfriars, which James IV. had established on this site. Some of the old foundation walls also were exposed. On the 14th of October the foundation-stone was laid, at the request of the School Board, by the Right Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Chairman of the Educational Endowments Commission. Besides Lord Balfour, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, M.P. for the Burghs, Sir Michael Connal, Chairman of the School Board of Glasgow, Mr. John Ramsay of Kildalton, member of the Educational Commission and formerly M.P. for the Burghs, and many old scholars from a distance took part in the proceedings of the day. The ceremony was witnessed by a vast concourse of friends and well-wishers of the School and of the public of Stirling generally, while of course the Magistrates and Town Council, the members of the School Board, and the masters and pupils of the School were present in their places. The picturesque accompaniments of processions of the public bodies and ancient Incorporations of the Burgh, as well as the Masonic ceremonies that had marked the laying of the foundation-stone of the older part of the building, were on this occasion wanting. The Board had wished the stone to be laid with Masonic honours, but as this, according to the rules of Freemasonry, could only be done by the Provincial Grand Master (at that time the Earl of Mar) or one of his officers deputed by him for the purpose, the proposal had to be departed from. The ceremony

¹ The excavations for the bath were made, but it was never constructed.

was followed by a public dinner, at which—as at all the proceedings throughout the day—Provost Yellowlees, Chairman of the School Board, presided.¹ The building made steady progress during the next year, and by the beginning of 1889 was so far advanced and furnished that the greater part of it was then occupied by classes, although the formal opening ceremony was delayed till the close of the session on the 28th of June.

This addition to the High School is a monument of the constructional skill and artistic taste of its lamented architect.² It was designed to harmonise, as much as possible, with the old building, while at the same time mitigating and softening its somewhat hard features. The most striking architectural feature, as seen when approached from the town, is the observatory tower, at the south-eastern corner, which rises, from base to battlements, to the height of eighty feet, and carries on its summit the domed observatory. An arched gateway in the base of this tower gives an entrance from the street. In this entrance the architect has incorporated an interesting relic of Stirling architecture—an old doorway, the stones of which had fortunately been well preserved. It is a characteristic specimen of Jacobean work, contemporary with Argyll's Lodging, the best remaining example in Stirling of early seventeenth century architecture. Round this are twelve finely carved panels representing the Signs of the Zodiac; and it is surmounted by representations of the Tree of Knowledge and the Tree of Life. The main portion of the Spittal Street frontage projects a little beyond the tower, and in a niche at the top of the rounded projection is a fine seated statue of Astronomy, the gift of Sir Donald Currie. A plain band of hewn freestone runs all along this front, destined to receive an appropriate inscription—which has, however, not yet been cut. The sky-line is picturesquely broken by three large windows with lofty pediments, in which are carved the thistle, the rose, and the shamrock; and the old and new work is effectively united

¹ Many interesting speeches were made on this occasion, which whose lists may read in the columns of the local newspapers of the time.

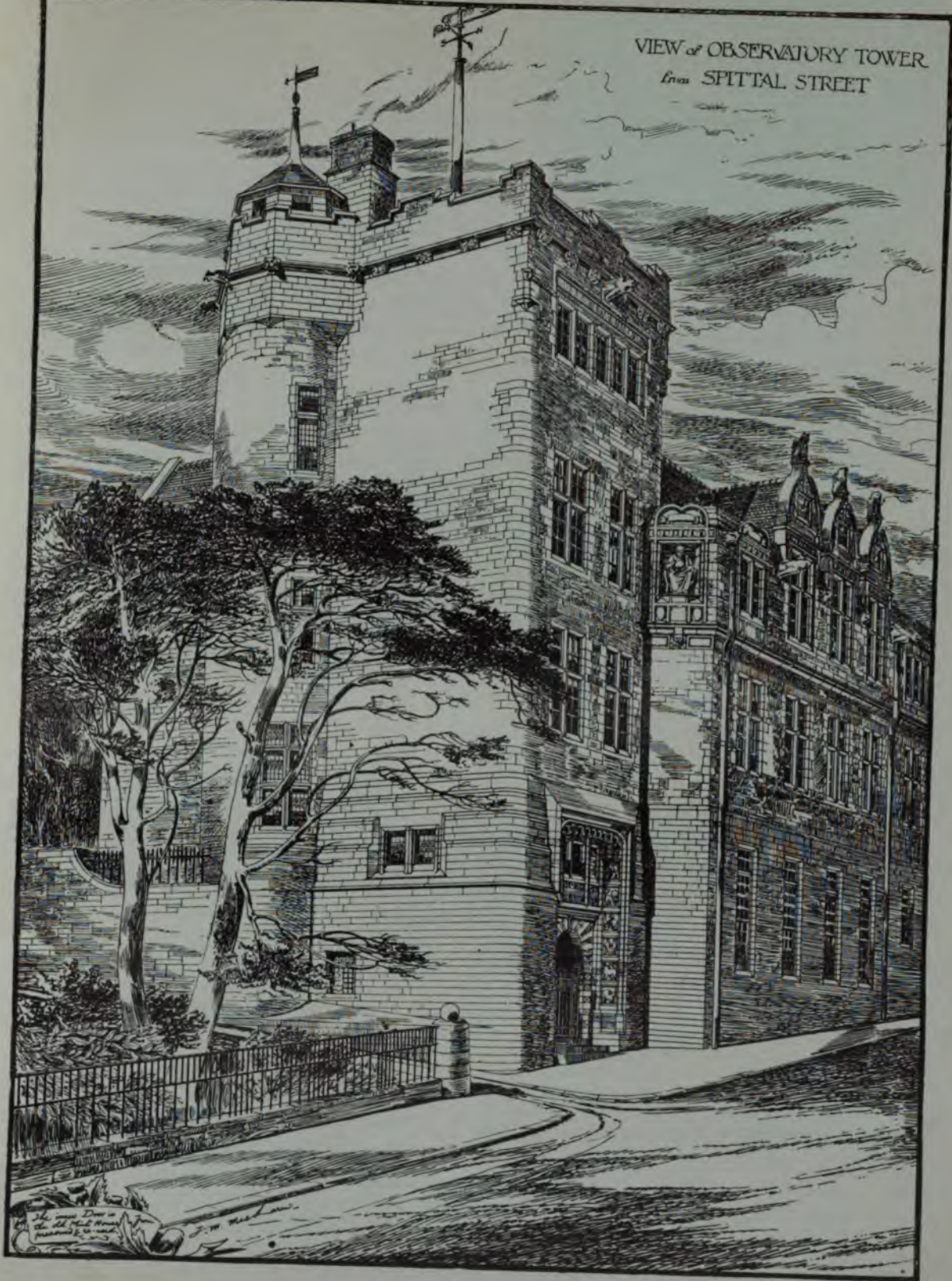
² Mr. Maclaren died on the 20th of October, 1890, not long after the building had been erected, and in fact before much of the artistic adornments he had contemplated had been completed. Something has since been done, through the kindness of his friends, to carry out some of his ideas as expressed in rough sketches and memoranda; but much remains yet unfinished. His whole heart was in this work, and it cannot be doubted that, had his life been spared, he would not have ceased to labour till he had seen it perfected. In testimony

of their personal esteem and their admiration of his work, the masters of the School have erected a memorial brass in the stone waiting hall. The brass, which was designed by Mr. Robert Watson—Mr. Maclaren's partner and successor—bears the following inscription:—

IN MEMORIAM.

JACOBI MARJORIBANKS MACLAREN
QUI HOC ÆDIFICIUM IN USUM SCHOLÆ STERLINENSIS
—CUIUS IPSE ALUMNVS FUIT—
PIO ANIMO SUMMAQUE ARTE DESIGNAVIT
ORIT LONDINI XIII KAL. NOV. MDCCXC,
XXXVII ANNOS NATVS.

VIEW of OBSERVATORY TOWER
from SPITAL STREET



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by a large bay window, two storeys high, of dignified proportions, corbelled out at the first floor.

The quadrangle elevation is collegiate in appearance, and while maintaining the tradition and character of the old Scottish architecture, recalls at the same time, in several of its features, some of the English colleges of the fifteenth century. In the centre, led up to by a flight of steps, is an elliptical-arched doorway, which gives access to the lower corridor. This doorway is surmounted by a large panel, which the architect intended for a sun-dial, to be cornered with emblems of Time or of the four Seasons and inscribed with a suitable motto, while in the gable above were to be carved the ancient arms of the burgh and the School badge and motto. Through the kindness of Mr. Laurence Pullar of Bridge of Allan, the sun-dial has been fixed in its place, but the other adornments have not yet been added. Flanking this front are two projecting wings battlemented and gabled. The bosses under the parapets of these were intended to be carved in a manner similar to those on the observatory tower.¹

As the level of the playground is higher than that of Spittal Street, the rock had to be quarried out to form the basement, and the stone thus obtained was utilised in the building. The basement contains the gymnasium, never completed according to the architect's designs, and still but roughly finished and imperfectly furnished. The rest of the space, in which it was first proposed to place a swimming bath, has been converted into a refectory, in which pupils can dine at the usual school interval, and a large class-room for modelling in clay and other plastic material. On the ground floor of the playground level, which is traversed throughout by a corridor lighted from the quadrangle, are the stone waiting hall, and opening therefrom the Rector's reception room, the School library, a boys' cloak-room, and six class-rooms giving accommodation for Latin, Greek, arithmetic, mathematics, French, and German classes, and down a flight of steps at the east end is a mezzanine room appropriated as a private room for masters. Round the waiting hall near the roof runs a band of white freestone, which has been taken advantage of for the purpose of carving inscriptions commemorative of deceased benefactors of the School.²

¹ The carving designed by the architect was—to keep down expense—not included in the estimate for the building. What has been done is due to the generosity of friends of the School—among whom may be specially commemorated Sir Donald Currie, Messrs. Gilbert and John A. Beith of Manchester, and Mr. Leonard Baker, the art master of the School.

² The expense of carving these inscriptions has been defrayed from the proceeds of School lectures and concerts. The benefactors thus commemorated are (1) John Menteith, tutor of Randieford, and (2) John Cowane, Dean of Guild of Stirling—both of whom left sums of money to the School in the first half of the seventeenth century; (3) Colonel Hamilton Tovey Tennent, whose handsome gift led

The furnishing and decoration of the Rector's reception room, the School library, and the masters' room was provided by a fund instituted by the Rector, to which many old pupils generously contributed. The book-cases and other work of the library, and the very handsome and massive carved oak furniture of the Rector's room, were designed by Mr. Maclaren, and the oak panelling of the latter room by Mr. Robert Watson.¹ Unfortunately, the extent of the fund did not permit the execution of the stained glass which the architect had intended for the large window, nor of the carved screen designed to fill the arch in front of the Rector's room. The portraits of old masters of the School and others, which adorn the walls, were the gifts of various friends.

From either end of the lower corridor a stair leads up to the flat above. The upper corridor is well proportioned and well lighted, and, with its inner wall hung with select specimens of the work of the art school, presents a fine appearance. The whole of this upper portion of the building is devoted to science and art. In addition to two cloak-rooms, the art accommodation consists of a master's private room, a property room, a casting room, room for advanced art study, life and antique room, large room for freehand and model drawing, and class-room for architectural and mechanical drawing. The large modelling room, as has been mentioned, is in the basement. The portion set apart for Science comprises a large theatre or lecture room, preparation room, physics laboratory, and private laboratory or still room. Immediately above, in the tower, is the chemical laboratory, communicating with the preparation room by a hoist, the balance room, and a dark room for photographic purposes.² On the summit of the tower are the observatory buildings, consisting of a telescope house, with revolving dome, and a house for transit instrument and astronomical clocks. These observatory buildings were the generous gift of the Right Hon. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, M.P., while the astronomical instruments were provided, with unstinted liberality, by Mr. Laurence Pullar, Bridge of Allan.³ In addition to all the new accommodation

to the erection of the earlier portion of the present building; (4) Charles Randolph, the donor of the Gold Medal; (5) John Ramsay of Kildalton, M.P., the founder of bursaries; (6) Sir Michael Connal, who left a legacy to the School.

¹ While it is not possible to mention all the contributors to the Rector's fund, it may be permissible to say that the panelling of the Rector's room was due to the generosity of Mr. George Alexander, of St. James's Theatre, London—a former pupil—and the members of his company, who gave a special performance in Stirling for the

benefit of the fund, 1st October, 1892.

² Since this description was written some alterations have been made in the arrangements of the Science class-rooms.

³ All the instruments were designed and the construction and erection conducted under the superintendence of Mr. William Peck, the City astronomer of Edinburgh. Mr. Peck also designed the sun-dial over the quadrangle doorway; and he further added to the obligation under which he laid the School by delivering a peculiarly interesting course of lectures to inaugurate the study of astronomy.



VIEW OF TOWER FROM SPITTAL STREET.



thus provided, considerable alterations have been made, then and since, on the older portions of the buildings, so as to adapt them to the new requirements.

While these alterations and additions to the School buildings were being made, the internal re-organisation of the School had also been making progress. The institution of a curriculum fee instead of class fees, and of a common fee fund, had already more than once, in principle, received the approval of the Board. In 1888, the Rector drew up a scale of curriculum fees, with estimates of income, and a scheme for the division of that income—after paying certain general expenses—among the teachers of the School. This scheme was accepted by the Board and agreed to by the masters. A plan for thoroughly organising the whole work of the School, showing complete curriculum and time-tables for every class and department, was also submitted to the Board and approved.

This plan divided the School into a lower and a higher section. The Lower School—consisting, generally speaking, of pupils between the ages of ten and thirteen—was to be placed under a master who was to be responsible for its instruction in the subjects of Standard V. and VI. of the Scotch Code, and, so far as that instruction was concerned, it was to be subject to the usual Government inspection. At the same time the pupils were to receive instruction in Latin, French, drawing and music—girls having the option of needlework in place of Latin—from the masters of the High School. The instruction in the Upper School was arranged in four courses or curricula—(1) A professional or classical course for pupils intending to enter the Universities and the learned professions, or compete for the Army or higher class Civil Service appointments; (2) a scientific or technical course, to prepare for the higher Technical Colleges, for degrees in Science, or for mechanical and manufacturing trades; (3) a commercial course for those intended for commercial and mercantile employment; and (4) a course specially adapted for the general education of girls. Each of these specialised courses covered a curriculum period of four years. All the pupils—except in special instances in the more advanced classes—were to be taught drawing, music, and gymnastics. A lady superintendent was to be appointed to take special charge of the girls at all times when they were not engaged in a particular class-room, to give instruction in needlework and domestic economy, and to assist in teaching French and German.

To carry out these arrangements it was necessary to make additions to the staff. Mr. Andrew Wilson, F.I.C., who had been for some years head-master of the Falkirk Science School, was appointed Science master; Mr. William Learmonth, from the Burgh School of Alloa, was elected master of

the Lower School; and Miss Barbara Scott, LL.A., from Cardiff Higher Grade School, was chosen lady superintendent. In order to set the Rector free for the increased duties of management which now devolved on him, a junior classical master was appointed, along with an assistant whose work was to be partly in the classical department and partly in that of modern languages. An organised Science School was also formed in accordance with the regulations of the Department of Science and Art.

Although most of the new class-rooms were taken possession of by masters and pupils after the Christmas holidays of 1888-1889, they were not formally opened till the close of the session. The formal ceremony took place on the 28th June, 1889, under the auspices of the School Board, and presided over by the Chairman, the Rev. George Yuille. In the spring of the year there was a successful course of lectures in connection with the Rector's fund;¹ and in the autumn Mr. Peck had a most interesting course of astronomical lectures with the view of inaugurating the new observatory buildings. This session also was memorable for the introduction of the leaving certificate examinations, which have contributed greatly to raise the standard of secondary education in Scottish schools.*

The session 1889-1890 started with the full staff, and the complete organisation already explained. Under that organisation the School has gone on its way since with increasing success.² There have been changes in administration consequent on alterations in the regulations of the Scotch Education Department and the opening of new sources of revenue to the School, and there have been numerous changes—especially among assistant

¹ The lecturers were Provost Yellowlees—"A Chapter from my Autobiography"; Rev. George Yuille, Chairman of the Board—"Sketches of American History and Travel"; Rev. J. M. Robertson, M.A.—"Holidays in the Harts and Elsewhere"; A. F. Hutchison, M.A., Rector of the School—"Robert Tannahill," with musical illustrations by a High School choir conducted by the music master, Mr. J. Lascelles Graham, F.E.I.S.

² This was not the first change in connection with the examination of Higher Class Schools initiated by the Education Department. The Act of 1872 determined that these schools should be annually examined by inspectors nominated and paid by the School Boards. This arrangement continued till the close of session 1885-1886. Since 1887 the Department has taken this statutory examination into its own hands, and annually sends its own officers to conduct it.

* Some abstracts of the University Honours gained by former pupils may serve to show the work the School was doing during these years of change and intellectual stir:—In 1887-1888—one Degree of LL.D., one M.D., three M.B. and C.M., one B.L., two M.A., one Diploma Education, four Passes for Degrees, six Bursaries, four University Medals, five Prizes, eleven First-class Honours, ten Second-class Honours, and four Certificates. In 1888-1889—one LL.D., three Passes for Degrees in Arts, two in Medicine, two University Scholarships, six Medals, ten Prizes, eleven First-class Honours, ten Second-class Honours. In 1889-1890—four Degrees of M.A., one with First-class Honours, one M.B. and C.M. with First-class Honours, one B.D., three University Scholarships, five Medals, fourteen Prizes, nine First-class Honours, six Second-class Honours, four Certificates of Distinction. In 1890-1891—two M.A., one M.B. and C.M., one B.L.,



LIBRARY IN HIGH SCHOOL.



masters¹—and additions to the staff, but the lines of instruction and the general arrangements for the conduct of the School continue as then laid down.

Towards the end of 1889 Herr Eugen Neustadt, the master of modern languages, was appointed principal French master in George Watson's College, Edinburgh, and consequently sent in his resignation. His successor was Herr Julius F. Schilling, who, at the time of his election, was modern languages master in Dumfries Academy, where, as previously in Aberdeen, he had given ample proof of his ability as a teacher. Herr Schilling entered on his duties on the 7th of January, 1890.

Two additions were made to the material equipment of the School in 1890. A fine four-dial clock, the gift of Mr. John Ramsay of Kildalton, was placed in the clock-tower over the archway of the older building, at the beginning of the year; and, after the opening of session 1890-1891, a luncheon-room for pupils was fitted up in the clock tower. So useful was this latter provision, and so greatly was its convenience taken advantage of, not only by pupils from the country districts, who now formed a large proportion of the total attendance, but also by those from the town, that the room beside the janitor's house was soon found to be inadequate for the accommodation required. In 1892 it was accordingly resolved to construct and fit with all necessary appliances a refectory, where masters as well as pupils could lunch, in a portion of the space left vacant for the designed swimming bath. The new refectory was opened 16th March, 1893.²

Miss Scott, the first lady superintendent, resigned and left at Christmas, 1891. She was succeeded by Miss Margaret Alice Stark, LL.A. In January, 1892, Mr. Learmonth, who had been the first master of the Lower School, also resigned on receiving another appointment.³ He was succeeded, after an interval of three months,⁴ by William Ross Young, M.A., from Hillhead High School, Glasgow.⁵

four Bursaries, one Fellowship, five Passes for Degrees, one Medal, twenty Prizes, seven First-class Honours, four Second-class Honours, four Certificates of Merit. In 1891-1892—five Passes for Degrees, three Bursaries, nine Prizes, twelve First-class Honours, one Second-class Honour, two Certificates of Merit; in 1892-1893—two M.A., eleven Passes for Degrees, five Bursaries, one Medal, eight Prizes, fourteen First-class Honours, one Second-class Honour, three Merit Certificates. In 1893-1894—three M.A., two M.B. and C.M., one B.D., one B.L., one F.I.C., nine Passes for Degrees, six Bursaries and Scholarships, twelve Prizes, eleven First-class Honours, eight Second-class Honours, four Merit Certificates.

¹ These are noted in the lists appended.

² The refectory, as well as the new modelling room adjoining, opened in 1896, were constructed according to the plans of Mr. Ronald Walker, Stirling.

³ Mr. Learmonth was appointed headmaster of the Public School of Gatehouse-of-Fleet.

⁴ During which the School was taught by Mr. William Davie.

⁵ Mr. Young had been a pupil of the School, had served apprenticeship as pupil-teacher with Mr. Moyes of the Elementary School, had been trained in the Normal School, and had studied and graduated at the University of Glasgow.

The session 1892-1893 was signalled by a large number of gifts received from friends of the School. In addition to those that have been already mentioned, Mr. George Alexander instituted the annual "Henry Irving" prize for the study of Shakesperean and Elizabethan literature, and Mr. David Chrystal continued the prizes for ancient history and geography and classical antiquities, which had been given from 1880 by Mr. William Symon of Adelaide, South Australia, while a gold medal for German was given by an anonymous friend.¹ Mr. John A. Beith, Manchester, presented the School library with a copy of the new edition (thirty-five volumes) of the *Encyclopedia Britannica*, as a memorial of his father, the late Rev. Dr. Beith of Stirling. Another old pupil, Mr. George Handasyde Dick of Glasgow, sent the works of Charles Kingsley in twenty volumes, suitably bound. Portraits were presented by Mr T. F. Binnie (Rev. Dr. Binnie, first Chairman of the School Board), Mr. P. W. Macdougall (Peter M'Dougal, formerly master of the Burgh Writing and Mathematical School), and Mr. Alexander Moyes (William Young, former English master). A legacy of about £200 was also left to the School this year by the late Sir Michael Connal, Chairman of the School Board of Glasgow, a member of a family that had long been identified with Stirling, and had much connection with the School in former times.²

Some alarm was caused by a Minute of the Committee of Council on Education in Scotland, dated 31st January, 1893, which provided certain grants from funds at the disposal of County Councils for Secondary Education, on condition of a reduction of school fees to £3 per annum. It was feared that the proposed arrangement would result in a considerable loss of income to the School, and thus cripple all its operations. The Minute, however, was withdrawn, and County Councils and School Boards were left free to make their own arrangements; and at the end of the year an agreement was come to in accordance with a report of Stirling County Council Committee for Secondary Education. By this agreement the School was to receive an annual contribution of £200 and a Capitation Grant on the scholars in average attendance beyond the stage of the sixth standard, on condition that the annual fee did not exceed £4

¹ Mr. William Symon was a native of the town and a pupil of the School. He studied at St. Andrews, where he graduated M.A. in 1875; was called to the English Bar at Gray's Inn, 1878; and then went to Australia, where he practised at the South Australian Bar in partnership with his brother, Sir Josiah Symon, K.C., K.C.M.G., also a

former dux of the High School. Mr. William Symon died in 1900.

² Besides these, valuable gifts of a miscellaneous character were received from Mr. J. B. Richardson, Messrs. James Ross & Co., Mr. Thomas Menzies, Mr. Eneas Mackay, Mr. John Shearer, and others.



SPITTAL STREET DOORWAY.

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ASTOR LENOX AND
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS

Although this agreement was not ratified till the 27th December, 1893, it was made so far retrospective that it was ordered to take effect as from the beginning of session 1893-1894. At the very modest fee of £1 per quarter to cover instruction in all the subjects taught in the School, the cost of education, directly to parents, has remained since¹—a cost much less than had ever been the case previously. It is not likely that it will ever again be increased. On the contrary, the time is probably not very far distant when fees will be entirely abolished in secondary as they have been in elementary schools.

At the close of session 1892-1893, Miss Stark, lady superintendent, left to take up an appointment as teacher of modern languages in a school in Glasgow. Her successor was Mrs. K. P. Hagemann, from Hanover, Germany, who began her work with session 1893-1894. Next year the School had increased to such an extent that it was found necessary to have additional assistance in English, writing, classics, and modern languages. In his annual statistical report, presented in 1894, the Rector stated that there had been an increase of 153 pupils, compared with the year when the new building was opened—the number of enrolments having risen from 261 to 414. In the Elementary School at the same time there were 235 scholars. Of the 414 pupils in the High School proper only 78 were under thirteen years of age. As showing the extent to which the School was serving the country as well as the burgh, it was noted that 182 out of the 414, or almost 44 per cent. of the whole, came from beyond the burgh boundaries; and a circumstance that pointed to an increase of this percentage was that of 154 pupils who had entered the school that session for the first time only 70—less than half—had come from schools under Stirling Burgh School Board, including in these the Elementary High School.

The School had by this time thoroughly settled down into all its lines of work, and everything was moving steadily and smoothly. The efforts which had, for a considerable number of years, and with much success, been made to cultivate the social side of school life were increased. While the annual festivals were continued with enthusiasm, and the occasional winter lectures were still carried on, open musical recitals were given at intervals, the closing days of the sessions were devoted to social functions to which parents and friends were invited, walking excursions—both for boys and girls—enlivened Saturday and other holidays, pic-nics took place in summer weather, and the golf club's annual drive in autumn² was always

¹ See, however, p. 226.

² Due to the liberal kindness of Mr. J. B. Richardson, Pitgorno, Stirling.

one of the most delightful events of the year. In the winter of 1894, a new departure was taken when the Sixth Class of the School held their first "At Home" and dance, to which they invited their immediate predecessors in the class together with the various masters and the members of the School Board. These pleasant and interesting meetings have continued annually since. As a result of them, probably, the first annual assembly of old pupils was held in the winter of 1899: and class dinners of former pupils have now also established themselves.

Towards the end of 1895 Mr. A. F. Hutchison, who had held the office of Rector since 1866, found it necessary, on account of a growing physical infirmity, to retire from the post he had occupied for almost thirty years. During that time the School had advanced through many stages of development, in the way which the preceding pages have endeavoured to explain. He had entered the School when it was under the management of the Town Council, had seen it pass to the care of the School Board, had shared in all its changes, and had witnessed its growth from a collection of five different schools, working separately although more or less in harmony, to a single organism under one responsible head. His work, so far, was done; and when he laid it down, he had the satisfaction of handing the School over to his successor thoroughly equipped and completely organised, with a staff of masters unsurpassed for scholarship and ability, and in the full tide of a prosperity which it has ever since maintained. Mr. Hutchison left the School in the middle of January, 1896, the School Board voluntarily granting him a retiring allowance of £200 per annum, and sending him at the same time an extract from their Minutes in which they had recorded their appreciation of his work.

Mr. M'Lellan, the English master, retired at the same time, and the Board, in accepting his resignation, granted him an *honorarium* of £100.¹

The Board about this time resolved to take upon itself the whole pecuniary responsibility of the School. Definite salaries were fixed (16th September, 1895) for the Rector and masters, which they were to receive in place of the proportionate shares in fees and grants by which they had hitherto been paid. The salary of the new Rector was to be £400 per annum, and fixed amounts were assigned to the other masters. When these arrangements had been made, the Board proceeded to the election of a Rector and an English master. Their choice for the rectorship was

¹ Mr. M'Lellan settled in business in Liverpool.





J. C. SMITH.

JAMES CRUICKSHANKS SMITH, M.A. (EDIN.), B.A. (OXON.).

Mr. Smith had been a very distinguished student both at Edinburgh and Oxford, was an accomplished scholar, and at the time of his appointment was lecturer in English in Owen's College, Manchester, and examiner in classics for degrees in the University of Edinburgh. The selection of an English master was equally fortunate. Mr. Stewart Allan Robertson, M.A., was, like his colleague the Rector, a distinguished graduate of Edinburgh University, and one of its examiners (in English) for degrees. He was at the time a master in Warrender Park School, Edinburgh. Mr. Robertson has been a great addition to the strength of the School. He has not limited himself to the successful conduct of his own department, but has entered with enthusiasm into every movement that has had for its object the general benefit of the School. Mr. Smith and Mr. Robertson began their work on 7th January, 1896, when the retiring Rector introduced them to their pupils in the gymnasium of the School.¹

During Mr. Smith's tenure of the rectorship not a great deal falls to be recorded of the School beyond the story of its increasing educational success. Some minor changes, however, took place, and some improvements were effected, which may be here set down. The first, in point of time, was the addition of manual training to the work of the School. For this purpose the old Trades' Hall, adjacent to the High School buildings, was placed at the disposal of the School Board in 1896. After being fitted up and equipped with the necessary tools and apparatus, it was opened in the spring of 1897, with working places for twenty-four pupils; and Mr. Edmund Baker (of the Art School) was appointed master of design, with Mr. George Hope Donaldson instructor in wood-working. The class was open, on stated afternoons, to pupils of all the public schools. By the following year the number of pupils in the workshop had so increased that it was found necessary to give additional hours to the work.²

In July, 1896, Mr. Ross Young, the master of the Lower School, intimated his resignation—on his appointment as headmaster of Larbert Public School—and Robert Stewart M'Kim, M.A. (Glasg.), from Rothesay, was appointed to succeed him.³ In the same year definite arrangements were made regarding

¹ The two new masters were introduced to the parents of pupils at a public reception organised by the Board, and held in the Smith Institute.

² On 1st December, 1898, ninety-seven pupils—exclusive of those in the evening classes—were re-

ported in attendance at the Manual Instruction School.

³ Until Mr. M'Kim took over his work on the 15th September, the classes in this School were taught by Mr. H. D. Farquharson, from Rutherglen.

the admission of pupil-teachers from the various public schools to the High School classes. For some time previously some of these pupil-teachers, at the request of their own headmasters and with the consent of the School Board, had been receiving part of their instruction at the High School ; but it was now agreed that the whole of their instruction in languages, mathematics, science and art should be obtained there, and a scheme for that purpose, arranged between the Rector and the masters of the public schools, was submitted to the Board and approved of.

In 1898, a change took place in the management of the Science and Art Classes. Up to that time these classes had been worked in connection with the Science and Art Department, South Kensington, and, according to the regulations of that Department, were managed by a Committee specially appointed for the purpose, who were responsible for the various examinations, and received and distributed the Government grants. Now the Scotch Education Department had taken over the direction of instruction in these subjects, and requested the School Board to assume the responsibility for the classes in the School. Thus the old Science and Art Committee, which had for so many years done excellent work in connection with these branches of education in Stirling, disappeared, and the School Board took its place.

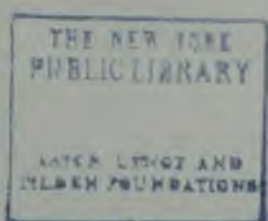
In the summer of 1899 a much-needed improvement was made in the older portion of the building by opening out a corridor, through which girl pupils could pass from their cloak-rooms and the apartments of the lady superintendent to their class-rooms in other parts of the School entirely under cover. The session 1899-1900 was not long begun when Mr. Smith, the Rector, intimated his resignation of office, on his appointment as one of H.M. Inspectors of Schools for Scotland—thus bringing to a close a brief but brilliant connection with the High School. As Mr. Smith had to take up the work of the Inspectorate in October, the Board recalled the *Rector-emeritus* to take the helm again till a successor should be appointed and be ready to take over the work. During this interregnum, the *interim* Rector took the opportunity of getting four additional inscriptions to the memory of benefactors of the School (the tutor of Randiefurde, Dean of Guild John Cowane, Charles Randolph, and Sir Michael Connal) carved in stone in the waiting hall.

JOHN WILLIAM CRITCHLEY, M.A. (ST. AND. AND OXON.),

Rector of the Waid Academy, Anstruther, was the new Rector. He was appointed 25th November, 1899, and entered to the office on 9th January, 1900. His scholarship and his previous experience well fitted him for the



J. W. CRITCHLEY.



work that was now before him. Under his management some of the classes were sub-divided, and additional assistants were appointed. This meant the provision of at least two new class-rooms. These it was proposed to get by resuming possession of the High School class-rooms that had long been occupied by a portion of the Elementary School, and, of course, making a corresponding addition to the building of the latter school. Plans were prepared with this view, but, in the prospect that now opened up of acquiring for school purposes the ground and buildings of the South U.F. Church, the execution of these plans was delayed and ultimately stopped.

Three changes took place among the masters of the School during Mr. Critchley's term of office. Mr. M'Kim, the master of the Lower School, resigned in October, 1900—on his appointment as English master in the Mackie Academy, Stonehaven—and was succeeded by David H. Bell, M.A. (St. And.), from Forfar Academy. In September, 1901, Mr. Wilson, who had been headmaster of the Science department for the last twelve years, also resigned—with the view of devoting his attention exclusively to the work of an analytical chemist—and the Board appointed as his successor A. S. Third, M.A., B.Sc. (Aber.), who at the time was Science master in the High School of Arbroath. To the great loss of the School and the grief of his numerous friends, Mr. J. L. Graham, the accomplished music master, died suddenly on the 11th of January, 1902. Besides the good work he did in the instruction of his pupils and for the advancement of musical art in the town and neighbourhood, Mr. Graham was the heart and soul of the social life of the School, the organiser-in-chief of its festivals, and a willing worker in every movement for its benefit. It was a labour of love to him to superintend and edit a collection of speeches of "Old Boys" delivered at the annual gatherings, which was published in 1900. He was born in Glasgow, 23rd May, 1853, and educated at the High School of that city. For over twenty-two years he was music master in the High School of Stirling. His genial nature gained the affection alike of his colleagues and his pupils. Many of the "old boys" now in far distant lands will recall those delightful Saturdays with the Walking Club, when he headed their excursions into the country, beguiling the long tramp with cheery song and chorus. As the stalwart figure and kindly face rise again on their memories they will think with sad regret of a life cut short in its prime and at the height of its usefulness. Mr. Graham's successor was George Forbes Forsyth, a former pupil of the School, and well known as an organist and successful teacher of music in the town.

For two years (1894-1896) after the school fees were lowered to satisfy the conditions for obtaining the County Council grants for secondary education,

the amount of these grants was fairly adequate to meet the deficiency of income arising from the reduction in fees. But afterwards the grants began to diminish, while the tendency of the school expenditure was to increase. The Board was at length forced to face the necessity of again raising the fees. On the 9th of June, 1902, application was made to the Scotch Education Department "for power to increase the fees to a sum not exceeding £5 per annum for each pupil." The permission asked was granted, and the Board took advantage of it. This increase still leaves the price of education to the public very moderate; but it disappoints the hope formerly expressed that there would never again be any necessity for raising the fees.

On the 29th July, Mr. Critchley intimated his resignation of office, as he had been appointed Rector of Dumfries Academy. It was arranged that he should remain in Stirling till he saw the next session under way and leave for his new appointment towards the end of September.

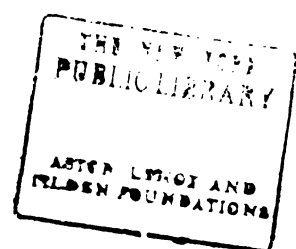
GEORGE LOWSON, M.A., B.Sc., LL.D. (ST. AND.).

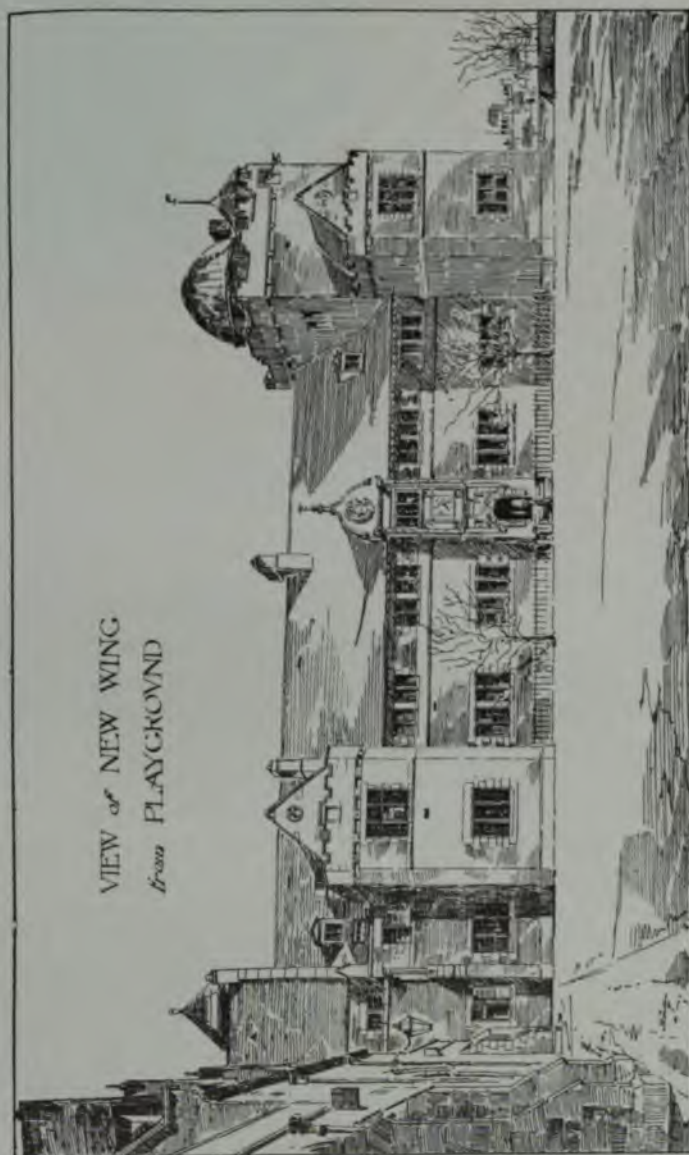
For a new Rector the Board had no need to go beyond the staff of the School. By every consideration of scholarship and capacity, by the consensus of public and professional opinion, Mr. George Lowson, who had for over twenty years been the head of the mathematical department, was indicated as the fittest man to be the head of the School. This the Board recognised, and unanimously offered him the rectorship. Mr. Lowson's acceptance was dated 11th of August, and he was instructed to enter on the discharge of the duties of the office on the 27th of September, when Mr. Critchley was to leave.

The promotion of Mr. Lowson rendered necessary the appointment of a headmaster in the classical department. For this post the Board selected John Lees, M.A., D.Litt., a distinguished graduate of Edinburgh University, and one of the classical masters in George Watson's College. Dr. Lees speedily took his place as an effective teacher and worker. But the School was not long to have the benefit of his services. In March, 1903, he was appointed lecturer in German in the University of Aberdeen, and he left the School on the 1st of May. James Sheridan, M.A. (Glas.) was chosen to succeed him at the beginning of the next session, the classes till then to be taught by a substitute.¹

Towards the close of 1902 a great addition was made to the accommodation available for school purposes. The South U.F. Church, with an adjacent

¹ The substitute was Mr. James Jackson, M.A. (Edin.).





house and garden, stands on a site projecting into the school playground at the south-west corner of the quadrangle. It had long been the desire of those interested in the School to obtain possession of this site ; and now the opportunity presented itself. The congregation was removing to the vacated North U.F. Church, and the Board opened negotiations for the purchase of the church, and of the house and garden adjoining. The prices of purchase were agreed to early in October,¹ and it only remained to obtain the sanction of the Education Department. After the average amount of correspondence required in such cases, this sanction was granted on the 18th of December ; and the purchase was completed in due course.

Meanwhile the Board had asked their architect (Mr. Ebenezer Simpson) to report on the best mode for utilising for school purposes the property when acquired. Mr. Simpson's report embraced the following recommendations. He suggested that the session-house of the church should be converted into a Board room, and the existing Board room on the ground floor of the central block could then be used as the additional class-room required for the classical department. Further, by transferring the janitor's residence to the house adjacent to the church, the apartments hitherto occupied by him, including the large room in the tower, could be easily adapted for use as class-rooms. These would supply an excellent music room, a chamber for piano practice, and two large rooms suitable for the teaching of laundry work and cookery to girls. The church itself could with some necessary alterations, be turned into a fairly convenient hall for examinations, exhibitions, concerts, and school gatherings of every kind. The Board approved the report of the architect, and alterations on the lines suggested are now (1903) in progress.

It is to the credit of the School Board that they have been ready to do so much ; and they have been fortunate in the opportunity. But one cannot help longing for the appearance of some generous benefactor with means enough to take away the old church altogether, and complete the quadrangle of building by erecting a handsome and up-to-date hall and museum, with covered corridors and other appurtenances, on the east side of the playground. Such a building was shown on Messrs. Hay's plans for the original High School. Then, however, the design was somewhat restricted by want of space. Now that the whole ground has been acquired, there remains but the difficulty of finding further pecuniary resources to prevent the realisation of the dream that has so long been cherished of seeing the whole quadrangle of buildings fitly completed. With the further extension and improvement of the Elementary

¹ The price of the church was £575 ; of the other property, which belonged to Mr. R. Oswald, £400.

School building and the acquisition of the ground back to the old town wall for a separate playground, the High School would be completed in a manner worthy of its own reputation and the reputation of the town.

It is pleasing to note that former pupils continue to manifest their affection for their old School by generous gifts for prizes and other purposes. In 1897, Mr. P. J. Mackie, of Auchlochan, Lanarkshire, gave a handsome sum of money for prizes in successive years in the art department of the School, and when that generous gift was exhausted, he supplemented it by another sum to provide prizes for three years in arithmetic and modern languages. In 1899, Sir John Murray, K.B.C., LL.D., F.R.S., &c., addressed the pupils as the "old boy" for the year, and offered two prizes of five and two guineas respectively for essays on the natural history of the Forth valley in the neighbourhood of Stirling. These prizes he has since continued as a memorial of his young associate, Mr. Fred Pullar, Bridge of Allan, who had himself been at one time a pupil in the Science department of the School. A third *alumnus*, Mr. William Lawson, Castlevew, Stirling, has generously presented a sum of £50 for special prizes in art, in which department of the School work he is greatly interested. These—with the "Chrystal" and "George Alexander" prizes, the medals and prizes given by Mr. John Jenkins, Mr. J. S. Fleming, and others—bear witness that the "old boys" still take a warm and much-appreciated interest in the School.

The new Rector had for several terms served the University of St. Andrews as its examiner for degrees in mathematics, and shortly after his appointment as head of the School, that University—his *alma mater*—marked its appreciation of the services he had rendered it, of the distinction he had gained in his profession, and of his scholarship and abilities, by offering him the honorary degree of LL.D. The degree was conferred at the spring graduation ceremony in 1903; and Dr. Lowson was the recipient of numerous congratulations, from the School Board and the community of Stirling, from the Educational Institute of Scotland, and from his many friends.

Under his direction, with the able staff of which he is the head, and with the fostering care of the School Board, the High School of Stirling is assured of a career of ever-increasing prosperity—

FELICITAS ESTO PERPETUA!

APPENDICES.

I.—MASTERS AND ASSISTANTS IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF THE HIGH SCHOOL SINCE 1856.

CLASSICAL DEPARTMENT.

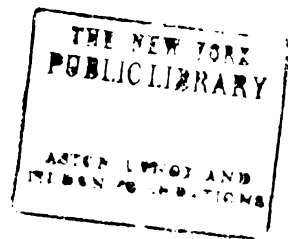
<i>Rectors.</i>	<i>Assistants.</i>	<i>Appointed.</i>	<i>Left.</i>
D. H. PATON, M.A. —1856-1866.	ROBERT KERR, M.A.	Feb. 6, 1857.	
	¹ JOHN F. M'SWAIN.		June, 1858.
	² A. H. DRYSDALE, M.A.	June 14, 1858.	April 16, 1860.
	³ THOMAS M. KIRK.	April 16, 1860.	Sept. 29, 1862.
	⁴ JAMES PURDIE, M.A.	Sept. 29, 1862.	Dec. 25, 1863.
	⁵ SAMUEL M'KINNELL, M.A.	Jan. 23, 1864.	Dec. 13, 1864.
	⁶ JOHN BRECHIN, M.A.	Dec. 13, 1864.	Aug. 20, 1866.
	JAMES BAIRD.	Temporary.	
A. F. HUTCHISON, M.A. —1866-1896.	⁷ ROBERT WHITEFORD, M.A.	Nov. 23, 1866.	Nov. 25, 1867.
	⁸ ALEXANDER WALKER.	Oct. 25, 1867.	April 17, 1871.
	⁹ JOHN R. M'CULLOCH, M.A.	Temporary.	
	¹⁰ GEORGE FERRIES, M.A.	June 27, 1871.	Oct. 1872.
	¹¹ THOMAS BROWN, M.A.	Sept. 16, 1872.	
	¹² ANDREW ANDERSON, M.A.	Oct. 7, 1876.	Dec. 6, 1878.
	¹³ A. T. DAVIDSON, M.A.	Dec. 23, 1878.	July, 1879.
	¹⁴ J. C. HUNTER, M.A.	Sept. 9, 1879.	Sept., 1888.
	¹⁵ A. S. THOMSON, B.A. —Chief Assistant.	Nov. 1, 1888.	Jan. 1894.
	¹⁶ R. H. PATON, M.A. —Second Assistant.	Aug. 30, 1892.	June 30, 1893.
	ALEXANDER GRAHAM, M.A. —Chief Assistant.	Feb. 5, 1894.	
	¹⁷ ALBERT ZOUTMANN, M.A. Second Assistant.	Aug. 7, 1893.	Sept., 1900.
J. C. SMITH, B.A., M.A. —1896-1899.	ALEXANDER GRAHAM, M.A.		
J. W. CRITCHLEY, M.A. —1900-1902.	ALBERT ZOUTMANN, M.A.		
	ALEXANDER GRAHAM, M.A.		
	ALBERT ZOUTMANN, M.A.		
	JOHN M. RAMSAY, M.A.	Aug. 7, 1900.	Nov. 22, 1900.
	GEORGE H. T. MILNE, M.A.	Dec. 17, 1900.	Feb. 15, 1901.
	M. P. CONSTABLE, M.A.	Feb., 1901.	
	ALEXANDER GRAHAM, M.A.		
	M. P. CONSTABLE, M.A.		
	ALEXANDER GRAHAM, M.A.		
	M. P. CONSTABLE, M.A.		
<i>Headmasters.</i>			
JOHN LEES, M.A., D. Litt. —1902-1903.			
JAMES SHERIDAN, M.A. —1903.			

ENGLISH DEPARTMENT.

<i>Masters.</i>	<i>Assistants.</i>	<i>Appointed.</i>	<i>Left.</i>
WILLIAM YOUNG —(1846)-1886.	¹⁰ WILLIAM FORBES.	1857.	July, 1858.
	¹¹ JAMES HUTCHISON.	1857.	1859.
	THOMAS M. KIRK.	1858.	April, 1860.
	²⁰ R. WHYTE, M.A.	1859.	1860.
	²¹ JAMES KAYNE.	1860.	Oct. 14, 1861.
	²² JAMES CRAIG, M.A.	1860.	1862.
	²³ JOHN M'KENZIE, M.A.	1862.	July, 1863.
	²⁴ J. G. TINDAL, M.A.	Aug. 21, 1863.	Dec. 19, 1864.
	LEWIS SIM.	Dec. 19, 1864.	1865.
	ALEXANDER WALKER.	1865.	Oct. 25, 1867.
	²⁵ WILLIAM JOHNSTON.	Oct. 25, 1867.	Feb. 1868.
	ALEX. BRACKENRIDGE.	Feb., 1868.	July, 1868.
	²⁶ ALEXANDER DALL.	July, 1868.	May 21, 1869.
	JOHN R. M'CULLOCH, M.A.	May 21, 1869.	
	²⁷ JOHN R. T. HILL.	June 20, 1870.	Oct. 16, 1874.
	DAVID RODDICK.	Nov. 20, 1871.	May 20, 1872.
	THOMAS T. TINDALL.	May 20, 1872.	Aug., 1873.
	CHARLES YOUNG.	1873.	1874.
	MRS. KAYNE.	1873.	
	R. D. WHITE.	Nov. 6, 1874.	Feb. 1875.
	FREDERICK LAURENCE.	Feb. 22, 1875.	April 30, 1875.
	²⁸ WILLIAM DAWSON.	April 30, 1875.	July, 1876.
	²⁹ ALEX. FAICHNEY, M.A.	July 31, 1876.	Jan. 27, 1877.
	³⁰ JAMES SINCLAIR.	1876.	May, 1877.
	J. PITBLADO.	Dec. 8, 1876.	1877.
	JOHN FOSTER.	May 7, 1877.	Nov. 22, 1877.
	³¹ Rev. W. PATERSON.	June 17, 1878.	1887.
	JAMES SPENCE.	1885.	1886.
ANDREW M'LELLAN M.A. —1886-1896.	Rev. W. PATERSON.	1887.	1894.
	³² WILLIAM ANGUS.	June, 1894.	Sept. 21, 1896.
STEWART A. ROBERTSON, M.A. —1896.	³³ JAMES B. M'OWAN, M.A.	Sept. 21, 1896.	Oct. 31, 1897.
	³⁴ JAMES BEGG, M.A.	Nov. 1897.	Oct. 23, 1898.
	ROBERT C. GRANT, M.A.	Oct. 31, 1898.	Sept. 30, 1900.
	ARCHIBALD MENZIES, M.A.	Oct., 1900.	

WRITING AND MATHEMATICAL DEPARTMENT.

<i>Master.</i>	<i>Assistants.</i>	<i>Appointed.</i>	<i>Left.</i>
DUNCAN MACDOUGALL —(1846)-1882.	EDWARD MACFIE.	1857.	June, 1858.
	G. M. SCOTT.	July 9, 1858.	1859.
	³⁵ W. K. BANNATYNE.	1859.	Nov., 1866.
	³⁶ JOHN DUNCAN.	Oct. 15, 1866.	June, 1867.
	W. M. BANNATYNE.	June, 1867.	June 20, 1870.
	ROBERT DAWSON.	June, 1870.	





DR. LAWSON.

COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT
(SINCE 1882).

<i>Master.</i>	<i>Assistants.</i>	<i>Appointed.</i>	<i>Left.</i>
ROBERT DAWSON —1882.	WILLIAM ANGUS. JAMES B. M'OWAN, M.A. JAMES BEGG, M.A. ROBERT C. GRANT, M.A.		

MATHEMATICAL DEPARTMENT
(SINCE 1882).

<i>Master.</i>	<i>Assistants.</i>	<i>Appointed.</i>	<i>Left.</i>
GEORGE LOWSON, M.A., B.Sc., LL.D.—June 5, 1882-1902. <i>Rector from 1902.</i>	JAS. LITTLEJOHN, M.A., B.Sc. GEORGE HARPER, M.A. ²⁷ EDWARD SMART, B.A., B.Sc. ²⁸ JOHN WATT, M.A. ²⁹ ROBERT MACKENZIE, M.A. ALEX. F. THOMSON, M.A. ARCHIBALD MENZIES, M.A. ALEXANDER GOLDIE, M.A.	May, 24, 1889. Dec., 1889. Aug., 1890. Sept. 10, 1894. Aug. 28, 1896. Sept. 4, 1899. 1900. Nov. 3, 1902.	Dec., 1889. June, 1890. Sept. 6, 1894. Aug. 28, 1896. Aug. 30, 1899. Oct., 1901. Oct., 1901.

MODERN LANGUAGES DEPARTMENT.

<i>Masters.</i>	<i>Assistants.</i>	<i>Appointed.</i>	<i>Left.</i>
THEODORE ROEDING. —July 11, 1854-Aug 17, 1863 FRIEDRICH BOOS —Sept., 1863-Dec., 1873. LOUIS REVEL —Feb. 2, 1874-Dec. 23, 1881. LOUIS SAURIN —Dec. 18, 1881-Dec 21, 1882 EUGEN NEUSTADT —Jan. 19, 1883- JULIUS F. SCHILLING —Nov. 8, 1889.	R. H. PATON, M.A. ALBERT ZOUTMANN, M.A. WILLIAM BRYCE, M.A. JOHN G. LAING, M.A. JESSIE G. BAIN, LL.A. ALEXANDER GOLDIE, M.A.	Aug. 30, 1892. Aug. 7, 1893. Oct. 1, 1900. Oct 14, 1901. Jan. 27, 1902. Nov. 1902.	June 30, 1893. Sept. 30, 1900. Jan. 27, 1902.

STUDENT GOVERNESSES.

MARY GOVAN—Dec. 23, 1896 - Sept., 1898.
GWENDOLINE K. SHAW—Oct. 3, 1898 - Jan. 21, 1901.
ELIZABETH MACFARLANE—Jan. 21, 1901 - June 30, 1901.

ART DEPARTMENT.

(SINCE 1857).

<i>Master.</i>	<i>Assistants.</i>	<i>Appointed.</i>	<i>Left.</i>
LEONARD BAKER, C.A.M. —April 6, 1857.	⁴⁰ PETER WRIGHT. EDMUND BAKER	1889.	
	⁴¹ EMMET BRADY. FRANCIS K. MURRAY. JOHN K. BAKER.		

SCIENCE DEPARTMENT

(SINCE 1888).

<i>Masters.</i>	<i>Assistant.</i>	<i>Appointed.</i>	<i>Left.</i>
ANDREW WILSON, F.I.C. —1888-1901.	A. F. THOMSON, M.A. (Botany).	1899.	
A. S. THIRD, M.A., B.Sc. —1901.			

TECHNICAL SCHOOLS.

<i>Design Master.</i>	<i>Teachers of Wood-Working.</i>	<i>Appointed.</i>	<i>Left.</i>
EDMUND BAKER —Jan. 21, 1903.	⁴² GEORGE H. DONALDSON. ALEXANDER D. SANGSTER.	Jan. 21, 1897. May 7, 1903.	May 7, 1903.

LADY SUPERINTENDENTS

(SINCE 1888).

MISS BARBARA SCOTT—1888 to Christmas,
1891.
MISS ALICE STARK—Dec. 19, 1891, to June
1893.
MRS. K. P. HAGEMANN—June, 1893.

MUSIC MASTERS.

JAMES GRAHAM—Oct. 9, 1856-Oct. 18, 1859.
ALEXANDER LECKIE—Dec. 20, 1858-Jan.
23, 1860.
⁴³ JAMES HENDERSON—June 17, 1874-1875.
J. LASCELLES GRAHAM, F.E.I.S.—Oct. 1,
1879-1902.

ASSISTANTS TO LADY SUPERINTENDENTS.

HELEN BAKER—1893 to March 2, 1898.
AGNES THOMSON—March, 1898, to Dec 24, 1902.
AGNES JAFFREY—Jan 5, 1903.

JANITORS AND DRILL MASTERS.

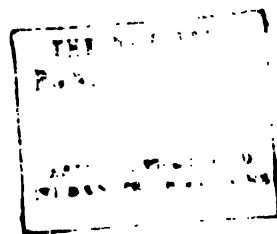
JOHN TURNER—Oct. 17, 1856, resigned
Nov. 27.
Sergeant DAVID ANDERSON—Nov. 27,
1856-Nov. 1866.
GEORGE SMITH—Nov. 23, 1866-Jan., 1867.
Sergeant WILLIAM GRANT—Jan., 1867-
April, 1869.
Sergeant JOHN STEVENSON—May 7, 1869-
May, 1890.
ALEXANDER SCOTT—May 5, 1890.

GYMNASTIC MASTERS.

Sergeant-Major (afterwards Ensign THOS.
ANDERSON—Oct. 9, 1856; died at Fort
George, April, 1858.
Sergeant DAVID ANDERSON—Feb. 4, 1858.
HENRY ROLLAND—Visiting Master.
T. M. LINDSAY—1889-1895.
J. M. GARROW—1895-1897.
Sergeant HOPE—1897-1898.
Sergeant DIBBS—1898.



LEONARD BAKER.



MASTERS OF THE JUNIOR SCHOOL.

- ⁴⁴ WILLIAM LEARMONTH—Nov. 15, 1888-Jan. 5, 1892.
- ⁴⁵ WILLIAM ROSS YOUNG, M.A.—Jan. 31, 1892-July, 1896.
- ⁴⁶ ROBERT S. M'KIM, M.A.—Sept. 15, 1896-Oct. 12, 1900.
- DAVID H. BELL, M.A.—Oct., 1900.

HEAD MASTERS AND MISTRESSES OF THE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
(SINCE 1875).

- ⁴⁷ FRANCIS WILSON—Aug. 23, 1875-Oct. 9, 1877.
- MISS JANET ROBERTSON—Aug. 23, 1875-Nov. 9, 1877.
- ALEXANDER MOYES—Oct. 9, 1877.
- ⁴⁸ MISS CAROLINE J. SEGGIE—Oct. 1, 1877-Dec., 1882.
- ⁴⁹ MISS JESSIE MORRISON—Jan., 1883-1891.
- MISS JEANIE COUTTS—1891.

TEACHERS OF DANCING.
(FROM 1858).

MESSRS. THOMSON.
SINCLAIR.
INGLIS.
MRS. ATKINSON.
MISS GOWANS.
MRS. ALLARDICE.
MR. GEORGE LOWE.

NOTES ON SOME OF THE NAMES IN THE FOREGOING LIST.

- 1 Ordained minister of U.P. Church, Auchtermuchty, 1860; went to Australia; Moderator of the Presbyterian Church of Australia, 1895.
- 2 Minister successively of Maisondieu U.P. Church, Brechin, Rochdale and Morpeth English Presbyterian Churches; Moderator of Presbyterian Church in England, 1902
- 3 Minister of Haymarket U.P. Church, Edinburgh.
- 4 Classical master, Inverness Academy; Rector, Forfar Academy; for some time one of the classical masters, High School of Glasgow.
- 5 Rector, Fortrose Academy (dead).
- 6 F.C. minister (dead).
- 7 Classical master, Dreghorn Castle School; Rector of the Anderson Institute, Lerwick (dead).
- 8 Classical master, Royal Academy, Tain, 1871-1877; classical master, Elgin Academy, 1877 (dead).
- 9 Minister of the Parish of North Leith.
- 10 Assistant to Professor of Humanity, Aberdeen; minister of Clunie; D.D. of Aberdeen University; author of theological works.
- 11 Afterwards classical teacher in Portobello.

- 12 One of the classical masters of the High School of Glasgow.
- 13 One of the classical masters, George Watson's College, Edinburgh.
- 14 In Canada.
- 15 Rector of Forfar Academy.
- 16 Headmaster of Banchory Public School.
- 17 Master of modern languages, Ewart High School, Newton Stewart.
- 18 Master of Milton School ; afterwards tea planter in India.
- 19 Headmaster of Andover School, Brechin (dead).
- 20 U.P. minister at Kelso, and at Laurieston Place, Edinburgh (dead).
- 21 Master of the Grammar School, Sandhead, Stranraer (dead).
- 22 One of the masters in the Edinburgh Institution.
- 23 Private teacher in Stirling.
- 24 Master of the Parish School of Auchindoir, Aberdeenshire ; minister of Glenlivet ; minister of Duffus, Elginshire (dead).
- 25 Left in ill-health (dead).
- 26 Headmaster of High School, Oldham ; now a medical practitioner.
- 27 Headmaster of Friockheim School.
- 28 U.F. minister, Lanark.
- 29 Now English master, High School of Oban.
- 30 Merchant in Stirling.
- 31 Became Superintendent of the Quarrier Homes, 1887.
- 32 M.A., Science master, Knox Institute, Haddington ; lecturer on agriculture, Yorkshire College, Leeds ; Principal of Agricultural College, Crewe.
- 33 Headmaster of Ardoch Public School.
- 34 Headmaster, Sheardale Public School, Dollar.
- 35 Sub-editor, *Daily Review* ; writing master, Inverness Royal Academy ; private school, Montrose ; head of Kelvingrove House School, Bridge of Allan (dead).
- 36 For some time arithmetic master in Montrose Academy.
- 37 Mathematical master, Sharp's Institution, Perth, 1894-1899 ; mathematical and Science master, Perth Academy.
- 38 Mathematical master, Galashiels Academy, 1896-1898 ; one of the mathematical teachers in the Grammar School of Aberdeen ; mathematical and Science master, Sharp's Institution, Perth.
- 39 Commercial master, High School, Dundee.
- 40 Art master, Falkirk School of Art.
- 41 Master for ornament and architecture, Art School, Glasgow ; art master, Kelvinside Academy, Glasgow.
- 42 Technical training master, Wellington High School, Cape Colony.
- 43 Music master to Greenock School Board.
- 44 Headmaster, Public School, Gatehouse-of-Fleet.
- 45 Headmaster, Public School, Larbert.
- 46 English master, Mackie Academy, Stonehaven ; student of medicine.
- 47 Afterwards studied medicine and became a medical practitioner ; died, March, 1888.
- 48 Headmistress, Juvenile Department, George Watson's College.
- 49 Headmistress, Normal School, Aberdeen.

II.—LIST OF MEDALISTS AND PRIZE-WINNERS.

RANDOLPH MEDALISTS.

1879 JAMES ADAM. ¹	1892 JAMES B. WILSON. ¹³
1881 ROBERT W. MACKINLAY. ²	1893 ROBERT WAUGH. ¹⁴
1882 THOMAS MUIRHEAD. ³	1894 DAVID STEWART PATERSON. ¹⁵
1883 ALFRED MACFARLANE. ⁴	1895 ARTHUR SCOTT HUTCHISON. ¹⁶
1884 JOHN HUNTER GAVIN. ⁵	1896 CHARLES ALEXANDER YOUNG. ¹⁷
1885 ALEXANDER M. WATSON. ⁶	1897 CHARLES M. DREW. ¹⁸
1886 ALEXANDER DUNSMORE. ⁷	1898 WILLIAM JOSEPH KELLY. ¹⁹
1887 JOHN RITCHIE. ⁸	1899 JOHN M'BRYDE. ²⁰
1888 ROBERT COLQUHOUN. ⁹	1900 DUNCAN M'OWAN. ²¹
1889 WILLIAM GAVIN. ¹⁰	1901 MARY S. MACKENZIE. ²²
1890 ALEXANDER EDGAR ADAMS. ¹¹	1902 CHARLES L. FARMER. ²³
1891 ALEXANDER JAMES MARTIN. ¹²	1903 JESSIE L. LOWSON.

MACDOUGALL SCHOLARS.

1884 ALEXANDER M. WATSON.	1894 ALEXANDER FLEMING. ⁵¹
1885 ROBERT MAIN HORNE. ²⁴	1895 ROBERT MAIN. ⁵²
1886 DONALD FERGUSON. ²⁵	1896 WILLIAM JOSEPH KELLY.
1887 ARCHIBALD M'NICOL.	1897 WILLIAM JOSEPH KELLY.
1888 ROBERT COLQUHOUN.	1898 MARY FRANCES KELLY.
1889 JAMES B. M'OWAN. ²⁶	1899 DUNCAN M'OWAN.
1890 JAMES CALDER MUIRHEAD. ²⁷	1900 ANDREW RIDDLE. ⁵³
1891 ALEXANDER HALL. ²⁸	1901 JESSIE L. LOWSON.
1892 MUNGO FERGUSON. ²⁹	1902 JOHN MALLOCH.
1893 DAVID BAIN. ³⁰	1903 JESSIE M. SWORD.

¹ M.A., M.D., Hamilton.

² M.A., minister (Congregational) Pitsligo.

³ Solicitor, Stirling.

⁴ M.A., B.D., formerly minister of Bowden.

⁵ Minister, Presbyterian Church, Swindon.

⁶ Law student (dead).

⁷ M.A., student of Divinity (dead).

⁸ M.A., B.D., minister of Gordon.

⁹ In Australia.

¹⁰ M.A., B.D., missionary in Pondoland.

¹¹ M.A., law agent.

¹² M.A., B.Sc. Speirs School, Beith.

¹³ M.A., headmaster, Public School, Cowdenbeath.

¹⁴ Law agent, Stirling.

¹⁵ M.A., and student of medicine (dead).

¹⁶ M.A., student of Divinity.

¹⁷ M.A., Indian Civil Service.

¹⁸ M.A., student of medicine.

¹⁹ M.A., Civil Service.

²⁰ Student, Glasgow University.

²¹ Student, Edinburgh University.

²² Student, Glasgow University.

²³ Student Edinburgh, University.

²⁴ M.B., C.M., Ettles scholar; assistant Professor of Physiology, Owen's College (dead).

²⁵ M.A., B.D., minister of Inverkeithing (dead).

²⁶ M.A., master of Public School, Ardoch.

²⁷ Solicitor, Stirling.

²⁸ Mining engineer.

²⁹ M.A.; assistant mathematical master, Sharp's Institution, Perth; University Library, Glasgow.

³⁰ M.A., headmaster, Public School, Barry.

³¹ Law agent.

³² Bank clerk, Doune.

³³ Law clerk, Stirling.

SYMON PRIZE-WINNERS.

(Classical Geography and Antiquities.)

1880	(1) JOSEPH K. NICOL. ¹	1884	(1) ALEXANDER M. WATSON.
	(2) DAVID CHRYSTAL. ²		(2) EBENEZER B. H. MACPHERSON. ³
1881	(1) DAVID CHRYSTAL.	1885	(1) EBENEZER B. H. MACPHERSON.
	(2) ROBERT W. MACKINLAY.		(2) ROBERT BAKER. ⁴
1882	(1) THOMAS MUIRHEAD.		ROBERT M. HORNE. } Equal.
	(2) WILLIAM STEVEN MOODIE. ⁵	1886	(1) DAVID NEISH. ⁷
1883	(1) JOHN H. GAVIN.		(2) ROBERT BAKER.
	(2) THOMAS J. Y. BROWN. ⁴	1886	(1) ANDREW GAVIN. ⁸
			(2) JOHN RITCHIE.

CHRYSTAL PRIZE-WINNERS.

(Ancient Geography and History.)

1893	(1) ROBERT WAUGH.	1898	THOMAS DUNCAN. ¹²
	(2) MUNGO FERGUSON.	1899	(1) JOHN M'BRYDE. ¹³
1894	JAMES ARCHIBALD. ⁹		(2) ALEXANDER D. PATERSON.
	DAVID BAIN.	1900	DUNCAN M'OWAN.
	GREGOR M'GREGOR. ¹⁰	1901	(1) HUGH D. SEMPILL. ¹⁴
	DAVID S. PATERSON.		(2) THOMAS BAXTER. ¹⁵
1896	CHARLES M. DREW.	1902	(1) CHARLES L. FARMER.
1897	J. M. RICHARDSON. ¹¹		(2) ROBERT JENKINS. ¹⁶
	THOS. HENDERSON. }	1903	JESSIE L. LOWSON.

CHRYSTAL PRIZE-WINNERS.

(Old English.)

1893	(1) ELIZABETH B. NICHOLSON.	1899	ELIZABETH MACFARLANE.
	(2) MUNGO FERGUSON.	1900	MARGARET C. ANGUS.
1896	KATE MORRISON. ¹⁷	1901	DUNCAN M'OWAN.
1897	JANET H. GAVIN.	1902	JESSIE M. MACFARLANE.
1898	GWENDOLINE K. SHAW.	1903	JANET S. M'CULLOCH.

GEORGE ALEXANDER "IRVING" PRIZE-WINNERS.

(Shakespearean and Dramatic Literature.)

1894	NELL B. SMITH.	1900	MARY C. STEWART. ¹⁸
1895	KATE MORRISON.	1901	MARGARET H. DOUGALL.
1896	CHARLES A. YOUNG.	1902	JEANIE P. ROSE.
1897	THOMAS HENDERSON.	1903	JESSIE L. LOWSON.
1898	MARGARET D. CRAWFORD.		JANET S. M'CULLOCH. } Equal.
1899	ELIZABETH MACFARLANE.		

¹ M.A., minister, U.F. Church.² Solicitor, Stirling.³ M.A., B.D., minister, Established Church.⁴ Solicitor, Stirling.⁵ M.A., B.D., U.F. Church, Panbride.⁶ Merchant, Leeds.⁷ Civil Service.⁸ M.A., St. Andrews.⁹ M.A., solicitor.¹⁰ M.A., teacher of Science, Knox Institute, Haddington.¹¹ M.A., student of Divinity.¹² Student, Glasgow University.¹³ Student, Glasgow University.¹⁴ Student, Glasgow University.¹⁵ Student, Glasgow University.¹⁶ Student, Glasgow University.¹⁷ M.A., Glasgow.¹⁸ Student, Edinburgh University.

V.—OTHER PUBLIC SCHOOLS FROM THE
REFORMATION.

CHAPTER I.

THE SANG SCHOOL.

SANG Schools—instituted, as the name implies, for the teaching of music—existed in all the more important burghs of Scotland prior to the Reformation. Their original purpose was, of course, to train pupils for the church choirs, but there is evidence to show that the instruction in music, both vocal and instrumental, was not limited to ecclesiastics.¹ The patrons of these schools were the Church authorities—in the case of cathedral towns, the precentor—but, where they had not special endowments of their own, such as the music school of the Chapel Royal of Stirling had, the Town Councils seem to have borne the expense of the teaching and maintenance. What beyond music was taught in these schools before the Reformation is not quite clear.² But subsequently elementary education, at least in the vernacular, as well as writing, and perhaps arithmetic, was conjoined with the training in music, and in course of time the teaching of music became less important, and the other branches more so, till at last the Sang Schools were merged in the English or Writing Schools of the burghs.

It is permissible to connect the pre-Reformation music school in Stirling with the Chapel Royal founded by James III. in 1473. In 1501, James IV. procured from Pope Alexander the Sixth a bull erecting it into a Collegiate Church, with dean, sub-dean, sacrist, cantor, chancellor, archdeacon, sixteen chaplains, and six singing boys, with a master of music.³ The Chapel Royal

¹ In the contract between the town of Aberdeen and Robert Hnabosone, songster, dated 7th October, 1496, he is appointed master of the Sang School to instruct burghesses' sons in singing and playing on the organs (*Spalding Club Miscellany*, v., 32, 33).

² The master of the Sang School of Aberdeen,

appointed 6th October, 1570—very shortly after the Reformation—was to teach his pupils “mewalk, meaners, and vertew.” (*Extracts from Council Register of the Burgh of Aberdeen*, Spalding Club, i., 370.)

³ *Exchequer Rolls*, xii., p. xxxviii.

of Stirling continued to exist after the Reformation, and even after the Chapel Royal of Scotland had been founded at Holyrood, but the information regarding its music school is not very abundant. From the Register we gather that Sir James Castellaw was "preceptor to the sex barnes foundin within our Soverane Lordis Chapell Royall of Striueling" in 1583. The same name and description is found in 1617, and down to as late as 1625.¹ By that time, however, while he still retains the title of "maister of the bairnis," and is said to be in daily attendance, it is likely that the music school of the Chapel had disappeared.

The municipal Sang School, under legal sanction, was due to an Act of Parliament in 1579.² The Reformation was temporarily destructive of the fine arts, and music suffered with the rest. The elaborate music of the old Church was not required in the new, and the art languished as its study was neglected. Hence it was found necessary to pass the enactment, the terms of which are as follows:—"For instructioun of the youth in the art of musik and singing, quhilk is almaist decayit, and sal schortly decay, without tymous remeid be providit, Our soverane Lord, with avise of his thrie Estaitis of this present Parliament, requestis the Provest, Baillies, Counsale and Communitie of the maist speciall burrowis of this realme, and the patronis and provestis of Collegis quhair Sang sculis ar foundat, to erect and sett up ane sang scuill, with ane maister sufficient and able for instructioun of the youth in the said science of music, as they sal answer to his Hieness upon the peril of their foundatiouns." In accordance with this Act, Sang Schools were established in all the principal Scottish burghs.

As regards Stirling, it is unfortunate that neither Town Council nor Kirk Session Records of this time are known to be in existence. The earliest reference to music occurs in 1605. Whether the Moses Fergusson, to whom the treasurer was ordered, on the 21st October of that year, to pay £40 yearly, "in feall for uptaking of the psalmes within the kirk of this burgh," or Maister John Row, the doctor of the Grammar School, who in 1618 received a "feall" of ten merks for the same duty, were also teachers of the music school, does not appear. But Maister William Row, the successor of John, certainly was. In the Minute of his appointment (22nd May, 1620), he is described as "principall doctour of the grammer scole, teacher of musik, and uptaker of the psalmes in the kirk." In this Minute, also, we find the fees for instruction in music fixed at 6s. 8d. "for ilk toun bairne, and benevolence

¹ Register, of the Chapel Royal of Stirling, Grampian Club, ci., cxxxi., *et passim*.

² At Edinburgh, 11th July (Acts of Parliament of Scotland, 1579, c. 58, iii., 174).

of strangeris." In addition to the fees, there was a salary of twenty merks payable in equal portions by the Council and the Kirk Session. The Minute of Session confirming the appointment (22nd August, 1620) states that Mr. William Row was, at the desire of the Council, appointed teacher of "ane song schole" and uptaker of the psalms. Here we have the first use of that distinctive title in the local Records. Row's tenure of his offices was short. On the 17th October he was dismissed summarily, although he asked to be allowed to remain till Whitsunday of the next year.

David Murray, "musicane," was appointed his successor in the Sang School, 6th December, 1620, at the same salary and fees. He was at the same time admitted a doctor in the Grammar School "for teaching of the Ingleshe reding and writting." His engagement was for three years and a half, but the Council reserved liberty to dismiss him at any time "gif they find nocht tham selffs pleasit with his service"; and they bound his brother William cautioner for David's faithful discharge of the duties of his cure. Murray demitted his offices on 20th May, 1622.

It does not appear from the Records who taught the music school for the next four years. But in 1626, James Duncanson, who had long held the offices of vicar, reader, and Session-clerk, retired, and was succeeded by "Maister Patrik Bell, sone to maister William Bell, indueller of Glasgw," who was at the same time appointed teacher of music and uptaker of the psalms.¹ Duncanson retained the revenues of the vicarage and certain altarages and chaplainries, and until these fell vacant Bell was to receive a salary of 200 merks a year and liberty to charge fees for music, "at his awin discretion." In 1636 (14th November), the salary was increased to 240 merks a year, and Bell at the same time received a present of 200 merks "to help to pay his dett." He died in 1644.

The next music master and reader was James Thomson, son to Martin Thomson, burgess of the Canongate, who was appointed 9th December, 1644. He was to receive £160 a year, besides the emoluments of the Session-clerkship.² He was present at the meeting, and accepted the position. The

¹ The Minute of Agreement of date 28th August, 1626, is signed—

Mr Patrick Bell

² His engagement bears that he was appointed "teacher of ane musick scoole for the space of

fyve yeiris"; and he promised "faithfullie to discharge the samyn during the said space, and na-ways to depart his charge untill the said fyve yeiris be compleat, except it please the samin upon reasonable considerationns to alter and change him before the tyme expyre, in quhilk case the said James Thomson submits himself to thar will."

appointment was confirmed by the Session on the same date, but there is some reason to doubt whether he ever took up his duties. The plague was then raging in the town, and everything was in great confusion.¹ Anyhow, a new appointment was made in 1646.

About this appointment there are two things unusual. In the first place, and contrary to the common practice, it was made, to begin with, by the Kirk Session (24th November), and afterwards approved of by the Town Council (30th November); and, in the second place, while the nominee—



was elected clerk and precentor, nothing is said about the music school. Possibly there was no music teaching till 1648, when a new agreement (21st August) was made with Meiklejohn, and his salary increased. On the 2nd October of the same year, he was admitted burgess and gild brother, "for guid service done and to be done be him to the town." Still another somewhat inexplicable entry occurs. In the accounts for 1654-1655, a payment is made to William Meiklejohn's *widow*, while William Meiklejohn reappears in the accounts for the following year. Further, on 29th September, 1656, William Meiklejohn, "precentor of the church in this burgh," is admitted burgess and gild brother.² This seems explainable only on the supposition that there were two William Meiklejohns, one of whom succeeded the other in the precentorship. In 1662 (20th November), the Council found that the then Meiklejohn was unable "throw sickness of bodie and dimness of sight" to discharge his duties longer, and declared his place vacant.

Two days later, Maister Alexander Murray, schoolmaster and precentor at St. Ninians, was appointed to the vacant offices—among which is again distinctly specified that of "teacher of the musike"—at a salary of eight score pounds per annum, with "schollage of towns bairns for teaching them in the musike at his owne discretion, and to take of outtowntownes bairns as he and

¹ For eight months—from July, 1645, to March, 1646—there was no service in the church. (Kirk Session Records.)

² The Minute of 1st December following bears that the Council, "upon severall causes and good

consideratiouns moveing thame, ordain that W. Meiklejohn, precentor, have the sum he was obliged to pay by his act of admisioun, of date 29th September last, quat to him."

thair parentis can aggrie." How long Murray held office is uncertain. There is a Council Minute of 14th August, 1680, ordaining the treasurer to pay Mr. William Meiklejohn, precentor, 300 merks of salary as his predecessor had. It is difficult to believe this to be the same Meiklejohn who, through feebleness of body and dimness of sight, was found unfit for the position twelve years before. Still, the Minute seems to bear that the appointment had just been made, and as a new election took place six months later, it is just possible that it may have been a temporary re-engagement of the old man.

On the 28th February, 1681, Mr. Alexander Keith, precentor at Dundee, was appointed to the offices, with salary of 300 merks and scholage as before. If Keith accepted the office he did not hold it long, for Mr. David Wilson, Latin doctor in the Grammar School, was paid for acting as precentor from Lammas, 1681, to Candlemas, 1682. In 1683, the Provost was instructed to "try for ane expert musitian." In the meantime, Mr. Wilson officiated as precentor till his demission in 1685, and thereafter Mr. George Stewart, his successor in the doctorate of the Grammar School, gave his services till the expert musician could be found.

This was William M'Ghie, "musician at Lanerick," who was appointed to all the offices on 21st December, 1685, to enter at Candlemas of the following year—salary and fees as before. M'Ghie continued to conduct the music school and to discharge his other duties till 1694, when something appears to have gone wrong. He was suspended from his office as precentor, and William Baxter took his place. He still, however, held the Sang School with the backing of the Council, who renewed their appointment to him "to keep ane publict school for teaching of youth to sing and play, and ordained the old cellarie quhich was payed to be continowed on him for keeping the said school." Baxter was ordered to remove at Martinmas, and the Council recommended the Session to appoint a precentor "who sall also be master of musick, and suggested Mr. Alexander Hoom, only lawful son to the deceased Alexander Hoom, indweller in Stirling" (22nd December, 1694). On 6th April, 1695, Mr. Hume was admitted to the offices, but some hitch occurred, for on the 12th October of that year, it is stated that Mr. William M'Ghie had been reponed and Mr. Hume was paid twenty rix-dollars for his services. M'Ghie resigned 10th November, 1697, but was paid his

¹ Council Records, 22nd October, 1683.

² Council Records, 10th May, 1694. At this time there was friction between the Council and

the Rev. Mr. Rule and his Session over the matter of the election of elders.

salary to Lammas of the next year. An *interim* Session-clerk and precentor (Mr. Walter Allan) was appointed. Next year Hume was again sent for, and precented for five successive Sundays, but the Session objected that his voice was not strong enough for the church.¹

Meantime the Sang School seems to have been in abeyance. The *interim* precentors were precentors merely. The Council resolved to bring this state of matters to an end. On the 7th October, 1699, they passed the following resolution:—"Having considered the prejudice that this burgh sustains by want of a good musician to teach musick publickly, as also the hurt the Grammar School sustains by the doctor's attendance upon the Sessione, whereby he is diverted from his deities, and being convinced that the want of a musick master hinders many of the gentrie from sending their childring to be here educat, to the noe smal prejudice of this burgh; and they having been at the paines to enquire, and having layed out for intelligence in the most parts of the Kingdom for fitt persones to exerce that office, after all their paines, can hear of none quallified for that trust except Mr. Hoom and Mr. Ellies, and they being desyreous that a harmonious call may be given to the satisfactione of all concerned, doe recommend with all earnestness to the minister and Sessione to concur with them in calling one of the above-named with all expedition."

As a result of this, and with the concurrence of the Session, Mr. Alexander Hoom, son of umquhile Captain Alexander Hoom, was, on the 9th January, 1700, appointed "onlie master of musick," at a salary of 200 merks, and scholage at discretion.* His appointment as Session-clerk and precentor was duly confirmed by the Kirk Session.[†] The death of Hume was reported to the Town Council on 10th January, 1708, and Mr. James Ellis, who had formerly been his competitor for the office, was appointed (31st May) to succeed him.[‡] Ellis held office till 1717, when he died.

¹ "The Session dismiss him with credit, offer him 10 dollars, and recommend him to the Magistrates' liberality"—the Magistrates gave him ten dollars more—"Mr. Hume and Robert Allice [a young man putting in for the place] to leave as soon as they can conveniently." (Session Records, 31st October, 1698).

* The salary had formerly been 300 merks, but on 31st December, 1698, 100 merks was deducted from it and added to the salary of the master of the Grammar School. The name of the new music master is written *Hoom* in the Council Records; in

those of the Kirk Session it is always *Hume*; while he himself signs the Minute of his appointment as *Alexander Home*.



[†] Session Records, 18th January, 1700.

[‡] He is probably the same as the "young man" called—perhaps by mistake—Robert Allice. Ellis

His successor was William Cheyne, who was appointed music master, 8th August of that year, and recommended to the Kirk Session for appointment as precentor and Session-clerk. Cheyne had a long, and on the whole, successful tenure of his offices. The hundred merks which had been deducted from the music master's salary in 1698 was restored in 1727 (24th June). There was some difficulty about his Session-clerkship at the period of the secession of Rev. Ebenezer Erskine, whose congregation he at first followed. The five elders who had set up a new and legal Session accordingly dismissed him in 1738; but next year (31st June, 1739) he returned, was admonished, and re-admitted. He lived, without further mishap, till 25th July, 1744.¹

For some time after Cheyne's death the precentor's cure was served by various doctors of the Grammar School and others.² But the Council, as formerly, felt the want of a regular music teacher. They advertised in 1746, but were not successful in getting a master, and in 1747 instructed Mr. Erskine, Rector of the Grammar School, to write to Mr. Adam Stewart, who had formerly been writing master in that school, to come on trial. Stewart came accordingly, and on 2nd May, 1747, was appointed precentor and music master, writing master, and teacher of arithmetic and book-keeping. His fees for each subject were specifically fixed—those for Church music being, for each freeman's child, 18s. Scots per quarter, and £3 for perfecting. There is now no mention of instrumental music. He was allowed £12 Scots for a class-room, until one suitable was provided by the town. Thus the Sang School was merged in the Writing School, the history of which is given elsewhere. It need only be said here that the music masters appointed after Stewart were William Gordon in 1752, James Innes in 1759, and Daniel Manson in 1761—with Christopher Bell, the English teacher, in 1771. With Manson's death in 1791, the public music masters ended. The precentors after that were church officials only. The Sang School is no more heard of in the Minutes of Council or Kirk Session.

In the accounts of the Sang School in Stirling, the masters were taken bound to teach singing and *playing*. It is a pity, however, that with the

was not to enter on office till Lammas, and the salary till that time was to be drawn by Hume's widow, Joan Christy. Ellis appears to have had a mechanical turn, for on 13th October, 1711, the Council approved of a payment of £12 Scots to "James Eleis, precentor, for dressing of the Council clock."

¹ The music classes up till 1720 had been held in the Over (Cowane's) Hospital House, but in that

year Cheyne was allowed a sum of £8 Scots to provide a class-room, as the rooms of the Hospital were *sett*. (20th October, 1720.)

² One of these, Mr. John Ritchie, was appointed by the Council to precent and *teach church tunes*, for which he was to receive an additional 100 merks of salary out of the Common Good, and permission to charge fees not exceeding 15s. Scots a quarter and £3 Scots for perfecting.

exception of one reference to "the organs," we have no statement of any of the instruments they were expected to teach. A few facts on this head gathered from the Records of other schools may be of interest. Robert Hutchosone, of the Aberdeen Sang School, in 1496, was to instruct in playing on *the organs*. In 1583, in the Sang School of Ayr, playing on the *pynattis* and other instruments was taught. Among the instruments played by the sang master of Haddington in 1728 were the *haut-boy*, the *bass-viol*, and the *German flute*. At Dunfermline, in 1745, a new master contracts to teach the *violin* and *flute*, instead of the *virginalls* and *monicords*, which had been taught by his predecessor.

CHAPTER II.

ENGLISH AND OTHER SCHOOLS SUBSIDISED OR RECOGNISED BY THE TOWN COUNCIL.

THAT there were other schools than the Grammar School in Stirling from an early time, is obvious from the numerous acts of Council enjoining teachers to "steik up their doors," or forbidding them to admit boys beyond the age of six or eight years, "for the better flourishing of the Grammar School." These were mostly private or adventure schools. But there were some which had the authorisation of the Council or the Church. Such, probably, was that taught by David Elles, who made the agreement in 1557 with Master William Gullein, master of the Grammar School, under the sanction of the Council. The terms of that agreement seem to indicate a *quasi* recognition of Elles's school by the authorities.¹

At the Reformation, one Thomas Duncanson was engaged by the Council to read the common prayers "ilk wark day anes in the day, and twys on the Sabaoth, and oftir gif he be requyrit" (14th October, 1560); and for this service he was to receive the salary of "fowrtie merkis moneye in the yeir." Duncanson probably also kept a school in connection with the Church. At any rate, he is styled, in the Records of the General Assembly, "schoolmaster and reidar in Striveling"; and he was certainly neither master nor doctor in the Grammar School. The preservation of his designation is owing to the unfortunate circumstance that he was guilty of an offence against morality, for which, in accordance with the laws of the Kirk, he made public repentance. His case came before the General Assembly on the last day of the year 1563, when he was ordered "to abstain from his office till the Kirk at Stirling made request for him, and to present his suit to next General Assembly."² No notice of the case appears in the proceedings of the next Assembly, and as neither the

¹ See *supra*, p. 12.

² Book of the Universal Kirk (edited by Peterkin), p. 19.

Records of the Kirk Session nor the Presbytery go back to this date,¹ we are left in the dark as to what became of him, his school, and his readership.

The names of some other early teachers have already been given in the account of the Grammar School—Alexander Greif,² Nicol Murdoch, John Matheson, and James Duncanson. The latter had a long and prosperous career in Stirling. He first appears in the Presbytery Records under the designation of reader at Stirling, on 24th February, 1589, when he was “tryit” and licensed to preach. As a schoolmaster he first came into collision with the Council in 1603, when he and Nicol Murdoch had to oblige themselves to receive thenceforth no male children, “nather townes bairnes nor utheris,” in their schools, “under the pane of ten pundis to be unforgivin, and farder to haif thair scole durris steikit up.” And for disobedience to this order he was in 1609, along with John Matheson, who kept a Writing School, discharged from keeping any school within the burgh.³ However, probably through the mediation of the Kirk, and on promising to teach only female scholars, his school continued. As only boys were taught in the Grammar School, the instruction of girls must have afforded a considerable field for adventure schools. These, though not at first supported or subsidised, were recognised and to some extent regulated by the municipal authorities. Among others was that of Duncanson, which was so successful as to require the services of a doctor, and to deserve a regulatory act of Council. The Minute of 9th October, 1612, “statutes and ordines that fra this furthe James Duncanson, nor na uther teacher of femele childrene within this burgh, tak mair scholage of ilk bairne nor sex s. in the quarter, and thair doctor tua s. in the quarter, under the pane of discharging thame of all teaching and halding of Ingles or writting scholes, and farder under the pane of fyve pundis als oft as they do in the contrair.” That Duncanson was respected by the authorities is shown by the grant made to him in 1617, for “lang and gude service done to the toun.”⁴ Besides keeping a flourishing female school,

¹ The Presbytery Records begin in 1581; the Kirk Session Records in 1597.

² Master Alexander Greive (this is the spelling in the Presbytery Records) was ordained minister of Dollar, 20th July, 1603.

³ “The baillies and counsall prohibitis and dischargis James Duncansoun and Johnne Mathesone of all teaching of ony scholes, ather of writing or reiding, within this burgh, langer nor Witsonday nixtocum” (Council Minutes, 22nd May, 1609).

⁴ Council Records, 1st December, 1617:—Remembering the lang and gude service done to the

toun be James Duncanson, redare, grantis to him and his aires heretablie the ground annuall of xl s. addettit yeirlie furth of his tenement of land *for-*
ment the Erl of Ergyles hous to St. Thomas alter
sumtyme situat in the paroche kirk of this burgh.

James Duncanson
Vicar of Stirling

he held the church offices of vicar, reader, and Session-clerk.¹ These offices he continued to hold till 1626, when he retired, retaining for life "the haill frutes of the viccarage togider with the haill alterages, chaplenries" of the kirk, of which he had right and possession.


Another teacher of an adventure school at this time who was very far from being recognised by the authorities, but who deserves notice on account of the persistency of his transgression of the acts of Council, was Alexander Stevinsone. After the appointment of Mr. William Wallace to the Grammar School, Stevinsone was forbidden by ordinance of Council (14th June, 1613) to teach male children, either in his school or in any private house, under penalty of £10 *toties quoties*, and Thomas Coupar, tailor, became caution that he would obey this act. He did not obey for long. In the beginning of 1615 (6th February), he was again before the Council and admitted his transgression. He and his cautioner were ordered to pay the penalty of £10—"to be poyndit or wardit thairfor"—and he was now discharged from that time forth of all teaching of children, *male or female*, within the burgh, under the pain of banishment, "of his awin consent." He tried to evade this act by opening a school in the village of St. Ninians, while he continued to reside in the town. But again the Council pounced upon him with an order discharging him, "sa lang as he dwells and remanes in this burcht, of all teiching of maill childring within this burcht, or at St. Ninians Kirk or ony uthir place, and that hê tyst na barnes fra the grammer scole or nichtbours barnes to follow him, under the pane of banishment this burgh, and that he remane in ward quhill he find caution aither to pas fra the toun, him self, his wyff and famelie, or to keep the injunctiounes saidis and all uther injunctiounes and former acts" (17th July, 1615). He was not yet done with, however. In 1618, he was again before the Council for contumacy. This time he was ordered to find caution that he would not again contravene the acts of Council, or he would not only be "exylet and banishet," but have besides to pay the sum of £20 for the use of the town.² The necessary caution was found, and the Act seems to have finally extinguished this champion of the liberty of teaching. He is heard of no more in the Minutes.

¹ Presbytery Records, 3rd May, 1591. Presentation direct from His Majesty to Mr. Patrick Simson to Stirling parsonage and vicarage, but prejudice to James Duncanson. He is still styled vicar in the Minute of his retirement, 28th August, 1626.

² The Minute of 12th January, 1618, runs as follows:—"Alexander Stevinsoun becomis in the Counsellis will for contravening the act of banish-

ment maid on him of his awin assent for teatching of barnes within this burgh, and is ordinit to find caution. Gif he be fund contravening the said act heirefter he sall nocht only (be) exylet and banischet this burcht, bot likeways sall pay to the use of the town the soume of twentie pundis, and for that effect the said Alexander fand John Stevinsoun, fleschour, &c."

At the time of the appointment of Mr. David Will to the Grammar School, James Wallace was the teacher of a school in the burgh, in which he received male children, as appears from an act of Council, 31st October, 1625, ordaining him to "remane in waird quhill he find caution or act himself to abstene fra the same under the pane of five pundis *toties quoties*." He humbly submitted to the ordinance, appending his signature in the Council book—



Wallace was probably the teacher who became English doctor in the Grammar School in 1631, remaining in that post until 1647. If that is so he appears to have obeyed the ordinance to which he affixed his signature, as in the Minute of his admission to the Grammar School (19th December, 1631) he is styled "merchant." From an early period the Kirk Session had been in the habit of paying for the education of "poor children"—the first recorded instance being that of the above James Wallace, "doctor for the English bairns," who in 1641 applied for the sum of £10, as he had been wont to receive annually for ten years previous to that date (Kirk Session Records, 22nd March). The same body were also in the habit occasionally of assisting students at College with donations and bursaries. But by the beginning of the eighteenth century the burden of these payments had mostly been taken over by the municipality. The Kirk Session, however, continued to subsidise, if not entirely to support, a school in the Abbey village until well on in the nineteenth century, when it was taken over by the Town Council.

That Abbey School is now a public school under Stirling School Board. It appears first in the Records in 1738, when the Kirk Session (2nd March) gave a salary of £12 Scots to the schoolmaster at Abbey. The name of the teacher is not given. The same sum is given as salary to Henry Anderson in 1752—perhaps the date of his appointment. In 1815, Andrew Moll, the Abbey schoolmaster, was paid by the Session for teaching "poor children"—the payment of the salary having probably by this time been taken over by the Council. Moll's successor was John Cameron, who was appointed in 1820, after having been engaged for some time in Bridge of Allan. That the salary—whatever it was—was now paid by the burgh, is evident from the fact that Mr. Cameron was, in the year of his appointment, admitted a contributor to the Burgh and Parochial Schoolmasters'

Widows' Fund. He left in 1827 to become master of the General Assembly's School at Glenlyon. Mr. Cameron was an excellent Gaelic scholar and a successful teacher. His immediate successor is unnamed in the Records; but in 1833, the Council appointed Duncan Buchanan from Leith, schoolmaster at Abbey, with the *present salary* of £6 (sterling). Some continuance of the original ecclesiastical connection of the school seems to be indicated by the stipulation that Buchanan was "to teach a class for one hour at least every Sabbath evening." Next year his salary was raised to £10. A Mr. Campbell was the schoolmaster in 1844, but for how long after that date has not been ascertained. The last male teacher was Alexander Walker. Since the school was transferred to the School Board it has been taught by female teachers.

Up to nearly the close of the eighteenth century the "poor scholars," whose education was paid for by the Town Council, were sent to one of the English Burgh Schools. But when these were thrown into one, they appear to have been sent to various private schools in the town, which were thus—to that extent at any rate—recognised by the Council. The teacher of one of these schools was William Glass, who, when he received a donation from the Council in 1770, is said to have been "long a schoolmaster and inhabitant of this burgh, and presentlie of great age." Glass received another dole next year, and that appears to have been the last payment made to him. Another was William Wands, who, in 1797 was allowed a *salary* of £5 "on account of his great usefulness." Various sums were paid to Wands at intervals down to 1814, when he received his last "supply" of 40s. He had perhaps ceased to draw his salary before this, for in 1807 (14th November), he was ordered by the Council not to receive children to be taught on charity unless by recommendation of the Magistrates; and the sum that was given him at that time was said to be "for his present necessities." He was still, however, teaching in 1810. In 1814, as has been said, he received his last donation.

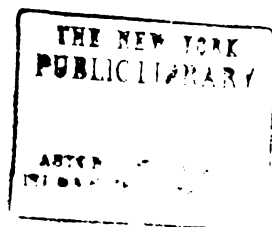
The practice of giving free education to "poor scholars" seems to have been abused by some of the Councillors for their own private ends, so that injunctions had to be issued prohibiting schoolmasters from receiving charity scholars, except on the authorisation of two of the Magistrates. After that these scholars appear to have been sent pretty regularly to John Watt's or to Mr. Shaw's school—girls to Watt, boys to Shaw—till 1824, when, by Minute of 20th January, the Council resolved to stop all payments for the school fees of children at the end of the quarter then running.

From the beginning to the middle of the nineteenth century was a period of apparently great want of method in the municipal management of educational affairs. Besides supporting the avowedly public schools, the Council granted donations, salaries, house-rents, or free class-rooms, to many private teachers. A few examples may be given. In 1799, John Adam had the rent of his schoolroom paid, and next year he received 40s., "as a reward." James Harvie, who started in opposition to the Burgh Writing School, was given seven guineas in 1801, and in the following year was granted a yearly salary of £10, and his schoolroom was furnished for him with tables and forms. He does not, however, seem to have succeeded, for in 1803 we find the Council resolving "to try for a writing master" in opposition to Mr. Macdougall, and deciding to give £20 of salary and the fees. Apparently the resolution was not carried out. But in the beginning of 1808 Mr. James Preston appears as a teacher of writing, and the Council begin by giving him two guineas "to encourage him." In the previous year they had begun to encourage the Misses Copland, teachers of English, needlework, music, &c. (they had teachers of their own of all these subjects), by a donation of £5. The sums were continued to both parties till the end of 1814, when it was resolved to make them no further allowance.

From 1820 onwards, the advertisement pages of the local newspapers, at the special season, teem with advertisements of private schools. As has been mentioned elsewhere, this was the "genteel" period in education, when private "seminaries for ladies," and "academies for young gentlemen" abounded. But, besides a large number of these genteel institutions, a census taken in 1837 enumerates no fewer than fourteen schools of a larger and more public kind, in addition to the Grammar School, the Burgh Schools, and the Allan's School. All of these were under the auspices of more or less public bodies, or, if private ventures, had the countenance to some extent of the Town Council.

COWANE STREET SCHOOL.

The master of the Cowane Street School had a regular salary from the Council. The inhabitants of that district first applied for aid to support a teacher in 1839 (19th November). A yearly allowance of £5 was assigned by the Council for that purpose. That grant was renewed in the following year, and James Hutchison, M.A., was appointed teacher, and opened the school in 1841. Mr. Hutchison had previously for some





COWANE'S HOSPITAL, NOW GUILDHALL.

time had a school in Friars' Wynd—in which he was succeeded by J. Cowie. Hutchison was succeeded in Cowane Street by a Mr. Jacob, who, in his turn resigned, 23rd July, 1846. James Hardie, from the Friars' Wynd School, was appointed his successor. Mr. Hardie was absent for a year in London (1851), during which time the school was taught by a Mr. Henderson. He returned and stayed at his post till 1870, when (15th August) he resigned and retired from the profession. His successor was James Hamilton, from Milton School, who was transferred with his pupils to the Territorial School, on the Education Act coming into operation; and so the Cowane Street School came to an end.

TRADES' HALL SCHOOL.

The Trades' Hall School was originally instituted by the Stirling and Bannockburn Caledonian Society. It was opened in 1833 by E. Matheson. His successors were James Finlayson, Robert Fergusson,¹ and Peter C. Mackie. Mr. Mackie, who had for three years previously taught a school in the Mary Wynd, was the last teacher in the Trades' Hall School. On his death, the school was closed.²

GUILD HALL.

The Guild Hall was, with the consent of the Council, almost constantly occupied as a school. In addition to the seceders from the Grammar School, it was occupied for some years preceding 1828 by Ebenezer Johnstone.³ In 1830, John Fraser, "by permission of the Magistrates," as he says in his advertisement, transferred thither the school which he had been teaching in St. John Street, and which, at a still earlier period, had met, as he tells us, in the Guild Hall. Mr. Fraser continued to conduct a large school here till his death in 1839. After that the school continued to be conducted there with much success by his widow and daughter till 1851. Then, in 1852, the floor was removed, and the upper and lower halls became one. Still, we find Duncan Stewart advertising his school in the

¹ Mr. Fergusson, who was at a later period teacher at Raploch, was well known in Stirling and far beyond it for his interest in and extensive acquaintance with Gaelic literature, and, in particular, Gaelic sacred poetry. The monument to Dugald Buchanan at Strathyre was principally due to his

unwearied exertions. He was a most useful citizen and a most kindly and benevolent man.

² The Trades' Hall School is now the technical workshop of the School Board.

³ Afterwards proprietor and editor of the *Stirling Observer*.

Guild Hall in 1858. He appears to have been the last teacher there. For many years now the Hall has been reserved for its own purposes.

OTHER SCHOOLS.

In addition to these *quasi*-public schools, there were the usual denominational (Episcopal and Catholic) Schools, the Infants' School (established 1838), the Female Charity School (opened 1834), the Industrial School (still existing) ; besides adventure schools attended by considerable numbers in Bow Street, St. John Street, St. Mary's Wynd, Spittal Street, and Friars' Wynd. The Territorial School, in connection with the Free Church, was also added. With all these schools there is no wonder that the educational affairs of Stirling about the middle of last century were in great confusion.



SPITTAL STREET.

CHAPTER III.

THE MUNICIPAL SCHOOL OF DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

DOWN to the close of the seventeenth century girls appear to have received the elements of education in reading, writing, and arithmetic, in those adventure schools which were so often discharged by the Magistrates from teaching boys above the age of six years. Their training in the domestic arts was doubtless left to their parents, with possibly some supplementary instruction from private teachers of needlework. There was, at any rate, no municipal school for girls, nor any authorised female teachers.

The Town Council, recognising the disadvantage of this, resolved, on the 1st December, 1694, to encourage "ane qualified school misteris" to settle in the town for the education of burgesses' daughters. The amount of encouragement on which the Council ventured was the provision of a dwelling-house and school, free of rent, for the mistress, or an allowance of fifty merks yearly in lieu thereof. This offer was promptly taken advantage of by Mrs. Adison,¹ and as she was found by the Council "sufficientlie qualified for teiching young women and girles in all things proper and necessar to be learned by them," she was duly installed in office, 9th January, 1695, with allowance to run from the previous Martinmas. For upwards of a quarter of a century Mrs. Adison conducted her establishment, which, from all we learn, was much in advance, not only of previously existing girls' schools—if there were any such—but even of many such schools down to the present day. It was, in fact, a technical school for training in housewifery and the domestic arts.

Mrs. Adison had her specialty, and that was the baking of fancy breads, for which she and her school had a great reputation. This reputa-

¹ So the name is written in the minutes of Council, but in the treasurer's accounts she is designed "Jonet Adamson, schoolmistress for women."

tion excited the jealousy of the incorporation of baxters, and brought her into collision with that trade in 1718. The bakers complained to the Council that their privileges were encroached on by Mrs. Adison "by baking seed and plumb cakes to funeralls and other occasions," and the Council accordingly (2nd August, 1718) prohibited her from baking "seed or plumb cakes" for sale to any except the baxters of the burgh, under penalty of being deprived of her salary. Her cakes were evidently in public demand, and superior to those of the professional baxters.

Mrs. Adison's successor was Anna Rennie, appointed in 1726. She also had her specialty, although it was not the same as that of her predecessor. The minute of 22nd January, 1726, thus sets forth her duties and accomplishments:—"The Council, having considered the representation formerly given in to them by Anna Rennie, schoolmistress in Stirling, read upon the eighteenth of January last, and ordained to lye upon the table to this day, and now again read, and that her qualifications and fitness for the education and instruction of girles in this burgh, and others who may come from the country thereto to be taught and instructed in suing of white and colloured seams, washing, dressing, &c., is sufficiently known by some years' experience, they, for her encouragement to stay in this burgh and keep a school therein for the end foresaid, doe hereby nominate and appoint her schoolmistress within this burgh to the effect foresaid, and for her better encouragement to teach and instruct as above they grant and allow to her the yearly salary of fifty merks Scots, doted and mortified by former Acts of Council to be paid to a schoolmistress within this burgh for the more easy and better education and instruction of girles within this burgh, and strangers that may come thereto, in suing, sheaping, washing, dressing, &c., &c., with this provision alwise, that whatever crape the said Anna Rennie shall stand in need of for making dead cloaths she shall buy the same from the merchants within this burgh, as she shall be directed by her employers, or find she can be most conveniently furnished by merchants in the burgh, the merchants from whom she shall buy alwise furnishing her in sufficient crape, and at as easy rates as she could be served from other burghs, expence of carriage considered." There is here a great deal of useful and technical work laid down for Mrs. Rennie in shaping, sewing, washing, and dressing—not to mention the &c., &c., which may have included "plumb cakes" and other necessities for funerals, as well as "dead cloaths"; and the Council, remembering Mrs. Adison's encroachment on the privileges of the baxters, was careful to guard Mrs. Rennie against the possibility of any similar collision with the merchants.

The "encouragement" given by the Council to female education in the burgh seems to have had the effect desired, for in 1732 we find them resolving—in rigorous accordance with the law of supply and demand—to pay no further salary to schoolmistresses, "as there are now plenty of them" (6th July, 1732). Mrs. Rennie was accordingly informed that her allowance from the town would be stopped at Lammas next.

By and bye, however, the Council began again to take some charge of the school of needlework. It appears from the Minute of 1st August, 1767, that Mrs. Paton and her daughter, "teachers of needlework," applied for liberty to increase their fees. "As it is known they have taught with reputation," they were authorised to charge 4s. a quarter. In the following year it was minuted (6th February, 1768) that as Mrs. Paton, spouse to Thomas Paton, bookseller, and her daughter, had "at some expence accomplished themselves so as to teach sewing and other branches of education necessary for young women," they were granted a yearly salary of £5. Thus the needlework school was again taken directly under the patronage of the Council.

In 1776 (30th September) Mrs. Paton resigned, as she was to leave the town at Martinmas, and the Managers installed Miss Violetta Black, "who was formerly Mrs. Paton's 'doctrix,'" as sewing mistress, with the usual salary. On the 30th May, 1778, Mrs. Walker, sewing mistress, applied for a salary also, but her request was declined on the ground that the town's funds could not bear a second salary for a sewing mistress, and another was already in possession. Miss Black held the school till 1784, when she resigned, and was succeeded (13th November, 1784) by Mrs. Margaret Campbell, spouse of John Bayne, gildbrother. In 1799 Mrs. Campbell has disappeared, and on the 8th June the salary of five guineas is now given to Mrs. Walker. With Mrs. Walker the municipal female school probably ended, after an existence of rather more than a century. From 1807 to 1810 the Council gave annual gifts of £5 and five guineas to the Misses Copland, "teachers of English, needlework, sewing, &c.," but these sums are distinctly stated to be "donations to encourage them," not salary. Girls now received their education in the Burgh Schools, or in those private schools which were numerous enough in the town. The only female teachers employed by the town were those who taught the girls under the Hospitals. These had fixed salaries, paid out of Hospital and town funds.

CHAPTER IV.

DANCING AND OTHER ACCOMPLISHMENTS.

NOT till the erection of the High School was dancing taught in the public schools, but that the art was held in high estimation in the town and that the teaching of it was well provided for privately, is shown by occasional references in the Minutes of Town Council. The fact that Stirling was frequently the residence of the Court, and that many of the neighbouring nobility and gentry had houses in the town, may account for the traditional esteem in which the saltatory art was held by the inhabitants. This esteem is testified by an entry in the Council book, so far back as 17th November, 1687, in which the Magistrates and Council admit Mr. Thomas Palle, dancing master, to the libertie and freedom of burgess and gildbrother *gratis*. In 1709, a guinea (£12 18s. Scots)¹ was given to "a dancing master who followed after the lords" of justiciary. A still more emphatic instance is noted on 19th September, 1772:—"The Council considering that John Stewart, who has for a long time past kept a Dancing School in this place, has all along behaved himself in a very Sober and Discreet manner and given universal satisfaction as a Teacher of Dancing, they do unanimously agree to make him an Honorary Burgess of the Burgh, and authorise the Clerk to issue out a Burgess Ticket for him accordingly." Honorary burgess-ships have been presented to princes, statesmen, warriors, philanthropists, men of letters, and others, for many different reasons, private and public, good, bad, and indifferent, but this is probably the only instance in which a man danced himself into the honorary freedom of an ancient and royal burgh. This was about the time of the dance of the Grammar School boys on St. Andrew's day, and probably it was Stewart who had the

¹ Including 6s. Scots "spent with that dancing maister in giving him the guinie."

credit of teaching them. The town shortly afterwards recognised the public character of the Dancing School by installing (30th January, 1779) John Fairley as "Dancing Master to the town," and giving him, free of rent, the upper Guild Hall for a class-room. This, however, seems to have been the last occasion in which the Council interested itself in dancing as a branch of public education.

Music, of course, was taught from the earliest times in the Sang School, an account of which is given elsewhere. Outside of that, the only instance of the encouragement of this art occurs in 1762, when (19th August) "Senior Allesandro, recommended by Craigforth, is to receive £8 8s. sterling, as an Encouragement for his teaching musick within the Burgh for twelve months from this time."

Drawing is never mentioned in any Minute of Council previous to the erection of the High School; but in the Kirk Session Records we find one John Eason in 1828 designed "drawing master," and we know¹ that drawing was regularly taught in the English School during the whole of the incumbency of Mr. John Weir (1814-1845). It has been since 1857 an integral part of the High School curriculum.

¹ See *supra*, p. 146.

CHAPTER V.

ALLAN'S HOSPITAL SCHOOL.

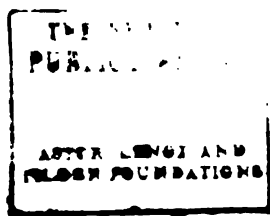
JOHAN ALLAN, writer in Stirling, by deed dated 5th June, 1724, bequeathed a sum of 30,000 merks Scots for the upbringing and education of "poor and indigent boys and male children all-en-early of all tradesmen belonging to and incorporate with the Seven Incorporated Trades, living and residing within the burgh." The bequest came into operation in 1739; and in 1741 the Patrons (the Town Council and the second minister of the town) purchased and furnished a house in Broad Street, where the children were installed under the charge of a "nurse."

This Hospital House was situated at the head of the Broad Street on the left hand side (going up). When it was sold in 1798 to Thomas Wingate, the disposition made to him by George Edmond, merchant burgess, and James Paton, weaver, masters of Allan's Mortification, described it as "all and heall that tenement of land, high and laigh, back and fore, with the close, offices, cellars, well, and hail parts and pertinents thereof, lying within the burgh of Stirling, in the middle row thereof, belonging to the said Mortification, as presently possessed by the said Thomas Wingate and his sub-tenants and by the boys on the Mortification and their tutor, lying on the south side of the High Street betwixt the town's weigh-house and market-place and the said Thomas Wingate's own house on the east and the tenement which formerly belonged to David Nicol on the south and west parts." When purchased by the Patrons of the Mortification it was a comparatively new building, having been recently erected on the site of what was known as the Regent Lennox's Ludging.

The boys, thus housed and cared for by the "nurse," appear at first to have been sent to the English School conducted by John Burn. In 1744 Burn was appointed "catechist" to the boys. It is not quite clear



FOOT OF BROAD STREET.



whether this involved residence, but Burn's successor as teacher of the boys was certainly resident. John Adam was appointed to this post at a salary of fifty merks, with a room, bed and board, in the Hospital House. Adam was assisted, as Burn had been, by Robert Norrie. The boys went to church under the charge of their catechist—or "tutor" as he was now called—and had a seat set apart for them in the Trades' Loft.¹

In 1750 another change was made. Hitherto the Patrons had been responsible for the household expenses, supplying all provisions and other necessaries. It was resolved to alter this system and appoint a Hospital master to occupy the house and board the boys at a fixed charge for each. Adam and Norrie were therefore dismissed, and Hugh Lennox, tailor, was appointed Hospital master. He was to receive, in addition to his free house, £12 Scots a quarter for each boy, in consideration for which sum he was to board them, attend them to church, and generally look after their conduct and welfare. The boys were returned for their education to Burn's school. In 1757 (Minute of 25th March) it is noted, on the appointment of John M'Kinlay as assistant to Mr. Burn, that the boys of Allan's Hospital were to continue to be taught in that school.

Still another change was made in 1777. The plan of teaching the boys in the House was reverted to, and Alexander M'Laurin—the name is variously spelled M'Laurin, M'Laren, and M'Leran—was appointed master and teacher. For the board and instruction of the boys he was to receive £5 sterling—afterwards raised to £9 sterling—a year per head. In 1791, Archibald Douglas, master of one of the two Burgh English Schools, was asked by the Council to resign so as to allow them to arrange the English Schools of the burgh under Messrs. Bell and M'Laurin. Douglas did resign in 1793, and then the two English Schools were united under Bell, and the Hospital School under M'Laurin was opened to other pupils besides Allan's boys.

On account of the influx of pupils caused by this arrangement, the accommodation for teaching in the Hospital House became too small, and the school was removed to the lower flat of the Guildhall. In 1797, the Council resolved to build a new house and school, and purchased James Adam's garden in Spittal Street, at a cost of 100 guineas, as a site for

¹ Council minute of 14th December, 1747:—"The Council appointed "for the Boys on Mr. Allan's mortification, the fore seat of the Trades' loft in the Kirk, betwixt the seat where the Convener and Deacon sit and the Merchants' Loft," and recommended Bailie Thomas Gillespie to fit it up for the

purpose. Burn, if he was then the tutor, was at this time acting temporarily as precentor, and the Council no doubt thought the boys should be immediately under the eyes of the Deacon and Convener.

the new building. The house in Broad Street was sold in 1798 for £280. The new building, which was a school with a dwelling-house for the master, cost between £800 and £900—of which sum the Town Council contributed £230 (£100 from town funds, £100 from Cowane's, and £30 from Spittal's Hospital), "on condition that the Patrons of Allan's Mortification pass an act declaring that in all time coming children of all denominations may be sent to it as one of the public English Schools of the burgh." The boarding house system was now abolished. The boys were to live at their own homes, the parents receiving 3s. 6d. a week for the board of each—reduced to 2s. 6d. in 1803—and education, books and clothing, were supplied to them free from the funds of the Mortification.

Mr. M'Laurin entered his new school in 1799, and there he continued to teach until he retired in 1816. In 1800 (Minute of Council 14th June), he was allowed a yearly salary of £20 sterling "on account of his long and meritorious services." In 1802 (19th May) he was granted an addition of £10 to his salary and, in consideration of this augmentation, was recommended to employ an assistant—a recommendation he does not seem to have complied with. He received, however, a further increase in 1809 (7th October) when his salary was raised to £42 per annum. On 23rd March, 1811, he was empowered to increase his "school wages" to 2s. 6d. per quarter, and in 1814 (7th April) the wages were again raised to 3s. a quarter. In 1815 (7th October) the office-bearers of the Council were instructed "to concert a plan for an assistant to Mr. M'Laurin." Just a year thereafter he resigned and retired, retaining his salary of £42 for life.¹

The same meeting of Council (5th October, 1816) which accepted M'Laurin's resignation, agreed to invite Mr. George Rae, teacher at Charlestown, to be his successor, "for a year by way of trial," at a salary of £42 per annum and school fees at 2s. a quarter. For nine years Mr. Rae taught the school on these terms. But on 3rd December, 1825, he proposed to the Council an increase of the school fee to 3s. 6d. per quarter, and, in the event of this being granted, engaged to keep an assistant. The Council agreed, on the condition that they should be satisfied with the efficiency of the assistant. At this time there was also a female teacher in the school, as we learn from a Minute of 11th September, 1826, on which date the Council accepted the resignation of Mrs. Cecilia Main, teacher of "the female scholars under the Hospitals." It was then resolved that the salary

¹ A son of Alexander M'Laurin—a merchant in Liverpool—died in 1837, leaving his means ultimately for the benefit of education in Stirling.

The legacy was the cause of a good deal of trouble to the Town Council and the School Board.

of £5, formerly paid to the female teacher from Cowane's funds, should now be paid entirely from Allan's Mortification. Marion Bruce, daughter of William Bruce, hammerman, was chosen to succeed Mrs. Main.

Allan's School had the distinction of being the first of the Stirling Burgh Schools to abolish Candlemas Offerings. This was effected in 1836, and it does not appear that the teacher received compensation for what was regarded as a legitimate part of his income. In the other public schools the custom of Candlemas Offerings lasted for several years longer.

The year 1840 was marked by an unfortunate quarrel between Mr. Rae and the Patrons of the school. It seems that he had dropped the practice of attending the boys to church and superintending them while there. It was reported to the Council (31st August, 1840) that out of forty-two boys on the Foundation, only fifteen were attending church, and their behaviour was "most distressing." Mr. Rae had been written to several times, but had returned no answer to the letters of the clerk, and when visited by Bailie Rankin, and instructed by that magistrate to resume the duty, he had positively refused. He was accordingly dismissed, and a Committee was appointed to receive the keys of the school, appoint an *interim* teacher, and look out for a successor. This dismissal Mr. Rae refused to accept. He applied to the Court of Session for suspension and interdict. The Lord Ordinary (Lord Medwyn) refused interdict, and found respondents entitled to expenses. In his interlocutor the Judge found that Rae was not technically a burgh schoolmaster: he had been appointed "teacher in the school lately occupied by Mr. Alexander M'Laurin; part of his duty was to attend church with the Hospital boys; and after performing this duty for twenty-four years, it was now too late to object on the ground that it had not been specially mentioned in his appointment." Immediately on this decision, Mr. Rae intimated to the town's agent his intention of lodging a repealing note.¹ But he thought better of it, withdrew his lawsuit, paid expenses, promised to go to church, and submitted himself to the Council. So, on the 11th November, 1840, he was re-appointed to his situation *for five years*, "in conformity," it is stated, "with the practice now established in Edinburgh and other large towns," on the following conditions:—First, that he was to keep a properly-qualified assistant; second, to attend the church on Sabbaths and Fast Days; and third, to make monthly reports to the Council. The Council was not too hard on him for his little bit of rebellion. In fact, he was treated with much generosity. His salary was increased to £50; the

¹ Council Minute, 5th November, 1840. The *Stirling Journal* of the time. progress of the case is freely reported in the

fees were fixed at 3s. 6d. per quarter for the usual branches of an English education, and 1s. 2d. additional if required to teach writing to the Hospital boys. For twelve years longer Mr. Rae continued in charge of the school without further collision with the Patrons. In the beginning of 1853, he made proposals for retiring on account of failing health. The Council accepted his resignation, and granted him an allowance of £50 a year.

Advertisement was made for a successor at a salary of £25, to be raised to £50 on Mr. Rae's death, and the usual fees. On the recommendation of Dr. Woodford, H.M.I.S., who had been appointed by the Council to examine the candidates, Mr. John Leask of Cockpen was appointed.¹ In accordance with the agreement his salary was raised to £50 on the death of Mr. Rae in 1855.² Under Mr. Leask the school flourished, so that in 1856 he had to apply to the Council for increased accommodation. At that time there were 220 pupils on the roll of the school, with an average attendance of 170. The extended accommodation was granted, and in the following year an assistant was appointed. After a short tenure of office, marked by hard work and success, Mr. Leask died on 26th October, 1859.

His successor was Mr. John Graham, who came from Paisley. Mr Graham continued to conduct the school vigorously and successfully till laid aside by illness in 1873. On the 20th October of that year he died, and was succeeded by Mr. Henry Arnott, who had for some time acted as his assistant. In the following year the Town Council leased the school buildings to the School Board, and the school thus became one of the public schools of the burgh. The building, which was small and inconvenient, was taken down in 1888, and a fine new public school erected on the site and named the Allan's School.³

Mr. Arnott ceased to be master of the school in 1894, and was at that time succeeded by Mr. Charles Johnston, who had been for some years previously headmaster of the public school at Lauriston. Mr. Johnston still continues at the head of this large and flourishing school.

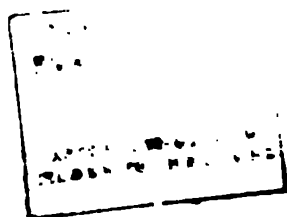
¹ Mr. Leask was a native of Evie, Orkney, and was thirty years of age at the date of his appointment.

² Mr. George Rae died 16th May, 1855.

³ The new school, designed by Mr. Ronald Walker, architect, Stirling, was opened in 1889. During its erection the classes were conducted in the Corn Exchange.



OLD ALLAN'S SCHOOL.



CHAPTER VI.

THE CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL ACADEMY.

THIS rival to the Grammar School originated in the dissatisfaction felt by some of the parents of pupils with Dr. Munro. It requires some detailed notice here, both because it supplied for some years a considerable amount of what higher instruction was to be had in Stirling, and because, under its last headmaster, it was one of the factors in the negotiations for the erection and organisation of the new High School. The school may be said to have begun with the secession of Mr. Joseph Warden, an assistant of Dr. Munro, who established himself in the Guildhall in 1826. He carried with him a number of Grammar School pupils. Warden broke down in health,¹ and in 1828 he gave up his classes to Mr. Rankin. If we are to credit a report of the examination of Rankin's scholars in 1831, he must have been a phenomenally successful teacher. Boys of three years' standing, we are told, read Livy and Virgil *ad aperturam libri*, while those of four years construed Cicero, Tacitus and Horace with equal readiness.² After the examination, Mr. Rankin and twenty of the parents of his pupils dined in the Saracen's Head Hotel, when many complaints were made of the non-recognition of the school by the municipality. Mr. Rankin retired in 1832, and was succeeded by Mr. Sorley, whose school was situated in St. John Street, and took the name of the St. John Street Classical Academy. Sorley left in 1839. His pupils at that time numbered about twenty-five. Mr. J. Callander succeeded, and carried on the school for a short period.³

At this time began the negotiations between the Town Council and that

¹ He died at Crieff in the summer of 1829.

² *Stirling Journal*, 28th July, 1831. The Christian name of Mr. Rankin is not mentioned in any notices of the school we have seen, but a James Rankin, a native of Stirlingshire, graduated at Glas-

gow in 1828, and this may have been he.

³ Mr. Sorley became afterwards a minister of the U.P. Church in Arbroath. The subsequent history of Messrs. Rankin and Callander has not been ascertained.

section of the inhabitants who were discontented with the Grammar School and hostile to its Rector, who had for their object the dismissal of Dr. Munro and the appointment of a Rector more to their taste, or failing that, the municipal recognition and support of an opposition school. The progress of these negotiations has already been given with sufficient fulness, and need not, therefore, be repeated here.¹ The first object of the promoters of the movement was defeated by the persistency of Dr. Munro, who declined to give up the control of any portion of the Grammar School to a suggested colleague or to agree to a proposed increase of fees to attain that end. In their second object, however, the promoters were somewhat more successful. They obtained from the Council a *quasi* recognition of a school in opposition to the Grammar School and a grant of £15 a year on certain conditions, including a restriction of the school fee to 7s. 6d. a quarter. The Guildhall was also granted them rent free for the use of the new school. This action of the Town Council in thus backing up a movement directed against their own schools was, to say the least, unusual; and, indeed, they seem themselves to have had grace enough to be ashamed of it, as they carefully kept it out of their Minutes.² Dr. Munro lodged a formal protest against the application of the town's funds in support of a private rival to the Grammar School; but he does not seem to have taken any further action.

Thus originated the Stirling Classical and Mathematical Academy. It was opened quietly enough in the Guildhall by Mr. John James Dunlop on 10th February, 1840. A more formal opening was made in August, when the school was advertised under its high-sounding name. Dr. Munro replied with an advertisement of the Grammar School, in which advertisement he "appeals to the appearance always made by his pupils at the different universities" as sufficient proof of the efficiency of his teaching.

Mr. Dunlop came to Stirling from Lochgilphead, where he was teaching at the time, but he was by birth a native of the North of Ireland. He was a man of high attainments in classical and English literature, of genial character, and with not a few eccentricities of behaviour, which, however, rather endeared him to his pupils. He is said to have been an actor at one period of his life. It is certain that he possessed considerable elocutionary ability, and for several years he delighted the people of Stirling with Shakesperian and other dramatic readings for charitable and public purposes. He taught for thirteen

¹ See *ante*, p. 177.

² It was expressly ordered at the meeting of Council, where this resolution was come to, that it was "not to be recorded in the Minutes." The

Minutes are silent regarding the transaction. *Stirling Observer*, 23rd December; *Stirling Journal*, 27th December, 1839.

years in Stirling—first in the Guildhall, and afterwards, from 1843 onwards, in Dalgleish House, Baker Street—leaving in November, 1853, to take up an appointment as Rector of Brockville Academy, in the United Counties of Leeds and Granville, Upper Canada. His school opened with about twenty pupils, and in the course of two or three years rose to nearly 150, at which number it continued for some time, until, on the appointment of Mr. D. Macdougall and Mr. Young to the Burgh Schools, he ceased to teach English and arithmetic, confining himself to classics and mathematics.

On the 29th December, 1840, the Committee of the Academy communicated with the Council, asking them to consider the propriety of erecting a new school. The Committee appointed by the Council to consider the matter reported in favour of a scheme, whereby a new Academy was proposed to be built by shares taken up by the Council and by private persons, and to be managed by a body of directors appointed by the Council and the shareholders in proportion to their shares, and, as the present schools became vacant, the new teachers to be transferred to the Academy and the old schools sold. In this way began the long series of negotiations and proposals, which finally ended in the erection of the new High School, happily the property of the Corporation alone.

In a very few weeks after Dunlop's departure for Canada, Dr. Munro died. Had the former remained, he would in all probability have been appointed Rector of the new school. It has not been found possible to trace the whole of his subsequent history. In the *Stirling Journal* of 29th September, 1854, appears a paragraph quoted from a Canadian paper, speaking of his gratifying success at Brockville. A note to a similar effect appears in the *Observer* of 13th September, 1855. These are the last local notices regarding him.¹ His Academy was taken up by a Mr. Black from Sanquhar, but he was not able long to survive the opposition of the newly organised High School.

¹ See *Stirling Journal*, 18th June, 1876, for Dr. Beith's *Reminiscences of Dunlop*.

VI.—SOME FAMOUS SCHOLARS OF THE
GRAMMAR SCHOOL AND THE HIGH
SCHOOL.

SOME FAMOUS SCHOLARS: BRIEF BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES OF SOME
EMINENT MEN WHO RECEIVED THEIR EARLY EDUCATION
IN THE STIRLING SCHOOLS.

OUR information about scholars, as about masters, in the Grammar School prior to the Reformation is extremely scanty, owing chiefly to the scarcity of local documents reaching beyond that time. It is not impossible—nor, in the circumstances, altogether improbable—that the great Humanist, GEORGE BUCHANAN, may have had a portion of his schooling here. He was born in the west of the county, near Killearn, and, in 1513, when seven years of age, went with his mother and the rest of the family to Hilton of Cardross. The nearest school of any consequence to Hilton of Cardross was Stirling, and, if Buchanan, before going to Paris in 1520, went to any other school than some one in the immediate neighbourhood, perhaps under the conduct of the Canons of Inchmahome, he is more likely to have been a pupil at Stirling than elsewhere. Mackenzie and other writers following him, name Dumbarton as the place of his education from his seventh to his fourteenth year.¹ But, in the first place, Dumbarton was distinctly inaccessible from Hilton of Cardross; and in the second place, there is no ground, other than this statement, for supposing that there was a school of repute in that town at the time. It seems to the present writer that Mackenzie—who is not always careful in his statements—had fixed upon Dumbarton as the place of Buchanan's education because of its proximity to Cardross, mistaking, however, the Dumbartonshire Cardross for the Perthshire place of the same name, where in reality Buchanan's boyhood was spent. If the future scholar really did attend the Grammar School of Stirling, he must have been a pupil of Sir Robert Christison, who was the master at that time. It must be remembered, however, that in what purports to be his autobiography there is nothing to indicate at what particular school or schools he received his early training in Latin. There is only the general statement that he

¹ Mackenzie's *Lives and Characters of the Most Eminent Writers of the Scots Nation*, iii., 156;

Life prefixed to Aikman's *Translation of the History*; and others.

showed an early promise "*in scholis patriis*." Nothing has elsewhere been found to advance the question beyond a probability; and that probability appears to be in favour of Stirling.

There is, however, another early reformer known certainly to have been educated at the Grammar School, in the time either of Christison, or—if that master did not long survive his latest appearance in the local Records (1530)—in that of his immediate successor. This was the celebrated

JOHN ROW—1525-1580.

John Row—as we are informed by his son, the historian of the Kirk of Scotland—was born in 1525 or 1526, "in a landward rounge called Row betwixt Stirlene and Dumblane."¹ This "roume" was no doubt the place still called by the name, lying to the north of the Teith and westward of Keir. As the name of the estate is the same with that of the family, we may conclude that the latter were the proprietors of it. John was sent by his father to the Grammar School of Stirling, where he remained till he was about eighteen years of age. In 1544 he matriculated at St. Leonard's College, St. Andrews. After graduation, he practised as an advocate in the Consistorial Court there. In 1550, Archbishop Hamilton sent him to Rome as procurator of the See. At Rome he was, on account of his learning, a favourite with the authorities of the Church. Among other honours, he received the degree of LL.D. from the University of Padua (1556), and no doubt ecclesiastical preferment awaited him, had not the state of his health necessitated his return to Scotland. He came back as Papal Nuncio (1558), with a special charge to investigate the spread of heresy in his native land, and to suggest or adopt measures to arrest it. But the unexpected happened. Row was himself converted to the heretical belief, chiefly, as is said, by the detection of a priestly fraud at Loretto in 1559, where it was claimed that a blind boy had been miraculously restored to sight. He joined the reformers, and was admitted minister of Kennoway in Fife early in 1560, but before the end of the year was appointed to Perth. In Perth he continued till his death on the 16th of October, 1580. By his great learning and upright character, Row was fitted to render many services to the Church. He was one of the Commissioners who drew up the Confession of Faith and compiled the First Book of Discipline, as well as one of the later Commissioners whose labours resulted in the Second Book of Discipline; and he was three times Moderator of the

¹ Appendix to Row's *History of the Kirk*, p. 447 (Woodrow Society).

General Assembly. During his residence on the Continent he had acquired a knowledge of French and Italian, as well as of Greek and Hebrew. He is believed to have been the first to introduce the study of Hebrew into Scotland: and he is reported to have instructed the master of the Grammar School of Perth in Greek, and thus to have been the means of introducing into that School—then one of the most important in Scotland—the study of that classical language. While minister of Perth, many sons of noblemen were boarded in his house, whom he instructed in Greek, Hebrew and French. In his house all the usual conversation of these pupils was held in French, as in the school they were forbidden to speak in any language but Latin. While minister of Kennoway he had married Margaret Bethune, daughter of the laird of Balfour, and a relative of the famous Cardinal.

HERCULES ROLLOK, SCHOLAR AND POET—1545-1599.

It is doubtful whether the Grammar School of Stirling can claim the credit of educating this distinguished Latin scholar and poet. If he was—as is stated in the Dictionary of National Biography—an elder brother of Robert Rollok, then he must have been brought up in the immediate neighbourhood of the town, and would most probably have attended the Grammar School in the time of Gulane. It is claimed, however, that he was a native of Dundee—a claim which seems to be supported by the circumstance that on several of his books preserved in the University Library of Edinburgh he has written his name, *Hercules Rolloc, Taodinensis*. But the epithet *Taodinensis* may be explained as referring to the place of his residence—he certainly lived in Dundee from 1580 to 1584—rather than that of his birth. The fact that he owed the office of Commissary of Angus, which at that period he held, to the recommendation of Thomas Buchanan, seems to argue some previous connection with Stirling and its former schoolmaster. The date of his birth is uncertain. The University Rolls of St. Andrews show that he entered the *Collegium Marianum* as a student in 1563; and consequently his birth-date may reasonably be placed in 1545 or 1546. After graduation at St. Andrews, he became a regent in King's College, Aberdeen, but made no long stay there. He went first to England, and afterwards to the Continent. His Latin poems published abroad gained him much reputation and the friendship of eminent Continental scholars, among whom was the famous Scaliger. He returned to Scotland, and was appointed Commissary of Angus and the Carse of Gowrie. On the early abolition of that office, he remained in Dundee as a notary public, till, in 1584, he was called to be master of the Grammar

School of Edinburgh. Here he did good work for a time, holding the post till 1595, at which date he was removed by the Magistrates. For the rest of his life he had an office of some sort in connection with the Court of Session. He died in January, 1599. Contemporary writers—both Scottish and foreign—have said much in praise of Rollok's scholarship. He wrote Observations on certain Greek and Latin authors, and some prose Orations, but his reputation rests chiefly on his Latin poems. These, if not distinguished by poetic inspiration, at least show an intimate acquaintance with the language and a command of the mechanism of Latin versification. Thirty-seven of his pieces are included in the *Delitiae Poetarum Scotorum*.

ROBERT ROLLOK, FIRST PRINCIPAL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF
EDINBURGH—1555-1599.

Robert Rollok, according to the *Narratio Vitae et Obitus*, written by Henry Charteris, was born in 1555. He was the son of David Rollok, laird of Powis or Powhouse (*Comarchus Puissae*) in the vicinity of Stirling, and of his wife Marion (or Mary) Livingstone, daughter of Harry Livingstone of Westquarter. He was sent at an early age to the Grammar School, where he became a favourite pupil of Thomas Buchanan. The friendly relations that subsisted between master and pupil throughout their lives have already been referred to. At the age of eighteen (1574), Rollok entered as a student at St. Salvator's College, St. Andrews. After graduation, he became one of the regents of St. Salvator's, teaching Philosophy there, until, in 1583, he was appointed regent of the newly-founded College of King James VI. at Edinburgh. On the appointment of a second professor in 1585, he was made Principal; and when additional regents were appointed in 1587, he became Professor of Theology, retaining his position as Principal. He was reckoned among the best preachers and most learned men of his time. But he was a scholar rather than a man of affairs; and, although he took frequent part in Church Commissions and Assemblies, and was Moderator of the Assembly held at Dundee in 1597, yet it seems to have been rather as a matter of duty than of inclination. Spottiswood affirms that he was driven into ecclesiastical politics against his will, and James Melville asserts that, in these matters, he was entirely under the influence of his old master, Thomas Buchanan, a man of much greater force of character than his pupil. His literary activity was great. Eighteen separate works—Commentaries on portions of the Scriptures and other theological treatises—have been pub-

lished, half of these appearing in his lifetime, and the other half within six years after his death. Rollok's Select Works, with the Latin Life by Charteris, and Notes, were published by the Wodrow Society in two volumes, Edinburgh, 1844 and 1849. He did not live to complete his forty-fourth year, dying at Edinburgh on the 8th February, 1598-1599.

BISHOP PATRICK FORBES—1564-1635.

Another of Buchanan's distinguished pupils was Patrick Forbes, laird of Corse and O'Neil in Aberdeenshire, Chancellor of King's College, and Bishop of Aberdeen. As his family had no local connection with Stirling, he must have been one of those whom Buchanan's reputation is said to have attracted from distant parts of the country. He was the eldest of the seven sons of William Forbes of Corse, and was born 24th August, 1564. When he left the Grammar School of Stirling—which must have been pretty much about the time when Buchanan himself left the school—he entered the University of Glasgow, in order to study Philosophy under Andrew Melville, who was his cousin. He went with Melville to St. Andrews in 1580, devoting his attention there to the study of Hebrew. He accompanied his teacher in his flight into England in 1584, visiting while there Oxford and Cambridge. On his return he continued the study of Theology at St. Andrews, and was offered one of the chairs in that University—which offer, in obedience to his father's wishes, he declined. In 1589 he married Lucretia Spens, daughter of David Spens of Wormiston, and settled at Montrose, where he remained until, on his father's death, in 1598, he succeeded to Corse. At Corse, the religious exercises which he conducted in his own house were so much appreciated that the bishop and clergy wished him to transfer his expositions to the Parish Church; but this was prohibited by the King and Archbishop Gledstones. In 1612, however, he was admitted to the pastoral charge of Keith. Some of his expositions of Scripture were published in the following year under the title of a "Commentary on the Apocalypse," dedicated to the King. He was consecrated Bishop of Aberdeen, 17th May, 1618, and some time after was appointed Chancellor of King's College. He did much to rescue that seat of learning from the decay into which it had been falling. He repaired the buildings, increased the library, and added to the number of professors—mostly at his own expense. From his learning and talents and the simplicity and purity of his life, he was a favourite both with moderate Episcopalians and extreme Presbyterians. He never lost the esteem of the Melvilles. He died

on the 28th March, 1635. A volume of Funeral Sermons—forming a remarkable tribute to his character—was published shortly after his death. Besides his “Commentary on the Apocalypse”—which was reprinted in a Latin translation by his son, Dr. John Forbes, at Amsterdam in 1646—he was the author of a treatise, *Exercitationes de Verbo Dei et Dissertatio de Versionibus Vernaculis*, and of a tractate entitled “Eubulus, or a Dialogue wherein a rugged Romish Ryme (inscribed Catholic Questions to the Protestant) is confuted and the Questions thereof answered,” published at Aberdeen in 1627.

SIR WILLIAM ALEXANDER, FIRST EARL OF STIRLING, STATESMAN
AND POET—1567-1640.

William Alexander, son of Alexander Alexander of Menstrie and his wife Marion Graham, was born in Menstrie House in 1567 or 1568. His father having died 10th February, 1580, he was left in charge of his grand-uncle James, a burghess of Stirling. It may safely be taken for granted, therefore, that he thenceforth attended the Grammar School—if, indeed, the reputation of Buchanan had not caused him to be sent there even before his father's death. To Buchanan and Yule most probably he owed the foundation of the erudition by which he was distinguished. After completing his studies at Glasgow and Leyden, he became tutor successively to Archibald, seventh Earl of Argyle—with whom he travelled in France, Spain, and Italy—and to Prince Henry, eldest son of James VI. He was knighted in 1609, and became Master of Requests to his Majesty in 1614. In 1621 he obtained a patent for the settlement of New Scotland, appointing him hereditary lieutenant of the colony, and in 1624 secured the royal sanction to his scheme for creating baronets of Nova Scotia. He was appointed Secretary of State for Scotland in 1626; raised to the peerage as Lord Alexander of Tullibody and Viscount Stirling in 1630; and made an Extraordinary Judge of the Court of Session in 1631, when he also obtained from the King the privilege of issuing *turners*, which he did more to the advantage of his pocket than of his popularity. On the 14th June, 1633, on the coronation of Charles I. at Holyrood, he was raised to the dignity of Earl of Stirling and Viscount Canada, to which titles was added in 1639 that of the Earl of Dovan. Notwithstanding the great ability and restless energy of the Earl of Stirling, his numerous schemes did not meet with much success. His latter years were marked by many misfortunes. His second son, Sir Anthony—an accomplished architect, who designed the family mansion in Stirling, erected in 1632—died in London

17th September, 1637, and the elder son, Lord Alexander—a man of great capacity and promise—18th May, 1638. For several years his own affairs had been much embarrassed, and he died insolvent at London, 12th September, 1640. His remains were brought to Stirling and interred in "Bowie's Yle." The poetical works of the Earl of Stirling were numerous, and were much admired for their smoothness of versification and weight of thought. His earlier years were particularly productive. His first publication, "A Short Discourse," dealing with the Gowrie Conspiracy, appeared in 1600. "The Monarchicke Tragedies" were published together in 1607, but the first of them, "Darius," had been printed in 1603, "Croesus" in 1604, and "The Alexandræan Tragedy" and "Julius Cæsar" in 1607. In 1604 also appeared "A Parænesis to the Prince"—in which he gives his royal pupil much wholesome advice—and "Aurora, containing the First Fancies of the Author's Youth," a book of sonnets in honour of a mistress, real or imaginary. The "Elegie on the Death of Prince Henrie" appeared in 1612, and the first part of "Doomesday, or the Great Day of the Lord's Judgment" in 1614. In 1637, he published a collected edition of his works—except the Psalms and his amatory poems—under the title of "Recreations with the Muses." "The Psalms of King David, translated by King James," although containing a number of versions really written by the King, was mainly the work of Stirling himself. He had hoped to make a large profit by the introduction of this work—for the printing of which he held a royal patent—into the religious services of the Churches. But his expectations were disappointed. The English, Scottish, and Irish Churches alike refused to have anything to do with this royal Psalter.

DAVID FORRESTER, MINISTER OF NORTH LEITH—1588-1633.

David Forrester was most probably a native of Stirling, and educated in its schools. His grandfather, William Forrester, son of Sir Duncan Forrester of Torwood, certainly was a burgess, and he himself had property in the county. He was born in 1588, graduated at St. Andrews, 1608, became pastor at Denny, 1610, and was translated to North Leith in 1613. As he refused to accept the Five Articles of Perth (1617), he was driven from his charge, and handed over to Bishop Forbes, in the hope that that worthy prelate would convert him to a due regard for Episcopacy. But his conduct at Rathven, where he had been placed by the bishop in 1620, still further incensed the King against him. It was only the intercession of Sir William Alexander—who was a cousin of Forrester's wife—that prevented his Majesty from proceeding to the utmost extremity against the offending minister. After the

death of the King, Forrester was (in 1627) restored to his position in North Leith, where he continued to minister till his death in 1633. His first wife, whom he married 30th January, 1614, was Margaret Paterson, in all probability a daughter of that Duncan Paterson who was so often Dean of Guild of Stirling in the early years of the seventeenth century, and Provost from 1612 to 1615, and again in 1620-1621. Forrester had a son named Duncan.

REV. JOHN LIVINGSTONE, COVENANTING DIVINE AND ECCLESIASTICAL
POLITICIAN—1603-1672,

was the son of William Livingstone of Kilsyth and Agnes Livingstone of Dunipace, and was born at Moniaebroch (Kilsyth) 21st January, 1603. At the age of ten he was sent to the Grammar School of Stirling to be educated under William Wallace. Afterwards he studied at the University of Glasgow, where he graduated in 1621. His father wished him to lead the life of a country gentleman on the estate which belonged to him, but he was resolved to enter the Church. He was licensed in 1625, and became chaplain to the Earl of Wigton at Cumbernauld, but he remained unordained, because he refused obedience to the Articles of Perth. Notwithstanding, he continued to preach: his great Revival sermon at Kirk of Shotts (1630) is famous in the religious history of the country. In 1630 he went to Ireland. He carried his stiff neck with him: for, after becoming minister of Killinchy, County Down, in 1630, he was next year suspended for nonconformity, restored on the intervention of Archbishop Usher, but finally deposed and excommunicated. In 1636 he set sail for New England with a party of Puritans, but the ship was driven back by a storm. In 1638 he was inducted to the charge of Stranraer, and in 1648 translated to Ancrum. As one of the Commissioners appointed by the Church, he went to Breda in 1650, and received Charles the Second's oath of fidelity to the Church. But he distrusted the Prince's sincerity, and opposed his coronation. He was Moderator of the Protestors in 1651. At the Restoration he refused to take the oath of allegiance, was banished, and went to Rotterdam, where he devoted himself to study, and occasionally preached. He died there 9th August, 1672. Livingstone was the most popular preacher of his time, and a man of great learning. Only one of his works was printed in his lifetime, and two at a much later date. A new translation of the Old Testament into Latin, which he made in the time of his exile, was highly commended by the Dutch divines, but it has never been published.

THOMAS FORRESTER, D.D., PRINCIPAL OF ST. MARY'S COLLEGE,
ST. ANDREWS—1635-1706.

This notable defender of the Presbyterian polity was a native of Stirling, belonging to a well-known merchant-burgess family there. There is some obscurity in regard to his early life, but if he was born—as is generally assumed—about 1635, he must have attended the Grammar School either in the time of David Will or of John Galbraith, or probably of both. He was admitted minister of Alva in 1664, but afterwards he renounced Episcopacy and took to field preaching. He suffered imprisonment, and was deposed from his charge in 1674. Proclaimed a fugitive, he lived for some years at Killearn, and at the Revolution of 1688 he was appointed minister of that parish. From Killearn, he was called to be minister of St. Andrews in 1692, and on the 26th January, 1698, was appointed Principal of the New (St. Mary's) College. His works—mainly on the great ecclesiastical controversy of the time—were the following:—"Rectius Instruendum," 1684; "Vindication and Assertion of Calvin and Beza's Presbyterian Judgement and Principles," 1692; "The Hierarchical Bishops' Claim to a Divine Right tried at the Scripture Bar," 1699; "Causa Episcopatus Hierarchici Lucifuga," 1706; "A Review and Consideration of two late Pamphlets," 1706. He died at St. Andrews in November, 1706.

REV. JOHN WILLISON, RELIGIOUS AUTHOR—1680-1750.

This well-known Scottish divine was the elder son of James Willison, miller at Craigforth, and of his wife, Bethia Gourley. He was born at Mill of Craigforth in 1680. Craigforth is in so close proximity to Stirling that it is unnecessary to suppose that the boy lived elsewhere than at home while attending the Grammar School. But his grandfather, James Willison, was at the time resident in Stirling, where he had gone to live on leaving the Mill to his son. The property in the Castle Hill and the Castle Wynd that belonged to this old Willison, continued in the possession of descendants until quite a recent period. John Willison remained a pupil of the Grammar School, at that time under the charge of Rector William Brown, until 1695, when he matriculated at the University of Glasgow. Licensed by the Presbytery of Stirling in 1701, he was ordained to the charge of Brechin in 1703. There he had to encounter much opposition from Jacobite and Episcopalian parishioners. In 1716 he was translated to the South Church, Dundee, and he continued to minister there till his death, 3rd May, 1750. Willison was a prolific author. The circumstances of his earlier ministry led him into controversy with the

Episcopalians, and he produced several treatises against prelacy and liturgical practices. On the recrudescence of Jacobitism which eventuated in the '45, he resumed his writing in this vein; so that when the Highlanders were in Dundee, they entered his church and threatened to shoot him if he prayed for King George. A minor controversy in which he was active was with John Glas, the minister of Tealing, founder of the Glassites or Sandemanians. In the middle period of his ministry, from 1726 onwards, he was a prominent leader of the popular party in the Church. He worked hard to prevent the secession and subsequent deposition of Ebenezer Erskine and his associates. He did succeed in getting the Assembly to make substantial concessions to the dissenters; but when at last, partly from the obstinacy of the seceders, and partly from the irritation of the Church, reconciliation became hopeless, he gave up the attempt in sorrow and resolved to take no part in Church Courts thenceforth. In addition to numerous controversial works, Willison was the author of many books on devotional and practical religion, which were extremely popular in the author's lifetime and long after. During the last half of the eighteenth and the first half of the nineteenth centuries, there was scarcely a respectable Scottish home without copies of his "Catechisms" (Mothers', 1731, and Young Communicants', 1734), his "Sacramental Directory" (1716), and "Meditations" (1743), and in particular those prime favourites, "The Afflicted Man's Companion" (1737), and "The Balm of Gilead" (1742). These, and others not named here, have been often reprinted, both separately and in collected editions of his works.

ROBERT WALLACE, D.D.—1697-1771,

a divine, statistician, and ecclesiastical leader of great eminence in his time, was the son of the Rev. Matthew Wallace, minister of Kincardine in Menteith, and of his wife, Margaret Stewart. Born 7th January, 1696-1697, he was educated at the Grammar School of Stirling, under Thomas Darling, whence he proceeded to the University of Edinburgh in 1711. In 1720 he acted as assistant to James Gregory, Professor of Mathematics. His first pastoral charge was Moffat, to which he was presented in 1723. Ten years afterwards he was presented to New Greyfriars Church, Edinburgh. Except for a short time, when he lost the favour of the existing Government by refusing to read the Act regarding the Porteous Riots (1736), he long practically exercised the patronage to Crown presentations in the Scottish Church. His mathematical abilities were of great avail in working out the scheme of the Ministers' Widows Fund, and the Church, to mark its

appreciation of his services, elected him Moderator of the Assembly by which the Fund was sanctioned, in 1743. In the following year he was appointed one of the Royal Chaplains for Scotland and Dean of the Chapel Royal. Edinburgh University gave him the degree of D.D. in 1759. He died 29th July, 1771. In addition to sermons, three volumes of some importance came from his pen: a "Dissertation on the Numbers of Mankind in Ancient and Modern Times," published in 1753, a treatise on the "Characteristics of the Present State of Great Britain," in 1758, and "Various Prospects of Mankind, Nature and Providence," in 1761.

REV. ALEXANDER BRYCE—1713-1786,

a mathematician of distinction, and also a poet, was born at Borland, parish of Kincardine, in 1713, and received his early education at the parish school of Doune, and Grammar School of Stirling. After studying at the University of Edinburgh, he went as a private tutor to Caithness in 1740, where he remained for three years. There his natural bent displayed itself in the construction of a chart of the northern coasts of Scotland. This, with an "Account of the Tides in the Pentland Firth," was published by the Philosophical Society of Edinburgh in 1744. He was licensed at Dunblane in 1744, and ordained to Kirknewton in 1745. In the winter of that year he taught the class of Mathematics in Edinburgh University during Professor Maclaurin's last illness. In 1752, he discovered the Stirling Pint Jug in a tradesman's lumber-room. The Magistrates of Edinburgh invited him to superintend the adjustment of the standard weights and measures, and in recognition of his services made him a burgess and guild brother in 1754. A like compliment was paid to him by Stirling in 1774. He contributed largely to the Transactions of the Royal Society. The well-known song, "The Birks of Invermay," was written by him. His death took place on 1st January, 1786.

ROBERT HENRY, D.D., HISTORIAN AND DIVINE—1718-1790,

the author of "The History of England on a New Plan," was born at Muirtown, near Stirling, but in the parish of St. Ninians, 18th February, 1718. His father, who was farmer of Muirtown, was James Henry, and his mother Jean Galloway, of the family at Burrowmeadow. He attended first the parish school of St. Ninians, then taught by John Nicholson, whence he proceeded to the Grammar School of Stirling, at that time under Rector William Erskine. After passing through the usual courses in arts and

theology at the University of Edinburgh, he became master of the Grammar School of Annan. Licensed in 1746, he was ordained to the ministry of a Presbyterian church in Carlisle in 1748, translated to Berwick-on-Tweed in 1760, to New Greyfriars, Edinburgh, in 1768, and finally to Old Greyfriars in 1776. He received the degree of D.D. from the University of Edinburgh in 1771; and, in 1774, to mark the successful inauguration of a scheme which he had devised for widows and orphans of clergymen, he was made Moderator of the Church. His *magnum opus* was begun in 1763, but the first volume did not appear till 1771. Successive volumes followed in 1774, 1777, 1781, 1785, and the sixth volume was published posthumously in 1793. The whole work covers the period from the Roman invasion to the death of Henry VIII. The "New Plan" consisted in systematising the events of each period under the heads of civil and military history, history of religion, history of the constitution, government, laws and courts of justice, history of learning, of arts, of commerce, of manners. The work has neither the merit of original research nor of brilliancy of style; but it was a good popular history and met with much success. It went through several English editions besides being translated into French (1789-1796). The extraordinary attempts to ruin the book and its author made by the notorious Dr. Gilbert Stuart are related by Isaac D'Israeli in the "Calamities of Authors." Henry is said to have realised a profit of £3300 from his work; and on the 28th May, 1781, on the recommendation of Lord Mansfield, he was awarded a royal pension of £100 per annum. Towards the end of his life he retired to Polmont, Stirlingshire, where he died on the 24th November, 1790, bequeathing his books to the Magistrates, Town Council, and Presbytery of Linlithgow, to form a public library.

REV. ROBERT SHIRRA—1724-1803.

This well-known Seceder preacher, author, and humorist was born in Stirling in 1724, the son of John Shirra and Jean Chrystie. He was at first apprenticed to a tobacconist, but his mind having been set on the ministry, he got freed from his apprenticeship and returned to school for two years' further study of Latin and Greek. He studied Divinity under Rev. Ebenezer Erskine, and in 1749 was licensed to preach by the Associate (Burgher) Presbytery of Glasgow. In 1750 he was ordained minister of the congregation of that denomination at Linktown of Kirkcaldy. To that congregation he ministered for little short of half a century. He was a preacher of considerable eloquence, and of much dry though on the whole kindly humour. But not all of the

comical anecdotes and sayings that have been attributed to him are genuine. Many of them are simply clerical Joe Millerisms that have been fathered on him as a prominent clerical wit. In particular, the ridiculous prayer with which he is said to have prayed Paul Jones down the Firth of Forth is to be regarded with suspicion. In the times of the American War and the French Revolution, he was intensely loyal; just as his spiritual father, Ebenezer Erskine, had been in the Forty-five. Indeed, it is quite likely that young Shirra was one of Captain Erskine's Company of Seceders that guarded the Port on that occasion. On account of this loyalty, the Lord-Lieutenant of Fife made him chaplain of the county regiment of Volunteers and presented him with a fine Bible. The King of France also offered him a pension—but that was declined. His ultra-loyalty did not commend him to the Radical members of his congregation, and, other causes of difference arising, he demitted his charge, June, 1798. He removed to Stirling, and connected himself with the Old Light congregation, occasionally preaching for them, and died there on 12th September, 1803. An inscribed monument in the Old Churchyard marks the place where he was buried. He was a considerable author. He published several volumes of sacramental and other sermons, as well as "A Death-Bed Dialogue," and "The Good Old Way Sought Out and Defended," 1799, the latter of these being written in Stirling. His "Remains," with a memoir by the Rev. J. B. Johnstone, D.D., Govan, appeared in 1850.

PROFESSOR JOHN ANDERSON, M.A., F.R.S., FOUNDER OF ANDERSON'S
COLLEGE, GLASGOW—1726-1796.

This distinguished man of science and democratic politician was born in the manse of Roseneath, where his father, the Rev. James Anderson, was minister, in the year 1726. When about fourteen years of age, his father died, and the boy was sent to Stirling to be brought up by his aunt, Mrs. Turner, the wife of one of the ministers of the burgh. He attended the Grammar School under Erskine for some years. In 1746 he was one of the officers of the Burgher Corps raised to defend the town against the Highland army. He studied at the University of Glasgow, and took his degree of M.A. In 1756, he was appointed Professor of Oriental Languages—a post which he exchanged for the more congenial one of Professor of Natural Philosophy in 1760. He was an enthusiastic teacher, and an admirable lecturer and experimenter. His zeal for popular scientific instruction was manifested in the institution of what he called his *anti-toga* class, where he lectured to artizans in their working dress. This class, in fact, was the germ and origin of what afterwards came to be known

as Mechanics' Institutions. Professor Anderson was an ardent apostle of liberty and a sympathiser with the French Revolution. He visited Paris in 1791, and presented to the National Convention the model of a gun he had invented, in which the recoil was counteracted by the condensation of air in the gun carriage. This model was placed in the Hall of the Convention and inscribed, "The Gift of Science to Liberty." When the introduction of French newspapers into Germany was prohibited, he suggested the employment of balloons of oiled paper, to which papers and manifestoes were attached and thus dropped across the border. On the 14th of July, when the King took the oath to the Constitution, he stood on the Altar of Liberty before half a million of French and sang the Te Deum with the Bishop of Paris. His political opinions did not commend him to his fellow-professors at Glasgow, and the remainder of his life was troubled with quarrels. He died on the 13th of January, 1796. By his will, dated 7th May, 1795, he bequeathed his library, museum, and whole effects for the purpose of founding an institution to be called Anderson's University. The Magistrates granted a Charter of Incorporation in June, 1796. The original purpose was to found a completely-equipped university, with four colleges—for arts, medicine, law, and theology—besides a preparatory school. But the funds were inadequate for this ambitious idea. The college was begun with a course of lectures on chemistry. Other chairs were afterwards added. By an order of Council, dated 26th November, 1886, Anderson's College, with several other institutions for the study of science in Glasgow, was formed into what is now known as the Glasgow and West of Scotland Technical College. Anderson's "Institutes of Physics," published in 1786, was a very popular manual of science. It ran through five editions in his lifetime. His only other work of consequence was "Observations on Roman Antiquities discovered between the Forth and Clyde," which, appearing first as a supplement to Roy's "Military Antiquities" in 1793, was deemed worthy of separate re-publication in 1800, after the author's death.

JOHN MOORE, M.D.—1729-1802,

a distinguished physician, traveller, and man of letters, was the eldest son of Rev. Charles Moore, minister of the second charge of Stirling. He was born in that town in 1729. Only a small portion of his education was received at the Stirling schools, as his father died, and his mother removed to Glasgow, when the boy was only about eight years of age. Thereafter he attended the Grammar School and University of Glasgow. The earlier years of his professional life, beginning in 1747, were spent with the British armies on

the Continent as surgeon's-mate and assistant-surgeon. He afterwards studied for some time in London and Paris. In the latter city he held the appointment of surgeon to the household of the British Ambassador (Earl of Albemarle). He returned to Glasgow and entered into partnership with his former master, Dr. Gordon, in 1751. He became M.D. in 1770. The young Duke of Hamilton had been placed under his charge in 1769; and in 1772 he set out with his pupil on five years of Continental travel. Returning in 1778, he settled in London; and then began the series of literary works by which he acquired a considerable reputation in his day. "A View of Society and Manners in France, Switzerland, and Germany" (two volumes), appeared in 1779; two similar volumes on Italy, in 1781; and "Medical Sketches" in 1786. In 1789 came his first novel—the work on which his reputation chiefly rests—entitled "Zeluco: Various Views of Human Nature, taken from Life and Manners, Foreign and Domestic." It ran through several editions, and a French translation appeared at Paris, 1796. This was followed by "A Journal during a Residence in France" (1793-1794)—often quoted by Carlyle; a "View of the Causes and Progress of the French Revolution" (1795); "Edward"—his second novel, a sort of contrast to "Zeluco" (1796); an edition of the "Works of Smollett"—who, it may be mentioned, had been, like Moore, a pupil of Dr. Gordon—with a Memoir and Dissertation (1797); and "Mordaunt" (1800). Dr. Moore died at Richmond, Surrey, 21st January, 1802. His literary works are now forgotten, or merely dipped into by some curious searcher into the literature of the past; but there are two things which will long preserve his memory. In the first place, he was the father of the gallant General Sir John Moore, the hero of Corunna; and in the second place, he was alert to notice the genius of Robert Burns. It is to his correspondence with the Scottish bard (1787) that we owe the interesting autobiographic sketch of his early years, which Burns wrote in response to the request of the author of "Zeluco."

JOHN BURNS, D.D., OF THE BARONY OF GLASGOW—1744-1839.

This well-known clergyman was the son of John Burn, assistant in the English School of Stirling from 1741 to 1747, and principal master from 1747 to 1764. He was born on the 13th February, 1744. Except the one little incident that when a child of two years he was taken to the King's Park to see the Hessian troops who had been engaged in the campaign against Prince Charlie, there is no record of his boyhood; but there can be no doubt that he was educated first at his father's school, and then at the Grammar School.

The Rectors of the latter school during the period in which Burn is likely to have been a scholar, were Erskine, Adam, and Livie. He may possibly also have been for a little while under Doig, who came in 1760 ; but, in the absence of any statement of the date when he entered the University, that must remain uncertain. Neither is the name of his University anywhere distinctly mentioned, although, no doubt, it was Glasgow, the city to which his father went after demitting the charge of his school at Stirling. At the same time, it must be noted that his degree in Divinity was conferred, not by the University of Glasgow, but by that of Aberdeen. His first clerical appointment was as assistant to the Rev. Laurence Hill of the Barony Church, in 1770. At that date his name is written Burns ; so that he must have adopted that form at an earlier period than his father, who, in the third edition of his Grammar, published in 1778, still adheres to Burn. On the death of Hill in 1774, he became sole minister of the Barony. At that time the congregation worshipped in the crypt of the Cathedral, a gloomy sanctuary of which Sir Walter Scott has given a graphic description in "Rob Roy." But in 1798 Mr. Burns succeeded in getting a new church (now in its turn swept away) erected. He received the degree of D.D. from University and King's College, Aberdeen, in September, 1808. At the date of his death, 26th February, 1839, he had entered on his ninety-sixth year, and had for a long time been "Father of the Church." Dr. Burns was a learned divine and a hard-working parish minister, and he had the distinction of being the first clergyman in Scotland to set up Sabbath Schools. In this matter he even takes precedence of Robert Raikes of Gloucester, who is usually credited with being the originator of these schools. Raikes's first school was established in 1780, whereas Burns had a Sabbath School in successful operation in the Calton district of his parish as early as 1775. The incessant work of his large city parish left him no time for authorship: the only thing from his pen that has been published is the "Account of the Barony Parish" in Sir John Sinclair's "Statistical Account of Scotland." His famous sons and their distinguished descendants need not here be referred to.

HECTOR MACNEIL, SCOTTISH POET—1746-1818.

Though born near Roslin, 22nd October, 1746, Hector Macneil was educated at the Grammar School of Stirling. His father, a retired captain of the 42nd Regiment, took a farm in the neighbourhood of Loch Lomond, and the boy was sent to the Grammar School, then under the charge of David Doig. Macneil cherished a life-long regard for his old master. He dedicated to him

his most popular poem, "Scotland's Skaith," and lamented his death in an "Elegy," to which reference has been made elsewhere in this volume. He spent much of his earlier life in the West India Islands, engaged in commercial pursuits—not apparently with very great success. He returned in 1776, and took up his abode for some time in Stirling. The death of his father in 1777 left him master of an annuity of £80 per annum. From 1780 he spent some time as an assistant secretary with the English fleet in East Indian waters, but, as his prospects of advance were, as he says, "blasted by an unexpected change of administration at home," he returned to Stirling. He went out to Jamaica in 1786, but soon returned and again settled in Stirling, living mostly with Major Spark at Viewfield House. It was during his residences in Stirling that he wrote most of his songs and poems. He contributed to the *Scots Magazine*, and, in fact, he appears to have been at one time its editor. He went back to Jamaica in 1796, and after four years returned with a modest competence of £100 a year—which, however, he had not made in business, but had received as a gift from an early friend called John Graham. He wandered to the Western Isles no more; but remained in Edinburgh till his death on 15th March, 1818. His first important publication was "The Harp," a legendary tale, in 1789. "Scotland's Skaith, or the History of Will and Jean," appeared in 1795. It was immensely popular at the time, but has not lasted like some of his songs. A sequel, entitled "The Waes o' War," followed in 1796. In 1799 was published "The Links o' Forth"—a descriptive poem which, it must be admitted, is on the whole rather dull. "Memoirs of the Life and Travels of the late Charles Macpherson, Esq.," was an autobiographical novel published in 1800. In 1801 he published his "Poetical Works" in two volumes. Three editions of these were issued in the poet's lifetime, and one reprint since, in 1856. His latest works were "The Pastoral, or Lyric Muse of Scotland," which appeared in 1808; "Town Fashions, or Modern Manners delineated," 1810; "Bygone Times and Late Come Changes," 1811; and "The Scottish Adventurers," a tale in two volumes, 1812. Macneil owes the respectable place he holds among the minor Scottish poets chiefly to his songs. While "The Links o' Forth" is pretty well forgotten—except by the guide-book writer in search of poetical quotations—and "Will and Jean" is rarely read, "Come under my Plaidie," "Mary of Castlecary," "My Boy Tammie," and others of his songs are almost as popular as ever.

WILLIAM TAYLOR, D.D.—1748-1825,

who was Moderator of the General Assembly of 1806, was born at Crieff on 28th February, 1748, was for some time a pupil of the Grammar School under

Doig, after which he studied at the University of Glasgow. He was minister successively of Baldernock (1777) and of St. Enoch's, Glasgow (1782). Dr. Taylor was an eloquent and popular preacher, and one of His Majesty's Chaplains for Scotland. He published an address on "French Irreligion," and sermons on "The Education of the Children of the Poor," "Trust in God, a Fast-Day Sermon," and a discourse on the death of George III. He died at Glasgow, 15th March, 1825.

ELIZABETH HAMILTON, NOVELIST AND ESSAYIST—1758-1816.

Though of Scottish extraction, Elizabeth Hamilton was born in Belfast, 21st July, 1758. Her father, Charles Hamilton, having died in the year following his daughter's birth, Elizabeth was taken charge of by an aunt, the wife of a farmer named Marshall in the Carse of Stirling. When eight years of age she went to the burgh school taught by Manson, boarding in the town during the week. In some of her writings she speaks in high terms of the instruction she received from Manson, and regrets that she had not learned Latin in addition to the writing, arithmetic, and geography he had taught her. In 1772, her uncle, Mr. Marshall, and his family removed to a cottage at Ingram's Crook, and this continued to be Miss Hamilton's home till some time after her uncle's death, which took place in 1789. Here she entered on that literary career in which she afterwards became famous. With the other Stirling poet of the time, Hector Macneil, she was on terms of intimate friendship. Mrs. Hamilton—as she used to call herself in later life, though she never was married—was a diligent authoress, writing novels, treatises on psychology (and in this connection it may be mentioned that she was the first to introduce and commend the work of Pestalozzi to English educationists), essays and occasional poems. What was thought, and no doubt rightly, her best work has now pretty well dropped out of sight; but she is still remembered for her delightful tale of "The Cottagers of Glenburnie," which had an immense success on its first appearance (1808) and has been often reprinted, and for her still popular song, "My Ain Fireside." Some of her other works may be enumerated:—"Hindoo Rajah" (1796); "Memoirs of Modern Philosophers"—humorous sketches (1800); "Letters on Education" (1801-1802); "Life of Agrippina" (1804); "Formation of Religious and Moral Principle" (1806); "Exercises in Religious Knowledge" (1809); "Popular Essays, &c." (1813); "Hints on Public Schools" (1815). She died at Harrogate, 23rd July, 1816. A Memoir of Miss Hamilton in two volumes, written by Miss Benger, appeared in 1818.

PROFESSOR THOMAS THOMSON, M.D., F.R.S.—1773-1852.

This distinguished chemist was born at Crieff, 12th April, 1773. He was educated at Stirling under Dr. Doig, and at the age of fourteen gained a bursary at the University of St. Andrews. He continued three years at St. Andrews; and, after an interval of tutorship, began the study of medicine at Edinburgh in 1795, graduating M.D. in 1799. During this period he contributed many articles to the third edition of the "Encyclopedia Britannica," and succeeded his brother, the Rev. James Thomson, D.D., as editor. In 1800 he began to lecture on chemistry in Edinburgh, establishing the first laboratory for chemical teaching in Britain. He was elected F.R.S. in 1811; in 1817 became lecturer, and in 1818 Regius Professor of Chemistry, in the University of Glasgow—a position he retained till 1846, although his nephew was associated with him during the last five years of his professorship. He died at Kilmun, Holy Loch, 2nd July, 1852. Professor Thomson's services to science must be rated very highly. His industry was phenomenal. From his early days on the "Encyclopedia Britannica" his pen was never idle. Two hundred and one scientific papers stand to his credit in the Catalogue of the Royal Society. He edited the "Annals of Philosophy," a monthly journal of science; wrote the "History of the Royal Society" (1812); and published a whole library of works on chemistry. These continued to appear at short intervals from 1800 to 1850, and embraced every department of chemical investigation. It will be enough, in this place, to mention the following, which still hold their place in scientific literature:—"System of Chemistry" (1802; seventh edition, 1831); "Elements of Chemistry" (1810); "History of Chemistry" (two volumes, 1830-1831); "Chemistry of Inorganic Bodies" (1831); of "Organic Bodies" (1838); of "Animal Bodies" (1843).

JOHN CHRISTIE—1774-1858,

a London merchant and philanthropist well known in his day, was born at Stirling, 5th November, 1774. His father was Dean of Guild, and his mother a daughter of the Rev. John MacAra, a Secession clergyman in Renfrewshire, who latterly resided in Stirling. He was educated at the Grammar School, and Dr. Doig made him a good classical scholar, but, as the eldest of a large family, he had to go early to business. He went to London and became very successful—his younger brother eventually joining him in the firm of John and Robert Christie, Mark Lane. With his acquired wealth he purchased an estate in Wales, where he made great improvements, laying down a

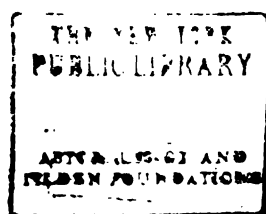
railway and building largely. He twice served the office of High Sheriff of Breconshire. In the crisis of 1825, however, his firm failed, and he had to renew the commercial struggle. He died 9th February, 1858. Mr. Christie took great interest in the religious movements of the time. He was a leading supporter of the Unitarian belief, and was a very liberal contributor to religious and charitable funds.

ROBERT RICHARDSON, M.D., PHYSICIAN AND TRAVELLER—1779-1847,

was a native of Stirlingshire, born in 1779, and was one of Doig's pupils in the Grammar School. He studied Arts at Glasgow, and Medicine at Edinburgh University, where he graduated M.D. in 1807. He practised his profession for a time in Dumfriesshire, and then travelled as physician with Viscount Mountjoy, afterwards first Earl of Blessington. In 1816, he again went travelling with the Earl of Belmore and his party, making a journey of two years' duration through Europe, Egypt, and Palestine. He claimed to have been the first Christian traveller admitted to Solomon's Mosque. His "Travels" were published in 1822 (two volumes), and proved a very successful work. Lord Byron is said to have been a great admirer of it. On returning to England, Richardson settled in London, where he acquired an extensive practice. He died there 5th November, 1847.

HUGH HEUGH, D.D.—1782-1846,

was born in Stirling on the 12th of August, 1782. He came of clerical ancestry: his great-grandfather and his grandfather were ministers of the Church of Scotland previous to the Secession, and his father, Rev. John Heugh, was pastor of the General Associate Congregation (Viewfield) Stirling. He was a peculiarly precocious scholar, and went at a very early age to the Burgh Schools (Doig, Manson, and Macdougall). After his University and Divinity studies, he was licensed, and was ordained colleague with his father, 14th August, 1806. He was Moderator of the General Associate Synod in 1819; in 1821, translated to Glasgow (Regent Place Church); in 1831, received the degree of D.D. from Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. He died 10th June, 1846. Dr. Heugh was an extremely popular preacher, an earnest advocate of union among the seceding churches, and a pioneer of Home and Foreign Missions. He published sermons and Synodical addresses, pamphlets on the Voluntary controversy, an Account of the State of Religion on the Continent, works on topics of practical religion,





LIEUT.-COL. TOVEY TENNENT.

and on the Atonement controversy. When Dr. Candlish in 1840 published his "Friendly Address to the Dissenters of Scotland by Ministers of the Established Church," the "Friendly Reply," in answer to that production, was written by Dr. Heugh. His "Life and Discourses," in two volumes, by his son-in-law, Dr. Hamilton MacGill, appeared in 1850.

LIEUT.-COLONEL HAMILTON TOVEY TENNENT, H.E.I.C.S.—1782-1866,

to whose generosity the erection of the High School was mainly due, was born in Stirling in 1782. He was educated in the Grammar and Burgh Schools under Doig and Macdougall. The latter particularly he held in the highest esteem all through his life, and it was a sense of the good, practical education he had received in the Burgh School that prompted him to contribute so liberally to the erection of what he called a Macdougall School. Early in life he entered the Indian Army, and served under Lord Lake and Sir Thomas Hislop with great distinction. He acted as Deputy Adjutant-General during the Mahratta war; and, after its close, was private secretary to the Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone in the difficult work that had then to be undertaken. He had been several times severely wounded. The people of Stirling were proud of the career of their townsman, and offered him the freedom of the burgh in 1829; but he was recalled to India before the honour could be formally conferred. It was not till 1854, on the occasion of laying the foundation-stone of the new High School, that by a second resolution of the Town Council, he was in due form admitted an honorary free burgess of Stirling. After retiring from active service, he lived at Stanmore in Middlesex, where he died on the 4th of March, 1866, in the eighty-fourth year of his age.

JOHN MACFARLANE, FOUNDER OF FREE LIBRARIES AND MUSEUMS—
1785-1868.

surely deserves commemoration among the benefactors of Stirling. The present writer has some recollection—although at this distance of time he cannot be quite sure—that in a note to him making offer of a set of the Attic Orators for the use of the School, Mr. Macfarlane intimated that he had himself been a pupil of the old Grammar School. At any rate, whether educated there or in some other of the Burgh Schools, he was certainly a native of the town, born in 1785. He was trained to commercial pursuits and became a very successful merchant and manufacturer, first in Glasgow, then in Manchester. Retiring from business, he returned to his native district and settled at

Bridge of Allan. His active mind was constantly engaged in devising plans for the improvement of the district and for the advancement of science and art; and these plans he liberally backed with his means. Among his schemes may be mentioned one for a ship canal from the Forth near Dunmore westward to Lochlomond, a plan to establish gondolas on the river, and open tea and strawberry gardens at Cambuskenneth, the enlargement of Stirling harbour, a monument to Sir William Wallace, and many others. He early attempted to establish a school of design at Stirling, but the classes for whose benefit it was intended were apathetic, and the idea had to be abandoned. At Bridge of Allan he built and equipped a Natural History Museum, of which his distinguished nephew, Sir John Murray, LL.D., was for some time curator. He founded and endowed, at great expense, in 1855, a Free Library and Museum in Stirling, now transferred to the Smith Institute. And it should not be forgotten here that he was a most liberal contributor to the building fund of the High School. John Macfarlane was in many respects a man in advance of his time. It has taken the people of the neighbourhood a long time to find out how sound were most of his ideas, and some of them yet remain to be realised. He published a few pamphlets, among them a "Letter to the Electors of Stirlingshire"; "Who are the Friends of Religion?"; and "The Presbyterian Empire: its Origin, Decline, and Fall." He died at his residence, Edgehill House, Bridge of Allan, 28th August, 1868.

ROBERT GRAHAM, M.D., PROFESSOR OF BOTANY—1786-1845,

was the third son of Dr. Robert Graham, afterwards Moir, of Leckie, and was born at Stirling 3rd December, 1786. He studied medicine at Edinburgh and Glasgow, and practised for some years in the latter city. In 1818, he became the first occupant of the chair of Botany in Glasgow, and in 1820 was appointed Regius Professor of Botany in Edinburgh and physician to the Royal Infirmary. He wrote "Practical Observations on Continued Fever"; a number of papers on botany in various magazines; and a "Flora of Britain"—left incomplete. His death took place at Coldoch, 7th August, 1845.

ALEXANDER FLETCHER, D.D.—1787-1860.

This "prince of preachers," as he has been called, was the son of the Rev. William Fletcher, minister of the Associate congregation at Bridge of Teith. He was born on 8th April, 1787. He attended the Grammar School

of Stirling under Dr. Doig, was sent to the University of Glasgow at the early age of eleven years, and in 1802, when just fifteen, entered the Divinity Hall of his Church. Licensed by the Associate Presbytery of Stirling, 23rd December, 1806, he became in the following year co-pastor with his father. He was translated to Miles Lane Chapel, London, in 1811. In the Metropolis he had remarkable success as a preacher, so that it became necessary in 1816 to build for him a larger church—Albion Chapel. A breach of promise case, in which he was involved in 1824, led to his suspension by the Synod and his separation from the Secession Church. Another new church, Finsbury Chapel—the largest in London—was then erected for him, and there he ministered with undiminished popularity for thirty-five years. He received a degree of D.D. from America in 1849, and in course of time was received back to the Secession Church. Though a most popular preacher at all times, he was specially noted for his success in addressing the young. Every Christmas Day he preached a sermon to 4000 or 5000 children, besides adults, the sermon being followed by catechising. He edited a "Family Bible," and published works on "Scripture Sacred History" and "Scripture Natural History," in addition to many sermons, addresses, and occasional pamphlets. But his largest and most popular work was "A Guide to Family Devotion," published in 1834, which rapidly went through many editions in Britain and the United States. He died in London, 30th September, 1860.

REV. GEORGE ROBERT GLEIG, M.A., CHAPLAIN-GENERAL, HISTORIAN,
NOVELIST, AND MISCELLANEOUS WRITER—1796-1888.

G. R. Gleig was the son of Dr. George Gleig, Bishop of Brechin, and was born in Upper Bridge Street, Stirling, on 20th April, 1796. He went to the Grammar School under Dr. Chrystal for a time, but completed his school education with Dr. Russell in Leith. In 1809 he entered the University of Glasgow, and two years thereafter gained the Snell Exhibition to Oxford. He did not remain long at Oxford, as he resigned his Exhibition and entered the Army. He served in the Peninsular campaigns and in the American War, and was six times wounded. After Waterloo, he retired on half-pay, returned to Oxford, took his degree of B.A. in 1818 and M.A. in 1821. Ordained in 1820, his first appointment was to the curacy of Westwell in Kent; other preferments followed. At Westwell he began his literary career with "Campaigns of the British Army at Washington and New Orleans." His first novel, "The Subaltern," appeared in 1825. Between that year and 1848, he wrote and published seven novels and nine large historical works, besides con-

tributing copiously to the *Quarterly Review* and *Edinburgh Review* and *Fraser's Magazine*. He became Chaplain of Chelsea Hospital in 1838, Chaplain-General of the Forces in 1844, and Inspector-General of Military Schools in 1846. In connection with the last-named appointment he compiled a number of educational manuals. Other works continued to flow from his pen—the most important being the “Life of Wellington” (1862). He resigned the Inspectorship in 1857, and the Chaplaincy in 1875. His death on 9th July, 1888, at Winchfield, in Hampshire, closed a career of great utility and extraordinary energy and industry. He was a most voluminous author.

SIR JAMES ANDERSON, M.P.—1800-1864.

James Anderson was born in Stirling in the year 1800, and was educated at the Grammar School under Burden, of whom he always spoke with the greatest respect and esteem. He went to Glasgow in early life, and obtained employment with a firm of manufacturers (William Snell & Co.) After some years he began a manufacturing business of his own. An active and public-spirited citizen, he entered the Town Council in 1841; in 1842 became a magistrate; and was chosen Lord Provost in 1848. While he held that office the Queen visited Glasgow (August, 1849), and conferred on him the honour of knighthood. He was elected M.P. for the Stirling Burghs in 1852, and continued to represent that constituency till 1859, when he retired. He died at Blairvaddich, Row, on the 8th of May, 1864.

ROBERT BUCHANAN, D.D.—1802-1875.

The historian of the “Disruption” was a native of St. Ninians, where his father was a maltster. Born on 15th August, 1802, he was educated first at the Parish School, and then at the Grammar School of Stirling under Burden. In 1817 he entered the University of Glasgow, to which city his parents had removed; but the last year of his Arts course and the whole of his Divinity course were taken at Edinburgh. He acted for some time as tutor at Blair Drummond, was licensed by the Presbytery of Dunblane, and presented to the parochial charge of Gargunnock in October, 1826—although owing to a little difficulty with the congregation, who preferred another minister, he was not ordained till March of the following year. In 1829 he was translated to Salton, and thence to Glasgow Tron Parish in 1833. He took an active part in the proceedings which led to the Disruption. After that event he ministered first

to the Free Tron congregation, until, in 1855, he accepted the charge of the New College Church. He was Moderator of the General Assembly in 1860. Dr. Buchanan has been described as "the statesman of the Free Church." He was largely responsible for the organisation of the Sustentation Fund—over the administration of which he presided from 1847 till his death—and was concerned in almost all the schemes of the Church. He was for some time a valued member of the Glasgow School Board. Many lectures, sermons, and addresses from his pen were published, as well as a volume entitled, "A Clerical Furlough," and an expository work on "Ecclesiastes." But his best known and most elaborate work is a history of the Disruption movement, to which he gave the title of the "Ten Years' Conflict." His death took place at Rome on the 30th March, 1875.

REV. JOHN SMART, D.D.—1802-1871,

born at Stirling, 8th July, 1802, died at Leith, 21st June, 1871, was the third son of the Rev. Dr. Smart, Erskine Church, Stirling, and Marion Hay, only daughter of the Rev. Robert Campbell, of the same congregation. Educated at Stirling Grammar School, he entered Glasgow University in 1815, and graduated there in 1820. He studied Divinity for one session under Dr. Lawson, Selkirk, completing his theological curriculum under Dr. Dick in 1823. In 1824, he received license to preach from Stirling United Associate Presbytery. Extremely popular as a preacher, he was ordained in 1825 to the oversight of St. Andrew Street (afterwards St. Andrew's Place), Leith, and there, in spite of overtures from other congregations, he remained till his death. A man of great business capacity, he was for thirty-six years Clerk to the Edinburgh Presbytery, succeeding Dr. Brown, Broughton Place, in that office. In 1842, he was Moderator of the United Secession Synod. In 1849, Edinburgh University conferred upon him the degree of D.D. Faithful as a pastor, devoted to the duties of his congregation, exceedingly well versed on all points of ecclesiastical law, Dr. Smart took little interest in public questions beyond the sphere of the ministry, and on political subjects maintained a position of strict neutrality. His publications include three separate sermons issued during his lifetime; a Memoir of the Rev. Alexander Nisbet, Portsburgh; and several contributions to the magazine of his denomination. In 1846, he edited, with a Memoir, a volume of his father's discourses. A similar volume of his own sermons, containing a Memoir written by Dr. Harper, Leith, was published after his death in 1871.

ARTIUR FORBES, GLASGOW CITY CLERK—1802-1855,

was the fourth son of Major Forbes of Stirling Castle, and was born there in 1802. After education in the Grammar School under Rector Burden and the Burgh School under Peter M'Dougal, he served an apprenticeship to law in the office of Mr. James Chrystal. He then studied law for some time in Edinburgh, and in 1824 established himself as a writer in Glasgow. In 1842 he was appointed one of the City Clerks of Glasgow, retaining the office till his death. His great work was the carrying through Parliament of the Bill by which Glasgow obtained its water supply from Loch Katrine. He did not live to see the beneficial effects of the great scheme he had successfully piloted through the Legislature. The arduous work had impaired his health, and he died at Torquay, 2nd December, 1855, only a few months after the Bill had passed.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR JAMES EDWARD ALEXANDER, C.B.—1803-1885.

This distinguished soldier, traveller, diplomatist, and author, was the elder son of Edward Alexander, a Stirling merchant who, in 1807, purchased the estate of Powis, and of Catherine Glas, daughter of Provost Glas of Stirling. He was born in Stirling on the 16th October, 1803, and educated at the Burgh Schools then taught by Burden, M'Dougal, and Bell, afterwards attending for some time the Universities of Glasgow and Edinburgh. He went to India, and served first with the Madras Light Infantry, then with the 13th Light Dragoons, with which regiment he took part in the Burmese campaign of 1825. On the restoration of peace he became an attaché in Sir J. M. Kinneir's mission to Persia, where also he saw military service against the Russians. From the time he went to the East he had devoted much attention to Oriental languages, and in 1827 he gave proof of his study in the publication of a translation of the Shigurf Namah I Vilaet. On his return from Persia he held commissions successively in the 16th Lancers and the Royal Engineers. He next proceeded to Russia to accompany the army of Field-Marshal Diebitch against the Turks. On the suspicion that he was a secret emissary of the British Government, he was imprisoned in Sebastopol for two months, and then sent across the country, in the winter, all the way to St. Petersburg. His next employment was by the Colonial Office—to report on the condition of slavery in the British possessions previous to abolition. Then came an invitation from the Geographical Society to undertake the exploration of South Africa. Before beginning this work he went to Portugal to obtain information, and for a time served in the

Queen's Army against Don Miguel. As a reward for his service there, he was made Lieutenant-Colonel by the Emperor, Don Pedro. When at length he arrived at the Cape, he found the Caffre War just beginning. He served through this war as aide-de-camp to Sir Benjamin D'Urban. In 1836, at the close of the war, he proceeded with his explorations, in the course of which he discovered the Orange River. For his successful conduct of the expedition he received the honour of knighthood, 15th August, 1838. North America then became the scene of his labours. He served as aide-de-camp to two commanders-in-chief; but his great work was the survey of the military road from Quebec to Halifax through the vast forests of Canada and New Brunswick. He also served in the Crimean War, and was with his regiment at the capture of Sebastopol. He had but returned home when he raised a second battalion of the 14th Regiment, and proceeded with it to the Maori War in New Zealand, where he and his battalion won great distinction. That was about the last of his military services, but he continued for many years to employ his abilities usefully in the service both of the district where he lived and of the nation. It was greatly owing to his persistent labours, tact, and skill, that the Cleopatra Needle was successfully brought from Egypt to London. He became proprietor of Westerton, Bridge of Allan, on the death of his brother, Major Henderson, in 1858. He died there in 1885. Sir James held the Military Order of the Bath, the Turkish Order of the Medjidie, was Knight Commander of the Lion and the Sun, and of St. John of Jerusalem. He was a Fellow of the Royal Asiatic and Royal Geographical Societies, of the Scottish Antiquarian Society, and of the Royal Society of Edinburgh. Besides translations from Oriental languages, he was the author of the following works:—"Travels from India to England," 1827; "Excursions in Western Africa"; "Sketches in Portugal," 1835; "Transatlantic Sketches," 1833; "L'Acadie, or Seven Years' Explorations in North America," 1849; "Canada, as it was, is, and may be,"; "Passages in the Life of a Soldier," 1857; "Travels through Russia and the Crimea," 1830; "Incidents of the Maori War," 1863; "Bush-fighting in New Zealand," 1873. These volumes, it will be seen, follow and describe the various scenes in his adventurous life. He also edited a "Life of the Duke of Wellington," 1839-1840, and other works.

W. A. F. BROWNE, M.D., LL.D., F.R.C.S.E., H.M. COMMISSIONER IN
LUNACY—1805-1885.

William Alexander Francis Browne was the son of a lieutenant in the Cameronian Regiment, and was born in Stirling in 1805. He received his

earlier education in the Grammar and Burgh Schools, under Burden and M'Dougal, studied medicine in the University of Edinburgh, where he graduated, and afterwards travelled and studied on the Continent, directing attention chiefly to the investigation and treatment of mental diseases. On his return he practised for some time in his native town. In 1834 he found his opportunity in the Superintendentship of Montrose Asylum ; and his success there led to his transference in 1839 to the newly-opened Crichton Institution at Dumfries. He not only made that institution famous, but by his example and his writings contributed greatly to the reformation of the hospital treatment of the insane. In 1857 the Scotch Lunacy Board was formed, and the post of First Commissioner was offered to and accepted by Dr. Browne. He filled this office with great distinction till 1870, when, as the result of a carriage accident, his eyesight became so impaired that he found it necessary to resign. He did not, however, cease from work entirely. He continued psychological consultant of the Crichton Institution till his death, which took place at Crindan, Dumfries, on the 2nd March, 1885. Dr. Browne stands amongst the foremost of those enlightened physicians to whom we owe the humaner and more scientific treatment of insanity which now prevails. His numerous reports, essays, and other writings have had a marked influence on the study of psychology as a branch of medical science.

MAJOR JOHN ALEXANDER HENDERSON—1806-1858,

was the younger brother of Sir James E. Alexander. He was born at Stirling on the 12th April, 1806, and received his earlier education in the Grammar School under Burden, and the Mathematical School under M'Dougal. He attended also for some time the High Schools of Glasgow (Chrystal) and Edinburgh (Carson), and the University of the latter city. He entered the Army in 1824 as Cornet in the 4th Light Dragoons, and served with them in India, being engaged in the action at Kolapore. As Captain and Major in the Rifle Brigade, he saw further service in Canada and the Mediterranean, but retired from the Army in 1844, after serving twenty years. On the death of his uncle, Dr. John Henderson of Westerton, 22nd October, 1822, he had succeeded to that beautiful estate, and there he took up his residence when he left the Army, devoting his attention to the improvement of his property and to the public interests of Bridge of Allan and Stirling, in both of which places he was a great favourite. He still kept up his military connection, however, by becoming a field officer in the Stirlingshire Militia. He died, unmarried, at Bridge of Allan, 24th March, 1858.

SIR GEORGE HARVEY, P.R.S.A.—1806-1876.

This distinguished Scottish artist was born in the village of St. Ninians in 1806, where his father was in business as a watch and clock maker. His parents removed to Stirling while he was still an infant, and so in his boyhood he attended the Burgh Schools of the town. At an early age he was apprenticed to a bookseller (M'Laren) in Stirling; but his innate love of art led him to utilise the early mornings of the summer time for sketching in the vicinity of the town. Some of these early works are still preserved. In 1823, he went to Edinburgh to study at the Trustees' Academy. He was one of the original Associates of the Royal Scottish Academy (founded in 1826), contributed to its first exhibition in 1827, became a full Academician in 1829, and reached the Presidency in 1864. In 1867 he received the honour of knighthood. His only literary works are a paper on "The Colour of Aerial Blue," contributed to the Royal Society of Edinburgh in 1868, and "Notes on the Early History of the Royal Scottish Academy," published in 1870. His pictures illustrating Scottish life and manners were exceedingly popular, and were frequently reproduced in engraving. He was especially attracted by the pathetic and heroic in the religious history of the country, as is shown in the titles of some of his most famous pictures, "The Covenanters' Preaching," "The Covenanter's Baptism," "The Battle of Drumclog," "Covenanters' Communion," "The Last Sleep of Argyle," "Quitting the Manse"; but he did not neglect the more homely aspects of Scottish life, as the "Schule Skailin'," "Examination of a Village School," "The Curlers," "The Bowlers," and other pictures of a similar kind indicate. In his later years he gave his attention to landscape pure and simple, and no artist has ever surpassed him in rendering, or at any rate suggesting, the feeling of peacefulness and retirement that rests on the green, pastoral hills of Scotland. Sir George Harvey was a man of charmingly simple and kindly manner, and of deep religious feeling. He died at Edinburgh, 22nd January, 1876.

EDWARD HORSMAN, M.P.—1807-1876.

This well-known politician was the son of William Horsman and his wife, Jane, third daughter of Sir John Dalrymple, Bart., and was born in Stirling, 8th February, 1807. He was educated in Stirling till the completion of his twelfth year, when he entered Rugby, proceeding afterwards to Trinity College, Cambridge. He was admitted to the Scottish Bar in 1832, but devoted his

attention almost entirely to politics—representing Cockermouth from 1836 to 1852, Stroud from 1853 to 1868, and Liskeard from 1869 till his death. Mr. Horsman's ability and political force were admitted ; but he was too independent and impracticable to be greatly in favour with Governments, although he did hold office in Lord Melbourne's administration of 1841 as Junior Lord of the Treasury, and under Lord Palmerston as Chief Secretary for Ireland in 1855. The latter office he resigned in 1857. He strongly opposed Gladstone's Reform Bill of 1866, and with Robert Lowe formed the party of two who were nicknamed Adullamites. His best work probably was done in his earlier days, in the exposure of ecclesiastical jobs and abuses. He died at Biarritz, 30th November, 1876. His publications consist of speeches on ecclesiastical and political questions.

CHARLES RANDOLPH, MARINE ENGINEER—1809-1878.

The founder of the Randolph Medal deserves special commemoration among former pupils of the High School of Stirling. Charles Randolph was born in Stirling on the 21st of June, 1809. His father—who used to spell his name in the old Scottish way, Randall—was a bookseller and publisher, still remembered by "Randall's History of Stirling." Charles Randolph's early education was received mostly in the English and Mathematical Schools of the burgh under McDougal and Weir. When the family removed to Glasgow, he completed his education at the High School and University there. He served an apprenticeship in the engineering works of Robert Napier, afterwards working for some time in Manchester. In 1834, he commenced business as an engineer in Glasgow, assuming John Elliott as a partner, 1839-1842. In 1852 he was joined by John Elder, and the firm now became Randolph, Elder & Co. Their business was extremely successful. In 1858 shipbuilding was added to engineering, with equal success. The firm is now represented by the Fairfield Shipbuilding Company. Mr. Randolph retired from the business in 1868, and thenceforth devoted much of his time to public work. He was much interested in questions of sanitation. He was a member of the Clyde Trust, and chairman or director of several public companies. He died in Glasgow, 11th November, 1878. He left large bequests for educational purposes. Besides the sum of £250 to found a gold medal in the schools of his youth, he bequeathed the sum of £60,000 to the University of Glasgow for the endowment of a chair of engineering and mechanics, providing also that on the decease of his wife the residue of his estate should go to the University. To this munificent sum Mrs. Elder, the widow of one of the

partners of the Randolph firm, added £5000 in further endowment. The Randolph Hall in the University buildings perpetuates the memory of his benefactions.

ALEXANDER STUART LOGAN, SHERIFF OF FORFARSHIRE—1811-1862,

a learned lawyer and an acknowledged wit, was the son of the Relief minister of St. Ninians. He was born in 1811; attended the Grammar School under Burden and Munro; studied afterwards at the Universities of Glasgow and Edinburgh; was called to the Scottish Bar in 1835; appointed Sheriff of Forfarshire in 1854; and died at Edinburgh, 3rd February, 1862. His early play called "Precept and Practice"—really a satire on the teetotal movement of that time—was acted at Stirling by the Edinburgh Theatrical Company in 1827, but for one night only: its numerous and obvious local hits made its withdrawal prudent. He wrote also a considerable number of reviews and many *jeux d'esprit*. His literary production was limited, but his reputation among his contemporaries was unbounded. An obituary notice, which appeared in the *Scotsman* of 7th February, 1862 (bearing internal evidence of being from the felicitous pen of Dr. John Brown), describes him as "a great amorphous man, full of substance. . . . Nobody ever saw any man like him. You could not see him without knowing this; and listen to him for ten minutes anywhere and you would never forget him, so fresh, so original he was. . . . His abounding, sometimes super-abounding, Rabelaisian humour was the reflex, not the negative, of an ample, rich, and not unserious mind." A charming essay in the third series of "*Horæ Subsecivæ*," entitled "In Clear Dream and Solemn Vision," contains by far the best literary presentation of Sheriff Logan's unique personality. A slender volume of his literary remains, comprising an address on Burns and a poetical fragment on the end of Judas Iscariot, was published in 1871.

JOHN RAMSAY OF KILDALTON, M.P.—1814-1892,

was born in Stirling, 15th August, 1814. His father was a saddler in King Street. He was educated at Allan's School, being an Hospital boy, and the Burgh School under Macdougall. Like Colonel Tennent, he professed himself greatly indebted for his success in after life to the training he received from Macdougall. He was wont to tell that the first money he earned for himself was for a bit of land measuring, the practice of which he had learned at the school. After going to Glasgow to learn business, he attended some classes in the University. In

1835, he began his connection with the island of Islay by taking over the distillery at Port Ellen. He identified himself with the prosperity of the island, was instrumental in establishing regular communication with the mainland, improving the postal and introducing the telegraph service. When he became proprietor of Kildalton, he laid out roads, built houses and farm-steadings, aided the superfluous population to emigrate, and greatly ameliorated the condition of those who remained. All the while he was taking a deep interest in the affairs of the city of Glasgow, where he had the headquarters of his business. He was Lord Dean of Guild and Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, as well as a member of the Clyde Trust. In 1868, he was chosen Member of Parliament for the Stirling Burghs; but, at the next election, in the same year he was defeated by Mr. Henry Campbell (now Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman). He represented the Falkirk Burghs in Parliament from 1874 to 1885. Throughout his life he was greatly interested in education; he was a recognised authority in Parliament on the subject. In 1862, he addressed to Lord-Advocate Moncrieff a letter "On the State of Education in the Outer Hebrides," which was not without influence in shaping subsequent legislation. He was a member of the Royal Commission appointed in 1864 to enquire into the state of education in Scotland, and of the Endowed Schools and Hospitals Commission of 1872. Mr. Ramsay was a warm friend and benefactor of the High School of Stirling: he presented the fine clock that adorns the central tower, he frequently gave special prizes to pupils, and he gave a sum of £1000 for bursaries to children whose parents were connected with the Incorporation of Hammermen. In addition to the letter above referred to, he wrote an account of a visit to the Suez Canal at its opening in 1869, and also a narrative of a trip to Canada in 1870, printed for private circulation. He died at Kildalton, 24th January, 1892.

DR. WILLIAM ROBB, GEOLOGIST AND PROFESSOR—1815-1861.

William Robb was the eldest son of Dr. Charles Robb, and was born in Stirling, 2nd February, 1815. He was educated at the Grammar and Burgh Schools, afterwards studying medicine and graduating at Edinburgh University. Subsequently to graduation he travelled on the Continent, and resided for a short time in Paris. Thence he was called (1837) to be Professor of Natural Science in King's College, Fredericton, Canada, where he laboured for nearly a quarter of a century, greatly improving the College, and founding the University museum. He investigated with much care the geology of the country, writing numerous reports on the subject. Dr. Robb died in April, 1861.

SIR JOHN JAFFRAY, BART.—1818-1901,

a very successful journalist and distinguished philanthropist, was born in Stirling in 1818. His father was the letter-carrier of the Post Office—only one was required in Stirling at the time. John Jaffray's name appears in Peter M'Dougal's roll-books from 1828 to 1832 inclusive, and during that time he was also a pupil, first of the Grammar School, and later of the Academy. He began his journalistic career in Shrewsbury, but in 1844 joined Mr. J. T. Feeny as manager of the *Birmingham Journal*, which afterwards developed into the *Birmingham Daily Post*. This and the *Daily Mail* were enormously successful under his management, so that when he retired in 1893, he received a quarter of a million sterling as his share of the property. He was honoured with a baronetcy in 1892 for his conspicuous services to philanthropy and journalism. He was a generous patron of Art: free education and free libraries received his constant and active support. He was the founder of the Birmingham School Association, and a President of the Birmingham and Midland Institute. In fact, there was no movement in Birmingham, political, social, philanthropic, literary, or artistic, in which he did not take a leading part. The city of his adoption owed much to Sir John Jaffray, and the town of his birth and education may be allowed to claim some share in the credit belonging to him. He died in Birmingham, 8th January, 1901.

GEORGE T. GALBRAITH, M.D., DEPUTY-INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF HOSPITALS
—1820-1900.

Dr. Galbraith was the eldest son of Captain George Galbraith (Provost of Stirling in 1823-1833 and 1834-1846) and Margaret Gibb, daughter of Bailie Gibb, of a family that had been for several centuries prominent in the affairs of Stirling. He was born in Dublin in 1820, where his father was at that time stationed with his regiment (1st Royal Scots). Captain Galbraith, however, soon returned to Stirling, and his son was educated at the Burgh Schools there. The name of George Galbraith appears in Macdougall's books from 1826 to 1834—first as a Grammar School, and, in the later years, as an Academy scholar. Thereafter he spent two years in the Art Classes of Glasgow University, before proceeding to Edinburgh to study medicine. He graduated in 1840. Between his nomination and appointment as an Army surgeon, he made a voyage to India as surgeon in a merchantman. In the course of a distinguished career in the Army, Dr. Galbraith saw a great deal of service. He was through the Maori wars of 1843 and 1845, and received

the medal commemorative of these operations. He then served in New South Wales and West Australia, and, after sixteen years of work in the Colonies, was stationed for some time in Ireland. His next foreign service was with Sir Hope Grant's expedition in China (1860), in which he greatly distinguished himself, and received the China War medal. The rest of his Army service was mostly in the home stations, and was comparatively uneventful—if we except the Fenian rising in Ireland, which occurred while he was with his regiment (71st Highlanders) at Fermoy, in 1867. He retired in 1868, after almost twenty-seven years of service, with the rank of Deputy-Inspector-General of Hospitals. For the remainder of his life he resided in Stirling, one of the most useful and most highly-respected of its citizens. His time and his talents were freely given to the service of the town. The Royal Infirmary and the Industrial Schools were special objects of his care; but in every philanthropic and useful movement in the town he took an effective part. For twelve years he was a member of the School Board, and in that capacity did excellent service to the cause of education in the burgh. He died 24th October, 1900.

**FRANCIS WILLIAM CLARK, LL.D., ADVOCATE, SHERIFF OF LANARKSHIRE
—1827-1886.**

This notable lawyer and littérateur was born in Stirling in 1827, the only child of F. W. Clark, writer there, and afterwards proprietor, by purchase, of Ulva. He was educated at the Grammar School of Stirling (Dr. Munro), the Edinburgh Academy, and Edinburgh University. He was called to the Scottish Bar in 1861; became junior Sheriff-Substitute at Glasgow in 1867, on the promotion of Sheriff Glassford Bell; and in 1877 was appointed Sheriff-Principal. About that time also he received the degree of LL.D. from the University of Glasgow. In his earlier years, Sheriff Clark did a great deal of literary work—much of it of the review and magazine article kind, and so for the most part anonymous. An important legal work, "On the Law of Partnership and Joint-Stock Companies in Scotland," in two volumes, came from his pen in 1866, and is still regarded as an authority on the subject with which it deals. He died at his residence, Marchmont Terrace, Kelvinside, Glasgow, 16th November, 1886.

PROFESSOR HENRY DRUMMOND, F.R.S.E., F.G.S.—1851-1897,

one of the most conspicuous figures in the scientific and religious world of the latter half of the nineteenth century, was born in Stirling on the 17th

August, 1851. His father and uncles were all notable men in the burgh. His uncle William was the beautifier of the cemetery, and the donor of valuable gifts to the town; another uncle, Peter, was the originator of the Stirling Tract Enterprise; Andrew and James did much good civic service; and his father Henry was the heart and soul of benevolent and philanthropic work in the burgh. All were distinguished by their kindness of heart and fervent piety. Henry received his early education in the High School under Dr. Paton, and at Morrison's Academy, Crieff. In 1866 he entered the University of Edinburgh, but returned in the summer of 1867 to the High School to read with the new Rector, Mr. A. F. Hutchison. His tendency was to natural science, and he distinguished himself especially in geology. After completing his Arts course at the University, he studied theology at the New College and at Tübingen in Germany. In 1873, in company with the American, D. L. Moody, he began those evangelistic labours among young men which were never given up till his final illness laid him aside from work. His sincerity and eloquence were strengthened by a personal charm and attractiveness which drew to him young men of all kinds. Among students especially, his influence for good was unequalled. In 1877 he was appointed Lecturer on Natural Science in Glasgow Free Church College; and when, through the liberality of Mr. James Stevenson, in 1884, the lectureship was endowed, he became its first Professor. In 1879 he had accompanied Professor Geikie on a scientific expedition to Colorado and the Rocky Mountains. His descriptions of the wonderful scenery of the Colorado cañons have never been surpassed. In 1882, he went out to East Central Africa, at the instance of Mr. Stevenson, to report on the natural resources of Nyassaland and surrounding countries. A fascinating account of his travels in these regions was published in 1888, under the title of "Tropical Africa." Before going on that journey he had just issued his remarkable work entitled "Natural Law in the Spiritual World," a book embodying the substance of addresses to his students and to working-men in Glasgow. On his return he found himself and his book famous. It sold by tens of thousands, and was translated into several European languages. In 1888, he was invited by a number of statesmen and leaders of society in London to give Sunday addresses there—Grosvenor House being lent by the Duke of Westminster for the accommodation of the meetings. In the spring of 1890, he went, by invitation, to Australia to address meetings of young men. From Australia he went to the South Sea Islands, and visited Java, the Malay Peninsula, and Japan, returning through North America. Thereafter he began the preparation of a series of little books which attained a great circulation. The first of these was "The Greatest Thing in the World," and that was

followed by "The Programme of Christianity," "Pax Vobiscum," "The Changed Life," "The City without a Church," "Baxter's Second Innings," and others. In 1893, he delivered the Lowell Institute Lectures at Boston and visited and lectured at many of the American Universities. The Lowell Lectures were published under the title, "The Ascent of Man." They gave rise to some excitement and considerable discussion in the ecclesiastical courts of the Free Church; but fortunately, the General Assembly was saved from branding as a heretic one of the most pious and—to employ an epithet used in the discussion—Christ-like men in the Church. Unfortunately, his activity was nearing a close. He conducted his classes during the winter of 1894-1895 with great difficulty. On the advice of his physicians he went to the south of France in the spring of 1895, returning—rather worse than he went—in July of the same year. At Tunbridge Wells, where he took up his abode, he lingered on till the 11th of March, 1897. All Professor Drummond's literary work is marked by natural felicity and grace of style, simple, sweet, and clear, which won the attention of learned and unlearned alike; his thinking is fresh, natural and suggestive; his unaffected piety, his wholesome manliness; his amiability of temper and charm of manner, gave him a personal influence with all with whom he was in contact that has never been exceeded—and no influence could have been used to better advantage. His "Life" has been written by Professor George Adam Smith; while another briefer biography by J. Y. Simpson forms one of the volumes of the "Famous Scots Series."

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ERRATA.

- Page 28.—Foot-note "Gulane." For "Probably he was dead," &c., *read* "An entry in the Exchequer Rolls (vol. xxi. p. 149), shows that he was alive in 1580, a payment of £20 having been made in that year to "Magistro Willelmo Culane, olim magistro schole grammaticalis de Stirling."
- „ 39.—For "to pa to the Presbiterie," *read* "to pas."
- „ 50.—For "graduation at St. Andrews in 1671," *read* "in 1617."
- „ 65.—For "1573," *read* "1753."
- „ 71.—For "Ovid's Trlstia," *read* "Ovid's Tristia."
- „ 103.—For "1746-1856," *read* "1740-1856."
- „ 109.—For "•" (foot-note) *read* "1."
- „ 117.—For "Dr. David Doig," *read* "Dr. Patrick Doig."
- „ 154.—For "John Weir," *read* "William Weir."
- „ 191.—For "Messrs. Thomson Brothers," *read* "Messrs. Thomson."
- „ 228.—For "Sir John Murray, K.B.C.," *read* "K.C.B."
- „ 283.—For "The well-known song *The Birks of Invermay*," *read* "Mr. Bryce wrote stanzas to the well-known song," &c.
- „ 292.—For "Solomon's Mosque," *read* "the Mosque of Omar covering the site of Solomon's temple."

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